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THE MACKENZIE PLAID

HISTORY

OF

THE FAMILIES

OF

McKINNEY-BRADY-QUIGLEY

BY

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AUTHOR OF

"HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE SPRING PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH."

NEWVILLE, PENNA.

1905.

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TO

MY MOTHER

THIS GENEALOGY

IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED.

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DAVID McKINNEY.

ELEANOR QUIGLEY McKINNEY.

PREFACE.

In presenting a history of the McKinney-Brady-Quigley families, we are assured we have found and preserved all genealogical data relating to their early settlement in this country, and have traced their descent, with the allied branches of each, to the present time.

We regret that our researches in other lands fail to establish a positive ancestral line antedating the Scotch-Irish immigration to America. We have laboriously worked to secure each date of birth, marriage and death. In some instances records have been lost, and where graves are unmarked it has been impossible to determine such facts. In a few instances the author endeavored to secure information and unanswered letters bore witness to an utter lack of interest on the part of the persons addressed. If errors occur in dates they are due to indistinct penmanship of correspondents. Amidst discouragements that haunt the footsteps of the persevering genealogist we have untangled the threads of mystery and woven into historical record a condensed account of our ancestry which we offer to those who venerate the memory of their forefathers. To the Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, of Harrisburg, Penna., we are indebted for the use of dates copied from his "History of the Robinson Family", and to Mrs. A. I. Robertson, artist, of Columbia, S. C., who spends her winters in Washington, D. C., painting Arms and lecturing on Heraldry.

BELLE McKINNEY HAYS SWOPE.

Newville, Penna.

CHAPTER I.

OUR ANCESTORS.

In our search for knowledge and the acquirement of learning, we naturally ask whence we came, and to a few interested in genealogical lore, belongs the duty of leading others to the light. The history of all men bearing the impress of the Scotch and Irish nationalities, is probably our history, and the same origin is a common heritage.

The facts and traditions regarding the progenitors of our race, are linked very closely with the conquest of Ireland by the English. In 1166 Pope Adrian gave a grant to the English, based on two conditions—that their government must assert its sovereignty, and that the present Pope and each successor should have an annual income of one penny from each Irish family. From this we learn of "Peter's pence."

Not easy to subdue was the sturdy Irishman, and rather than submit to English rule, he was reduced to abject poverty and wretchedness.

It was only when the Scottish James about 1612 resorted to the ancient Roman policy of confiscation that the inhabitants of Ulster were conquered.

The province of Ulster, the most northern in Ireland, had been the most prosperous and highly civilized during two centuries, and its soil was rich and productive. A rebellion among the Catholics of the northern climes, resulted in the confiscation of the six counties of Ulster, embracing half a million acres of land, and James I induced the gentry of Scotland to settle on this forfeited territory. The land, which lay waste from the recent invasions, was divided into shares, the largest of which was two thousand acres. The natives were driven from the hills, and pitched

their tents upon the plains. They were crude and turbulent, and the Scottish tenants brought with them a type of humanity unknown to them, who in intermarriage combined many admirable traits of character, which have not disappeared from their descendants. One of the six counties of Ulster was Londonderry, from whence many of our early emigrants came.

Of what good, brave blood these Scottish colonists were made, their deeds and future history clearly shows, and from the date of their settlement in Ireland, they have been known as the Scotch-Irish.

These people, who had so heroically battled for liberty of conscience amidst the beauty of their own country, established their schools and churches—one in race and religion with the nation of Scotland, but entirely and totally different from the Irish.

In 1689 the city of Londonderry was a city of twenty-seven thousand, and the counties of Ulster were proportionately prosperous, but the Irish Catholics were loyal to their faith, and oppressing the Protestants of Ulster, who were staunch Presbyterians, was a source of satisfaction to them . Under William and Mary they did not enjoy the freedom of religious liberty and were hated by Catholics and English Episcopalians alike. When in 1716 a son of one of their leading clergymen returned from America with glowing descriptions of the peace enjoyed in the new land, a furor of anticipation arose, and four pastors with their four entire congregations crossed the sea. From that time forth, a steady tide of fortune, brought to our shores, those who being oppressed by tyrannical rule, and longing for a country free from church and state intolerance, sought a friendly shelter here, with the wide stretches of the ocean beteween them and their profligate oppressors. Under the sting of tyrannism they lost none of the wholesome truths of good citizenship, and gave to their children a mine of wealth in their examples of fidelity.

It is claimed that the destiny of a nation depends upon the character of her first settlers. The Scotch-Irish were courageous, and Dr. MacIntosh speaks of them at this day as akin to the New Englander in traits and history. "If the Scotch-Irish and the New Englander should be opposed

to each other the result would probably afford an opportunity for the solution of that problem which has vexed the souls of philosophers. If an irresistible body meets an immovable object, what would be the result?" They were firm and resolute, strong in defense of the right, and equally determined in denouncement of the wrong. "They feared God and loved their fellow men as far as it was expedient."

They were able bodied and strong minded. They had resolute convictions and the courage to defend them. As some one has wittingly said "The Scotchman knows a good thing when he sees it, and when he sees it he sticks to it," so in founding a home in our country they laid a sure foundation on which rested the fate of a nation. The love of freedom was inborn in every heart. . When they were weighed beneath the sting of an English sovereign, they lived in the steadfast hope of release, and when the struggle for independence came, they were the prime movers in the cause, pushed first to the front, a father's example to guide them, a mother's prayer to lead them to victory. And theirs was the courage which wins. They knew how to fight and did it without flinching. They did their duty though it cost a brother's blood. Yet nowhere was affection so beautifully interwoven with bravery.

"The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring."

"The face of the Scotch-Irishman was, and is, always towards the coming day." In the past he does not live and in the hope of achievement he has a firm belief. It is claimed that from the Irish we inherit our muscle, and the Scotch have given us our hearts. The combination has led armies to battle, and kept pure and true the home love. "Nowhere beats the heart so kindly, as beneath the tartan plaid."

The art of learning has developed the sound judgment and clear reasoning power of the scholar, with the cultured sense of humor, which comes as an inheritance from the Irish forefathers who lived in an atmosphere of kindly witticism and good cheer, and which kept many a heart from breaking.

Our ancestors had the most profound respect for law. Not only did they wish to have a civil government, but a

code of laws in the family were essential to correct ways of living. Everything must be in subjection to something else. Control was the basis of the principles that governed the making of the national constitution, as well as the sacred doctrine which proved the best and most effective methods for the chastisement of children. They were a progressive and farseeing race. The wit who claims that the "Scotch-Irishman not only keeps the ten commandments, but anything else he puts his hands on," has touched the keynote of his intellectual progression. He is not satisfied with a fact, but delves into the why and wherefore of the case, and turns stone after stone, until he has not only solved the problem, but so firmly fixed the solution in the storehouse of memory, that it never leaves its abiding place. He grasps a truth with true-hearted vigor, reaches his hands across an enigmatical space, to search an unexplored and mysterious realm for something that lies unfathomed and musty, with the rust of ages seaming its depths. Untried and unknown may be the region of science into which he peers, yet master it he can and will, and once locked in his brain and cherished in his bosom, the knowledge gained is his, and only when time erases the glory of things material, will it be forgotten.

The gift of imparting to others is a heritage of wealth to the race. Nothing more beautiful in our ancestral traditions has been given us, than the sweet earnestness of the Scottish mother, in the soft accents of her musical tongue, telling the child of the way of salvation, and bending o'er the kneeling form of her boy, breathing a mother's benediction; sending him to his childish playground, or seeing him manfully march to the field of battle, with the same prayer on her lips, the same trustfulness in her heart.

He is true to his colours, faithful to his instincts of manhood, he drinks from the same cup of unadulterated loyalty his fathers drank, and passes on to his children the refining principles of noble living, and honorable dealings with fellowmen. Loyal to his country and his kindred has he ever been. No small sacrifice was his, when he left the hills and glens of Scotland, where among the heather his clan was wont to meet; again they left their firesides and sought a new home in America, where sacrifice after sacrifice was

made to make the nation what she is to-day. As loyal here, as when he answered to the call of the gathering of the clan, in the faraway land of his childhood, he deserves a place in history, and in the annals of the three families mentioned in this volume, we pay our tribute of love and respect to those whose names we bear, and whose memories we honour. We are proud to lay claim to such ancestry, and endeavor to walk worthy of our descent.

The earliest Scotch-Irish settlements in Pennsylvania were made from 1720 to 1730 and the unauthorized attempt to trespass on the property of the Indians caused violent disputes and dangerous warfare, resulting in bloodshed. "Deeds were obtained on several occasions during the years 1682-1700 for lands lying between the Delaware and Potomac rivers and south of the South Mountains. In 1696 a purchase was effected through Governor Dongan, of New York, in consideration of one hundred pounds sterling" of all that tract of land lying on both sides of the river Susquehanna and the lakes adjacent, in or near the province of Pennsylvania." Dissension arose, however, regarding the wording of the treaty and accordingly the chiefs of the Six Nations met October 11, 1736, in Philadelphia and revived all past treaties of friendship, and conveyed to the Penns and their heirs "all the said river Susquehanna with the lands lying on both sides thereof, to extend eastward as far as the heads of the branches or springs which run into the said Susquehanna, and all the land lying on the west side of the Susquehanna to the setting of the sun, and to extend from the mouth of the said river northward, up the same to the hills or mountain called in the language of the said nations Tayamentasachata, and by the Delaware Indians the Kekachtannin hills." This deed comprised all the beautiful stretch of country now known as the Cumberland Valley. The settlements prior to this treaty gave rise to the complaints of the Shawanese or more familiarly called Shawnees. Along the Conodoguinet creek the settlers had partially conciliated the red man and for a number of years there were no serious outbreaks. Along this stream came the Shawnees from Florida at an early date, and were reduced in numbers by their war with the Moscheko nation. A great majority passed on to Ohio, but many becoming

friendly with the Susquehanna Indians were allowed by them and William Penn to occupy with the Delawares the tract west of the river along the creek, where until a late day there were groups of wigwams and the squaw and papoose basked in the sunlight and the warriors lay along the bank fishing. Shad were abundant and to the indolent red man of the forest a source of subsistence easily secured.

After Franklin's treaty with the Indians at Carlisle in 1753 a discussion arose again as to the rights of the Shawnees along the Conodoguinet, they claiming that a proper treaty was never taken out. However, no compensation being made to them, they removed in disgust and disapproval from the neighborhod, putting themselves under the protection of the French, and gave the colonists great cause for alarm, because of their hostility and hatred during the French and Indian War of 1752-60. The French began their work of alienating the Shawnees as far back as 1730, when the early settler was using every means to gain their friendship. Finally, the provincial government being hard pressed for presents to keep the Indians peaceable, and encountering difficulty in maintaining a line of frontier defense against French incursions, appealed to England and war was declared and for a long time the life of the white settler was valueless beneath the tomahawk, and his existence a reign of terror.

Forts were built along the Conodoguinet at different points, and to these places of refuge the women and children were taken, while the husbands and fathers strove to protect them and save their lives. The inhabitants being Scotch-Irish and naturally aggressive, entered heartily into the military spirit and a number of companies were formed in the county, the officers being chosen by the people and commissioned by the governor. During the period from 1745 to 1753 no invasion of what is now Cumberland county occurred and no murders of citizens of the valley are recorded. After Braddock's defeat in 1755 the first inroads were made, and desolation and the most horrible modes of death were inflicted. The Indians killed indiscriminately men, women and children, and received rewards from the French for their scalps. All through this section of country the most desperate outrages were perpetrated, and even

during the day, when the farmers were harvesting their crops, militia kept guard against surprise and attack, and it was necessary to be ever on the alert.

In 1763 came the news that the wonderful western chieftain, Pontiac, was on the warpath and soon after began a renewal of the horrible scenes of former years. For twelve months the poor people huddled like cattle in the forest. At last the long and horrible Indian war was at an end and the industries of life were again attempted.

Such was the country and such was the life of our pioneer ancestors, when in 1730 they built their rude houses of logs along the Conodoguinet creek. Strong they were or they could not have endured the hardship and privation necessary to existence, with wild beasts and wilder men making their lot extreme in its misery. In this beautiful region, in the early days of the colonist, there were times so harassing and full of peril that even the heart of the brave pioneer almost faltered. "There is that in the Anglo-Saxon blood which appears to court difficulty and danger, and the resources of the race in seasons of trial are wonerful beyond comparison." Not only did they contend with human foes, but the means of obtaining a livelihood was a grave source of anxiety. They had more than a goodly share of disappointment, and all they could do to provide for their families the necessaries of life, the frugal supply of which we cannot conceive. From the soil they raised all that it was capable of producing and from the waters of the creek fish were caught in abundance. Game was plentiful and formed a large part of their diet.

An early settler says "It is a fine country if it were not so overgrown with woods, and very healthy. Here people live to be a hundred years of age. Provisions are good, venison especially. In the fall of the leaf, or after harvest, there are abundance of wild turkeys, which are mighty easy to be shot; ducks, mallard, geese and swan are plenty. An abundance of good fruit, all sorts of apples, cherries, pears, good plums, with peaches as good as any in the world, some they feed to their hogs and some they distill and make a sort of brandy. Mulberries are abundant; the hogs feed on chestnuts and acorns; grapes grow wild in the woods; melons are as good as can be. We have fine horses and the

men ride madly on them. They make nothing of riding eighty miles, and when they get to their journey's end turn their horses into a field. They never shoe them."

The home of the settler was extremely primitive and plain, yet some of those in more fortunate circumstances than was usually the case built block or log houses two stories in height. Floors were made of split wood and hewed; carpets they had none, and the thrifty housewives vied with each other in the spotless condition of the floors. Their chairs were benches, tables of the rudest kind, and those in comfortable walks of life had pewter plates and spoons, the poorer families using wooden table ornaments. As substitutes and for cups and vegetable dishes gourds and hard shell squashes were made to suit their wants and deemed efficient for any emergency. Their needs were few, demands for social duties far between, but the hospitality of our Quigley and McKinney forefathers was such that friends and kindred were heartily welcomed at their board, and beneath their roof was the cordial good cheer and happy felicity of a christian household.

Scarcely had our ancestors broken ground for a home in the forest when they joined with their Scotch-Irish neighbors in a plea for a place of worship. This section was more thickly populated than any part of the valley and the support of a minister comparatively easy. In 1738 the meeting house at Middle Spring was erected and was a log structure about thirty-five feet square, and served its purpose until 1765 when it was enlarged to forty-eight by forty-eight feet. At either Middle, Rocky or Big Spring Presbyterian churches these families were faithful attendants for three generations. Since that time they have scattered over a vast extent of our country, but have lost none of the strict adherence of their religion which has made them a power for good. The ministers in those early days had charge over several congregations, and often their territory extended over miles and miles of land, making their work arduous. The first regular pastor our family helped support was the Rev. Thomas Craighead, who was installed October, 1738, and supplied Middle, Big and possibly Rocky Spring congregations, the distance from Big Spring to Rocky Spring being twenty-five miles, with

Middle Spring half way. The church building at the latter place was only two miles from the Quigley homestead, and here they worshiped and in the graveyard surrounding buried their dead.

They went regularly to service, stacked their firearms at the church door, listened to two long sermons, joined in the singing of David's Psalms, chatted quietly on the green in the afternoon, and each returned to his fireside to sit beside the blazing logs in the wide stone chimney and catechise his children. Then the tallow dip was lighted, verses from the scripture were read and soon the household was preparing in restful slumber for the labor of the coming week. We claim the right to a pious, God-fearing ancestry, one that believed and trusted in a higher power and in

"A destiny that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them as we will."

They cared not for honour or preferment, rather avoided it, yet those in authority in church and state recognized their superiority and thrust honours upon them. In peace they were quiet, law abiding citizens, in war they knew their rights and demanded them. In every struggle our country has known, members of the family have done valiant service. In the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Civil wars their names and deeds speak of heroism.

Our ancestors for generations had that courage that knows no turning back, and defeat meant simply a stronger tenacity of purpose in the next endeavor. As Dumas said of the battle of Waterloo, "You may kill a Scotchman, but you must push him down also." So we may safely say of those who have given us a standard by which to live, that "resolute will, the light of reason, reserve force, balance of power, the sober second thought and the educated conscience" were their towers of defense, and friend nor foe dared wield a blow to shatter the stronghold. They did not live in vain. "Our ancestors were not descendants of Europe's titled aristocracy, but were God's choicest noblemen."

CHAPTER II.

THE CLAN MACKENZIE.

The clan MacKenzie at one time formed one of the most powerful families in the highlands of Scotland and is still numerous and influential.

The descent of the chief of this clan is pure Scoto-Gaelic with a strain of Irish. In the "Iona Club Transactions" their descent in 1450 is given as follows: The genealogy of the clan Kenneth-Mordock, son of Kenneth, son of John, son of Kenneth, son of Angus, son of Christian, son of Adam, son of Gilleoin, Oig of the Aird. In Robertson's "Index of Missing Charters" there is a crown charter of confirmation by David II for the lands of "Kintale" in 1344, when a grant of that and other lands by William, Earl of Ross, to Reginald, son of Roderick de Insulis, dated 1342, July 4th, is confirmed. In MacKenzie's "History of the Clan" the earliest date which can be assigned for its acquisition of Kintail from John, Earl of Ross, is 1463. After the forfeiture of the Lords of the Isles, the clan, like all others in the west, became independent.

Alexander, seventh chief of Kintail, accompanied James I in his expedition to the north in 1426. He was ancestor of the MacKenzies, of Logie, Hilton and Gairlock, and died in 1488.

John, the ninth chief, followed James IV to Flodden with a body of his clan and narrowly escaped being made prisoner. He was faithful to Mary of Guise, queen regent, fought in his old age at Pinkie and died in 1554.

Colin, eleventh chief, fought bravely for Queen Mary at the battle of Langside, for which he was afterwards pardoned by the Regent Murray. Kenneth, his oldest son by Barbara Grant of that ilk, was raised to the peerage in

1609 as Lord MacKenzie of Kintail. From these descended the MacKenzies of Pluscardine and Lochslyne, according to Douglas. Colin, their oldest son, was created Earl of Seaforth in 1623. He and his brother, John of Lochslyne, dying without issue the title devolved on his half brother, George, by a charter under the great seal. He went to Holland after the murder of Charles I and was subsequently secretary of state for Scotland.

Kenneth, third Earl of Seaforth, was a loyal cavalier and was excepted from pardon by Cromwell; his estates were seized, but an allowance was given to his family and Countess, Isabel MacKenzie of Tarbet. After 1660 he was high sheriff of Ross-shire.

His son Kenneth, fourth Earl, was one of the privy council to King James VII and K. T. in 1687. He followed to Ireland and France his royal master through war and exile, and was created Marquis of Seaforth, but as his patent had not passed the great seal of Scotland the title was only recognized by the Jacobites. He died in 1701 and was succeeded by William, fifth Earl, who was attainted in 1715, and was at the battle of Glenshiel in 1719, when a rising in Scotland aided by a few Spanish infantry, was concerted by the Marquis of Tullybardine and the Earl Marischal. The Jacobites were dispersed by the 14th and 15th regiments aided by 2000 Dutch troops. The Earl of Seaforth fell severely wounded, but was carried off by the MacKenzies, MacRaes and MacLennans, two subordinate septs deeply attached to the House of Kintail.

Earl William, after the insurrection of 1715, made his escape to France, where he remained till George I granted him a pardon for life in 1726, after which he returned to Scotland and spent the remainder of his life in peace and retirement. He died in 1740 and would have been succeeded by his son Kenneth, Lord Fortrose, as sixth Earl, but for the attainder.

The fighting force of the MacKenzies is given at 2500 men, adding those of the Earl of Cromarty and the Lairds of Gairloch, Skatwell, Killcowie, Redcastle and Comrie, all MacKenzies.

Kenneth, son of Lord Fortrose, having repurchased the

property from the crown was created an Irish peer as Viscount Fortrose, and in 1771 was restored to the Earldom of Seaforth. In gratitude therefore he and the clan of the Caberfey, as the MacKenzies are called, in 1778 raised the old Seaforth Highlanders, afterwards numbered as the 72d, 1000 strong, for service in India. In 1793 the clan under Humbertson MacKenzie, who died Earl of Seaforth in 1816, raised the 78th or famous Rossshire Buffs, and now both regiments are formed in one as the 1st and 2d battalions of the Duke of Albany's Seaforth Highlanders.

The chieftainship and the Earldom were claimed by MacKenzie-Fowler of Allangrange, but now Anne (only child of John Hay MacKenzie of Cromertie and Newhall), mistress of the robes to her majesty (1870-1874) Duchess of Sutherland, became in her own right (1861) Countess of Cromertie, Viscountess Tarbet, Baroness MacLeod and Castlehaven.

Kenneth MacKenzie of Gairloch was created a baronet in 1629 and there are six other baronetcies borne by members of the clan.

Khouter MacKenzie, in the Crimea, is so named from Admiral MacKenzie, who commanded the Black Sea fleet under Katherine II, and fortified Sebastopol. In 1738 MacKenzie of Conansby was a colonel under the Empress Anne, and Captain MacKenzie of Redcastle, another officer in the Russian service in 1784, was killed in a duel near Constantinople.

Kenneth MacKenzie III, of Kintail, was sixth in descent form John Baliol of the royal line of Scotland and sixth from King John of England.

The Norwegian blood in the family was brought by the marriage of this Kenneth to Finguala, daughter of Torquil MacLeod I, of Lewis, who was the grandson of Olave the Black, Norwegian King of Man.

The royal blood of Bruce was introduced by the marriage of Murdock MacKenzie V, of Kintail, to Finguala, daughter of Malcolm MacLeod III, of Harris, by Martha, daughter of David, twelfth Earl of Mar, son of Gratney, eleventh Earl by his wife Christina, daughter of Robert

Bruce, Earl of Carrick and sister of King Robert, the Bruce.

The Plantaganet blood-royal of England was introduced later by the marriage of Kenneth MacKenzie X, of Kintail, to Lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John, second Earl ot Atholl, fourth in descent from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III and father of Henry IV of England. Through these intermarriages the MacKenzies are also descended from the ancient Celtic MacAlpine line of Scottish kings, from the original Anglo- Saxon kings of England and from the oldest Scandinavian, Charlemagne and Capetian lines, as far back as the beginning of the ninth century.

The origin of the O'Beolan Earls of Ross and the MacKenzies from the same source is strikingly illlustrated by their intermarriages into the same families and with each other's kindred.

The MacKenzies were as purely native of the Highlands as it was possible for any Scoto-Celtic family to be, and with their various alliances formed a network of cousinship which ultimately included all the leading families of the Highlands, every one of which has the royal blood of English, Scottish and Scandinavian kings, and many other foreign monarchs coursing through their veins, and trace their direct descent from a native Celtic chief of the same stock as the original O'Beolan Earls of Ross. For many years their origin was disputed, but is clearly shown and proof given by Alexander MacKenzie, M. J. I., in his "History of the MacKenzies," published in 1879 with revised edition in 1894. His death took place recently at Inverness, Scotland.

The name MacKenzie has an interesting origin: "John son of Kenneth, or Coinneach, would be called in the old Gaelic, 'Ian Mac Choinnich'. In that form it was unpronounceable to those unacquainted with the native tongue. The nearest approach the foreigner could get to its correct enunciation would be Mac Coinni or MacKenny, which ultimately became to be spelled MacKenzie, Z in those days having exactly the same value and sound as the letter y, and the name although spelled with a z instead of a y would be pronounced MacKenny. The two letters being

thus of the same value after a while came to be used indiscriminately in the word Kenny or Kenzie, and the letter z having subsequently acquired a different value and sound of its own, more allied to the letter s than to the original y, the name is pronounced as if it were written MacKensie."

John, son of Kenneth I, was the first of the race called MacKenney or MacKenzie. He died in 1328, and since that time it has remained unchanged in the Highlands of Scotland.

The progenitor of the clan, Beolan or Gilleoin na L'Airde, the undoubted ancestor of the old Earls of Ross and the MacKenzies preceding the advent of Kenneth, held the lands of Kintail as a gift from the king and after the passing of two hundred years the clan MacKenzie received a grant of it for themselves direct from the crown. They have extended their domains and possessions, and the MacKenzies of Kintail, with their castle and fortifications, prove formidable foes, steadfast friends. Their ancient stronghold is Islandonian, built on an insulated rock at the extremity of Lochalsh and the junction of Loch Duich and Loch Long.

MACKENZIE COAT-OF-ARMS.

Arms—Az. A Stags Head.
Cabossed Or.
Crest—A mountain in flames, P. P. R.
Mottoes—(Over the crest).
"Luceo, non uro."
Light not Darkness.
(Below the arms).
"Vive ut vivas."
Live and let live.
Burke.

Symbolism:
Or. (Gold) Generosity.
Az. (Blue) Truth and Loyalty.
The stag was an emblem of
Policy in Warfare.
Wade.

The gathering march of the MacKenzie clan was "Cabar Feidh" (Deer's antlers).

Lament—"Cumha Thigearua Ghearrloch" (Gairloch's Lament).

Highland Appellation—"Clann Choinnich."

Origin of Chief—Celtic.

Salute—"Failte Uilleim Dhuibh."
(Black William's Salute).

The Slogan—"Fraoch Eilean."
(The Heathery Isle).

Badge—Heather.

CHAPTER III.

JOSEPH MACKENZIE.

About the middle of the eighteenth century Joseph MacKenzie followed the tide of Scotch-Irish immigration into the Cumberland Valley, crossed the Conodoguinet creek and settled three miles northwest of the present town of Newburg, on the mountain road between Newburg and Roxbury in Hopewell township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. At the foothills of the Kittatinny mountains he built his house of logs, found abundant pasture for his cattle in the clearing of hewn trees felled by his axe and utilized in the walls of his cabin home, and watered his flock in the mountain stream nearby. In a few years the soil was tilled and fields waved with grain. Soon the paths through the forest were broadened into roads, neighbors could be reached within a short time, and the organization of the Presbyterian church at Middle Spring gave them the benefit of religious privileges. His wife probably was of Scotch parentage and came with him to America. Her name is unknown. She lies beside her husband in Hanna's graveyard, near Newburg, where for two generations the MacKenzie family buried their dead. Few interments have been made in this lonely spot within fifty years and only a small number of the graves are marked. The name was changed from MacKenzie or MacKinzie to McKinney by Joseph MacKenzie, as is shown by his signature in his will, which reads as follows: "In the name of God, Amen. I, Joseph MacKenzie, of the township of Hopewell, county of Cumberland, and state of Penna., husbandman, calling to mind the uncertainty of this transitory life, and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do this the second day of February, in the year of our Lord one

thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, make this my last will and testament, in form and manner following:

"Item, I give and bequeath unto my son Thomas the east side of my plantation, or tract of land he now lives on, beginning at John McKee's line, from thence a straight course to the lean and down the said lean till it passes the little meadow, till the fence between the said little meadow and the field that the barn is in, thence along the said fence a straight line to the head of the said field, and from thence along the fence at the head of said field till it comes to a straight line with two marked white oaks standing between the said lean and the meadow and the long field, from thence in a straight line till it comes opposite Thomas' lean, and then to make an offset about fifteen perches along the head of the long field, from thence to the line called the mountain line, to make both sides equal—to him, his heirs and assigns forever.

"Item, I give and bequeath unto my son David the other half of my tract of land I now live on, with all the buildings and improvements thereunto belonging, or in any wise pertaining, to him his heirs and assigns forever.

"Item, I give and bequeath unto my son Samuel, deceased, his widow, the sum of forty pounds, to be paid in manner following: To my daughter-in-law Elizabeth, my son's widow aforesaid, ten pounds in one year after my decease, and ten pounds a year until it is all paid in lawful money of Penna. currency. Likewise, I give to my said daughter-in-law Elizabeth, one bay mare about six years old, and a chest of drawers, a pine table and three chares, also her bed and bedstead and furniture and all other goods she brought with her.

"Item, I give and bequeath unto my son Joseph the sum of twenty-five pounds, Penna. currency, to be paid in three years after my decease.

"Item, I give and bequeath unto my son-in-law John Macon the sum of five shillings, curant money of the steat of Penna., to be paid after my decease when demanded. Also, I give and bequeath to my daughter Mary the sum of ten pounds, to be paid at the discraision of my executors hereinafter mentioned, when they think she stands

in most need of it or part thereof, as her necessity demands, and my bed and bed clothes after my decease.

"Item, I give and bequeath unto my son-in-law Willliam McCord the sum of two pounds, besides what he has already got with his wife, my daughter Agnes, now deceased. I also give and bequeath unto my grandchildren, Joseph, Samuel, Grisel and Andrew McCord, the sum of twenty shillings each, to be paid by executors when they arive at the age of twenty-one, the two pounds above to be paid in four years after my decease.

"Item, I give and bequeath unto my son-in-law John Campbell the sum of five shillings lawfull money of Pennsylvania, to be paid by my executors after my decease.

"Item, I give and bequeath unto my son Willliam, deceased, his widow or relict, Elizabeth, and his four daughters, viz., Elener, Jean, Mary and Agnes McKinzie, the sum of five shillings each, to be paid in one year after my decease.

"Item, I give and bequeath unto my grandchildren, Jean and Grisel McKinzie, one heffer about two years old and a bed and bed clothes to be equally divided between them.

"Also, it is my will, that all the residue of my personall estate be sold and all the money due or to become due to me, be collected by said executors after my decease, and after paying funeral expenses and all lawfull debts and the within mentioned legacies, then my two sons Thomas and David, if my personal estate will not amount to so much as is to pay off the funeral charges and all my lawful debts, is to pay equal parts of what it may fall short, or otherwise, if there should be any overplus remaining in their hands after funeral charges and debts are paid, then the remainder to be equally divided between my two sons, Thomas and David.

"And I do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint my true and trusty sons, Thomas and David McKinzie, my soal executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills or bequeaths heretofore made, and declare this to be my last will and testament, in witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

JOSEPH M'KINNEY.

"Signed, Sealed, Published and Pronounced as my last will and testament, in presence of

JOHN M'KEE,
ANDREW THOMPSON.

Probated Aug. 12, 1785.

Issue:

a. i. THOMAS McKINNEY, m. Jane Bigham.
b. ii. ANDREW McKINNEY.
c. iii. DAVID McKINNEY, m. Jennet Smith.
iv. SAMUEL McKINNEY, m. Elizabeth ———.
v. JOSEPH McKINNEY.
vi. MARY McKINNEY.
d. vii. AGNES McKINNEY, m. William McCord.
viii. ———, m. John Campbell.
ix. ———, m. John Macon.
x. WILLIAM McKINNEY, m. Elizabeth ———.

CHAPTER IV.

THOMAS M'KINNEY AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

a Thomas McKinney, oldest son of Joseph MacKenzie, was born near Newburg, Hopewell township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and died in the autumn of the year 1787, at his home on his farm, containing 110 acres, adjoining that on which his father lived and died.

With the Kittatinny mountains less than two miles to the north, and the Conodoguinet creek threading its way far to the south, the hills that marked the site of Newburg outlining the east, and the undulating stretches of the valley to the west, Thomas McKinney first saw the light, lived out his day, and was laid with his kindred in Hanna's graveyard, where his wife too was buried. His education was received under adverse circumstances. As the eldest son much of the labor of the farm depended upon him, and even when a child his duties required his attention during the day and only the evening could be devoted to study. The single evidence we have of his ability is his penmanship, which in his signature is clear and legible, with well formed symmetrical letters, which are still distinct after the lapse of one hundred and eighteen years. With his brothers and sisters he sat beside a tallow dip and read, studied and planned his future.

At an early age he married Jane Bigham and lived on one of the farms of his father, which adjoined the homestead on the east and comprised a tract of level, valuable land which descended in time to his son David.

From childhood he aided in the protection of his home from the attacks of the Indians, and with the Quigley and Brady boys trailed the redskins far and near. When the

Indian troubles subsided, the Revolution brought consternation to the settlements in the valley, as elsewhere, and Thomas McKinney instilled the sentiments of patriotism in the hearts of his children, teaching them not only the art of fighting, but the wisdom of bravery. Not inclined to warfare, however, the MacKenzies in America preferred the more quiet walks of life and chose to live at peace with all men, rather than at enmity, to conquer with kindness rather than the sword. Within a few miles of each other lived the families of Wills, Quigley, Sharpe, McCune and two branches of the McKinney, descendants of whom intermarried, and three of Thomas McKinney's children married into the Quigley family.

His family was large and prosperous and their intermarriages with members of clans of Scotch-Irish descent added not only to the race in point of parentage, but brought lands and increased financial benefits to the house of MacKenzie. Season after season ground which seemed fit for nothing but the primeval trees and forest growth, was cleared and yielded abundant harvest. Mills were established along the streams of water and it was probably to the one at Quigley's bridge, that Thomas McKinney sent his wheat and corn to be prepared for use.

With his family he attended the Middle Spring Presbyterian church, five miles across the valley to the south, and would naturally have made his burials at that place had Hanna's graveyard not been more conveniently situated, and only three miles distant. It was originally a private plot of ground, but after the county became more thickly populated it was opened for public use.. It is now enclosed in the center of a field, but there was evidently a road leading directly to the spot in the early days when it was used by the settlers in that vicinity. Much historical data regarding the McKinney family would be secured if the records of births, marriages and deaths of members of the Middle Spring church had been preserved, but the loss by fire of all congregational manuscripts prior to 1800 deprives us of much information.

Posterity teaches us that Thomas and Jane Bigham McKinney were of reverent piety, feared and loved God, honored the truth, and by example and precept brought

before men the noblest type of life, filling their respective spheres with dignity and ability.

Issue:

2. i. DAVID McKINNEY, b. May 27,1767; m. Eleanor Quigley.
ii. LYDIA McKINNEY.
iii. SAMUEL McKINNEY.
iv. MARY McKINNEY.
3. v. JEAN McKINNEY, m. John Wills.
4. vi. MAJOR JOSEPH McKINNEY, b. Sept. 21, 1773; m. Dinah Quigley.
vii. ANDREW McKINNEY, m. Sarah Young.
viii. GRIZELDA McKINNEY, b. 1777; m. James Quigley (see Quigley line.)
ix. THOMAS McKINNEY.

II. David McKinney[3] (Thomas McKinney[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) oldest son of Thomas McKinney and Jane Bigham McKinney, was born May 27, 1767, near Newburg, in Hopewell township, Cumberland county, Penna., died June 4, 1835, at Strasburg, Franklin county, Penna., married Wednesday, October 19, 1797, Eleanor Quigley, born June 12, 1772, near Quigley's Bridge, Cumberland county, Penna., died September 16, 1825, at Strasburg, Franklin county, Penna., daughter of Robert Quigley and Mary Jacob Quigley. She and her husband are buried in the old graveyard adjoining the Rocky Spring Presbyterian church, Franklin county, Penna., which was used as a burial place at a very early period in the history of the Scotch-Irish in the Cumberland Valley.

David McKinney was born at a time when the inroads of the Indians were on the wane, and the colonists were chafing under the yoke of English surveillance. As a boy, with childish fervor, he played war with his companions, listened to the stories of adventure and bloodshed told by friends and neighbors, joined in protest against the tyranny of the British, and added his acclamations of victory to those of thousands, when freedom was declared.

His education was the best that could be obtained in those primitive days, when they had few books and no advantages outside the home. The books he studied and made himself familiar with were the Bible, the confession of faith, the catechism, the Psalm book and Pilgrim's Progress.

When thirty years of age he was married and brought his wife to the house where he was born, where they lived

until about the year 1812. They then removed to Strasburg which at that time was a town of two streets, intersecting at right angles. Here lived the families of Gilmore, McClelland, Hunter and many others who were intimately associated with our ancestors. In its early history the village was a prosperous trading center for horses and cattle, hence a demand was created for hay, oats and corn. Farmers for miles around found a ready market for produce, and all the grass that could be spared on the farms was used for grazing. When the cattle were brought from a distance, pasture was secured at a nominal rental, and the fields were filled with droves until the traders came in from the cities and bought the stock.

David McKinney was in the tanning business and for many years proprietor of the Strasburg Inn, which is still standing. It was a popular place for a "stop over" for wagoners on their way to Baltimore or Pittsburg with goods or grain. Often the street and yard were lined with these large covered wagons and the stables were filled with horses, which drew by fours or sixes the heavy laden vehicles.

David McKinney was appointed to the office of squire, which was as important at that period as district judge was later. He was ambitious, intelligent and enterprising, and gave his family the benefit of all advantages the times afforded. His prosperity enabled him to have his children instructed in institutions of learning which were of a high moral and refining tone. He was strict in the enforcement of rigid training in the home, and with his wife set before his children examples of propriety, sobriety and honesty. They were inflexible in their rules regarding the observance of the Sabbath, and each evening after the return of the family from service they asked and answered questions in the shorter catechism, some of the children becoming so proficient that they were able to ask and answer without reference to the book and could likewise recite the larger catechism. They were earnest in their study of the Bible and committed to memory large portions of the scripture. They understood the truths therein contained and instructed others whenever opportunity afforded. Its teaching was their guide through life. They were members of Middle

Spring Presbyterian church until after their removal to Strasburg when they united with the Rocky Spring Presbyterian church, of which they were consistent members until death. David McKinney was an elder for many years. The Scotch-Irish organization of this church dates to 1738 and a log building was erected near the site of the present structure. It was doubtless a primitive edifice of about thirty-five feet square, one and one-half stories high, with one row of windows on the lower floor. It soon proved too small for the congregation and an addition was attached to it. The wall between the two was torn away and a commodious auditorium thirty-five by fifty-two feet was secured by a combination of the two rooms. There was no means of heating, but sometime later a rough log house fifteen feet square was built with a large fire place, which if it joined the church proper, as we suppose, would give some comfort to the worshipers. It was used for nearly a century and was put to all the uses of a study house, a session house, saddle house and school house. The ground floor of this old church can still be seen, also a list of the pew holders. Benches were the seats, the floor as mother earth devised it, clapboards for the roof, precentor's desk beneath, and a gobletshaped pulpit on which lay a copy of the Bible and Rouse's version of the Psalms. In 1794 the present building was erected, and the interior stands to-day as it stood in the autumn of that year and in succeeding years, when David McKinney was one of its office bearers and brought his children before its altar for baptism. It is of brick, sixty by forty-eight feet in size, eighteen feet to the ceiling, and entrances to the north, south and east sides of the building. The floor of the pews are boards and the aisles paved with brick. The pulpit is circular with an oval shaped sounding board above it, a stair case leads to it. The pews are straight and high, unpainted, and pasted upon them the names of forefathers who occupied them. There are no chimneys and the pipes from the tenplate stoves pass along the ceiling and through the roof. The interior has known no change, the exterior, wooden steps and a new slate roof.

At the time of the connection of the McKinney family with the church at Rocky Spring the pulpit was supplied by

Rev. John McKnight, D. D., who in 1815 accepted a call to the presidency of Dickinson College. A portrait of him hangs in the reception room of the Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia. His son, Rev. John McKnight, D. D., succeeded him and retained this charge from 1816 to 1836, during which he was held in the highest veneration and beloved by David McKinney and his children.

In stature Eleanor Quigley McKinney was of medium height, with blue eyes, a full broad forehead, and red hair. Her disposition combined the strongest forces of determined mental resolution, with a gentle yielding will which bent to those of her household, but lost none of its intense earnestness of purpose and zeal in the performance of her duties. Her husband had blue eyes, brown hair, was straight as an arrow and of the average height of man. His face, though stern in repose, lighted during conversation with the warmth of his genial spirit, and pleasant witticisms were often on his lips, making him a most companionable man. The death of his wife ten years prior to his decease made a decided change in his home, but his daughters and son gave him every possible comfort and attention and managed the affairs of his every day life with great care.

After his death his pastor, Rev. John McKnight, D. D., filed the following obituary: "Departed this life June 4th, 1835, on Thursday last, after a painful illness which he sustained with the calmness of christian resignation, David McKinney, Esq., in the 68th year of his age. He was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian church at Rocky Spring and a resident of the village of Strasburg. He endeared himself to those who were best acquainted with him by his amiability of disposition and uniformity of character. The notice for his departure from the scenes of time was short, but did not disconcert his mind. Satisfied that he was in a state of reconciliation with his God and resting on the promises of divine faithfulness, he endured his sufferings without a murmur, and met his great change in the animated expectation of an inheritance among them that are sanctified by the grace and justified through the perfect righteousness of the Redeemer.

"By this dispensation of divine Providence, his family has been bereaved of an affectionate and indulgent father,

society of a useful member, and the church of an officer in whose integrity and fidelity confidence could uniformly be reposed. The event affords another evidence of the uncertain tenure by which we hold our earthly existence, shows that in the midst of life we are upon the verge of eternity, and addresses to all the admonition, 'Watch, for ye know not neither the day nor the hour in which the Son of man cometh.' "

Though he and his wife are buried at Rocky Spring not one of their children lies beside them. Their graves are marked with plain white stones which are still in perfect state of preservation.

Issue:

I. Mary McKinney, b. July 16, 1798, near Newburg, Penna.; d. Oct. 27, 1868, at Newville, Penna.; m. Apr. 15, 1819, Andrew McElwain, b. Apr. 19, 1785, d. Aug. 21, 1840, at Newville.

As is natural with the oldest daughter she early assumed household responsibility and made her father's home a place of happiness and cheer. In girlhood she was fair of face, short of stature, with a well moulded figure which added a grace to her youth, and softened the lines that mark the advance of age. Blue eyes and brown hair was the MacKenzie inheritance, but her hair was almost jet black and full of soft waves, and to her was given a full share of the Quigley strength, with all that gives healthful vigor to the body. At the age of twenty-one she was married. Her husband was thirteen years her senior. He made frequent trips to Baltimore with leather for his dealers, and met Mary McKinney at Strasburg on one of these journeys. He owned a farm and tannery six miles from Newville and was extensively engaged in the tanning business. After his death his widow removed to Newville, resided with her sister Eleanor and later with her brother and his family, in whose home she died.

She had a striking personality, different in her true Irish wit from that of her family. Although each possessed a sense of refined humor, to her was transmitted a keen recognition of the ridiculous, and a quick original continuance of repartee and amusing pleasantry

The witticisms of "Auntie Mac" were as free to flow

from her lips, as though born and bred among the native hills of her ancestors. Many of her phrases were from the Scotch, short and pithy, and have been told and retold by her kindred.

She and her husband are buried in the Big Spring Presbyterian graveyard at Newville, of which church they were members.

II. Jane McKinney, b. Nov. 21, 1799, near Newburg, Penna.; d. Feb. 1, 1882, at Newville, Penna.; m. Oct. 19, 1836, Robert McFarlane, b. Oct. 23, 1776; d. Sept. 4, 1847. His first wife was Eleanor Jacobs and had children—William, killed by falling on a knife, Thomas, James, and Rosanna Howard who married William Davidson. His second wife, Jane Kilgore, had children—Robert Williamson, married Lydia Bell McKinney, William Kilgore, and John Geddes married Margaret Ege. The third wife was the subject of our sketch. The first ten years of her life were passed near Newburg, when her parents removed to Strasburg, Penna., where she lived until the time of her marriage. She was educated at a Moravian seminary at Lititz, Penna., where the students were instructed not only in the standard branches of learning, but were made proficient in painting, embroidery, hemming and darning. Her well preserved sampler shows neat and delicate stitches and a great variety of beautifully embroidered letters which she used in marking her linen. Although not blessed with a vast degree of health nor a rugged constitution, at the age of eighty-two years she laid aside her spectacles when reading, excelled in delicate needle work and embroidery, took an especial pleasure in discussing the current topics of the day, and was beloved by a host of friends of whom a great number were children. Her tender solicitude and interest in their sports won the confidence of their childish hearts. To them "Auntie Farlan" was the most charming person they could imagine, and many were the intercessions she made in their behalf and spared them punishment.

At the time of her marriage she was thirty- five years of age. Rev. John McKnight performed the ceremony, and James Woodburn was best man at the wedding, and accompanied the bride and groom from the McKinney home at

Strasburg to Robert McFarlane's broad acres along the Big Spring near Newville. A two-horse barouche of stylish build held the bridal party, the best man holding the reins, a yellow dog tracking the dust in the rear. A week later an "infair" was given and the large log dwelling was filled with guests. It was considered an elegant function for the days of '36.

As was the custom at that time, the bride donned a white cap, which style she never discarded. In later years they were made with ties under the chin, fastened with a bow of the same material as the cap. She was of medium height, with blue eyes, brown hair, erect and very active in manner.

Four children by former marriages were in the home when she assumed her duties, and by them she was held in the highest veneration. Her favorite reply to enigmas propounded regarding stepmothers was—"Good stepchildren make good stepmothers", and of hers she had no cause for complaint. Two years after her marriage Rosanna was married, in 1843 the oldest son was married, in 1847 her husband died, John Geddes was married in 1852, in 1866 William Kilgore died. Thirty years from the day she was married her family ties were broken. After the death of Robert Williamson McFarlane, her stepson who married her sister Lydia Bell, the sisters made their home together in Newville and lived there until they died.

She was a staunch Presbyterian, a member of the Big Spring church, an earnest christian, a devoted student of the Bible, familiar with all its truths and was able to quote large portions of scripture.

She was loyal to her civil rulers as well as to her church. Interested in the welfare of her country, she was well versed in politics, and conversed on all subjects with intelligence, and was gifted in repartee. Even during the extreme weakness preceding her death she read the daily news with eager interest, and when too much prostrated to hold a paper requested one of the family at her bedside to read to her.

She loved the beautiful in nature, took intense pride in her garden of flowers, which she carefully tended, and every plant she touched responded with wondrous growth and marvellous bloom.

She was bright, sympathetic and lovable. Her short mar-

ried life of eleven years was full of tranquil happiness. Her husband, six feet in height, with blue eyes and auburn hair, was hospitable, taciturn, with ample means, the owner of hundreds of acres of land along and north of the Big Spring. His thoughtful consideration of her and his devotion to her, were only excelled by her admiration for him and loyalty to him and his memory.

In connection with his farms and the management of his estate, he owned a flour and grist mill, near the homestead, which received its propelling power from the waters of the Big Spring and was destroyed by fire in 1852. It was known as the "McFarlane Mill" for a number of years. His wealth was lavished on his family and friends and with his generous spirit and benevolent desire he accomplished great good. To every worthy cause he was a liberal contributor, and those in need were ever mindful of his friendship. To few are given the length of days and uninterrupted tranquility allotted Jane McKinney McFarlane. To her genial, unselfish disposition was largely due the retention of feeling which enabled her to grow old gracefully, her sense of humor and good cheer, her vivacious, amiable temperament, her participation in the enjoyment of others, prevented her from indulging in unkind thoughts, harsh words, or allowing time to trace its seams and wrinkles on her face. With her husband she is buried in the Big Spring Presbyterian graveyard at Newville.

III. Liberty McKinney, b. May 7, 1801, near Newburg, Penna.; d. Mar. 11, 1861, near Pittsburg, Penna.; m. first Nov. 15, 1827, Michael Greer, b. Apr. 20, 1797, d. Apr. 27, 1828, and is buried in the Rocky Spring Presbyterian graveyard; m. secondly Sept. 8, 1835, William McCrea, b. May 7, 1786, near Pittsburg, in Allegheny Co., Penna., d. May 16, 1843, and is buried in the Beulah church graveyard in Allegheny Co.

The first years of her life were passed on the farm of her father, and from 1812 to 1827 at Strasburg, Penna., where she married Michael Greer. He was in the woolen manufacturing business with Isaac Ward, and took his wife to their house when they were married, where they remained until Mr. Greer's death.

Liberty McKinney Greer returned to her father's home at

Strasburg, and spent the years of her widowhood with him. On June 4, 1835, her father died and on Sept. 8th of the same year she married William McCrea. He was a son of William McCrea who lived on a farm near Pittsburg.

William McCrea lived only eight years after his marriage. His widow lived on one of her farms until her death. She and her husband were members of the Beulah Presbyterian church, which was in sight of their home.

She was tall and stately in walk and carriage, with dark brown hair and gray eyes. She had great strength of character. Left at an early age with the care of two children and her estate, she assumed the responsibility with dignity. During all the years in which she had charge of the management of her farms and business transactions, she was ably assisted by Mr. Chalfant, a neighbor and loyal friend of her husband, whose son afterward married her daughter.

She was kind and sympathetic, as the tenants on her farms and many of the neighborhood testified. One of her farmers who had intercourse with her for six years, said he never had any disagreement or trouble of any kind with Mrs. McCrea, and one never forgot that she was always the lady. She was equal to any emergency, and in the most harrassing and perplexing periods of her life, she maintained her calm, thoughtful manner, and earnest, steadfast trust in God. Her thorough consecration and reliance on the will of an over ruling Providence served to make her a power for good. She gave substantial aid to the church, and for the sick she made delicacies, and performed for them innumerable acts of kindness which lessened their suffering and added to their comfort. She was full of tact and in the entertainment of her guests she was hospitable, and spared no effort to extend to them the cordial greeting and friendly courtesy of a warm hearted hostess. The visiting clergymen who supplied the Beulah church were always welcomed in her home.

She died at the age of sixty years and is buried beside her husband in the Beulah church graveyard.

To William McCrea and Liberty McKinney McCrea were born two children:

i. ELLEN QUIGLEY McCREA, b. Nov. 8, 1836; m. May 31, 1860, John Weakley Chalfant, b. Dec. 13, 1827, at

Turtle Creek, Penna.; d. Dec. 28, 1898, at Pittsburg, Penna. son of Henry Chalfant and Isabella Weakley Chalfant. He was a prominent iron manufacturer of Pittsburg. To John Weakley Chalfant and Ellen Quigley McCrea Chalfant were born five children:

i. MARY LIBERTY CHALFANT, b. Apr. 8, 1861; m. June 16, 1891, Major George McKee, U. S. A., who d. Nov. 30, 1891, while in command of Frankford Arsenal, Penna. To Major George Wilson McKee and Mary Liberty Chalfant McKee was born one child:

i. GEORGIANA WILSON McKEE, b. Apr. 25, 1892.

ii. ISABELLA CAMPBELL CHALFANT, b. Sept. 23, 1865.

iii. HENRY CHALFANT, b. Sept. 17, 1867; m. May 14, 1901, Harriet Beckwith Watson, of Allegheny, Penna. He was graduated from Harvard in 1890 and succeeded his father in the firm of Spang, Chalfant & Co., resides in Allegheny. To Henry Chalfant and Harriet Beckwith Watson Chalfant was born one child:

i. ELEANOR CHALFANT, b. Jan. 10, 1903.

iv. ELEANOR McCREA CHALFANT, b. Dec. 2, 1869.

v. ANNIE CHALFANT, b. June 9, 1872.

ii. WILLIAM BRYSON McCREA, b. June 6 1840; m. Jan. 17, 1867, Elizabeth Beatty, b. Oct. 20, 1838, d. Aug. 12, 1904, daughter of Colonel Samuel Beatty and Mary Taylor Beatty, of Washington, Pa. He received his education at the Wilkinsburg Academy, resided on the McCrea homestead until 1892, when he and his family removed to Pittsburg, where they have since resided. They were members of the Beulah Presbyterian church, in which Mrs. McCrea was an active worker, having had charge of the primary department for a number of years. After their removal to Pittsburg they became members of the Point Breeze Presbyterian church. To William Bryson McCrea and Elizabeth Beatty McCrea were born six children:

i. WILLIAM BRYSON McCREA, b. Dec. 6, 1867; d. Mar. 26 1900; m. Bertha Barclay.

ii. SAMUEL BEATTY McCREA, b. Jan. 17, 1870.

iii. LIBERTY McKINNEY McCREA, b. June 28, 1871.

iv. MARY TAYLOR McCREA, b. May 12, 1874; d. May 22, 1876.

v. ELEANOR CHALFANT McCREA, b. Jan. 30, 1876.

vi. FRANK PERSHING McCREA, b. Mar. 18, 1882; d. Mar. 21, 1882.

IV. Thomas Andrew McKinney, b. Oct. 12, 1803, near Newburg, Penna.; d. Mar. 1, 1881, at Newville, Penna.; m. May 11, 1848, Jane Rachel Glenn, b. Oct. 25, 1821, near Newville; d. Oct. 13, 1889, at Newville, daughter of Alexander Glenn and Maria Laughlin Glenn.

In 1812 he removed with his parents to Strasburg, Penna., attended the village school and after completing his studies, engaged in the tanning business with his father. He had a well built, tall, athletic physique, strong and vigorous, and grew into popular favor.

The art of tanning was the source of a lucrative income in those days, and tanneries were established at various points throughout the country. The leather, tanned and ready for the market, was transported by means of horses and wagons to Baltimore, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, where the seller was amply repaid for his tedious journey.

Thomas McKinney made these trips to the cities at intervals each year, taking with him leather, grain, and other articles of produce, sometimes followed by a train of wagons filled with goods sent by neighbors, who entrusted him with the disposition of their stock. In return the wagons were loaded with merchandise for storekeepers and families, and the turnpikes were scenes of continuous traffic. Inns were located at convenient points, where exchanges of horses were made. Dining rooms and offices were frequently crowded with guests. Around huge log fires, tales and traditions were repeated, the tallow dip replenished many times ere their fund of anecdotes was exhausted. A bed was provided by the landlord if the wagoner failed to bring one with him, but it was customary to supply the need at home, take the bed from the wagon and stretch it on the floor of the tavern, where thirty or forty men lay down to rest. Large covered Conestoga wagons with contents sufficient to fill a freight car of moderate size, drawn by six strong horses, made imposing spectacles as they were led into the court yards. Ample provision for man and steed was stored in each wagon. In case of an accident or delay, food was necessary, and in thinly populated districts was not easily procured. Feed boxes were attached to the rear of the wagons, where the horses were fed or the grain was taken to them. On summer nights the wagoner made his bed on the grass and the horses were allowed to graze. In wild mountainous parts of the country the expedition was perilous, roads were narrow and the passage difficult. Tools, horseshoes, rope, chains and all kinds of repairing implements, as well as fire arms, were provided for the journey. In

crossing the Alleghenies to Pittsburg stops were made at Bedford, Johnstown, Sidling Hill and Turtle Creek Inn. Near the latter place was a dangerous tract which was frequently infested with highwaymen. On his trips to the different cities Thomas McKinney was sometimes accompanied by Richard Rodgers and Robert Quigley, who sold their grain to the same wholesale dealers. For years following their wagoning days they recounted to their families their varied experiences.

After the death of his parents he remained in Strasburg a short time, and removed to Newville in 1844. In "Strasburg Reminiscences," by W. W. Britton, we read, "Thomas McKinney remained a year after the family left the town, ostensibly to settle the affairs of their estate, but more probably to avoid causing a vacancy in the school board, as there was much opposition to the building of school houses in the district."

Soon after his arrival in Newville he became interested in the dry goods business with James Gilmore, and so continued for a few years, when he bought a farm two miles west of the town and sold his interest in the store. He lived on his country place for five years, and returned to Newville with his family, which consisted of his wife, his sister Mary, and his two children, and purchased the dwelling house in which he lived until his death.

He was not actively engaged in business after he left the country, but was employed at various times in the settlement of estates and was appointed guardian and trustee for a number of children. He was a school director and took an active part in educational pursuits. He was frequently consulted in legal matters, his advice was willingly given, and received with the most implicit faith in his judgment. He influenced men to right views on many subjects and was widely known and esteemed.

His marriage linked the fate of two of the oldest families of Scotch-Irish ancestry in the Cumberland Valley. Gabriel Glenn married Jean Mills and bought a large tract of land one mile northwest of Newville. At an early date he erected a flour mill along the Big Spring which ran near his large stone dwelling house, both of which are standing and in a state of careful preservation, the house occupied by

a descendant. He also built the first bank barn, which created a widespread interest, and brought a great number of people to view the most modern improvement in that part of the country.

He had six children. David married Jane McKeehan, William married Miss Thompson, Rebecca married George Espy, Jean married William Duncan, Rachel married Rev. Graham, Alexander married Maria Laughlin, the daughter of Mary Russell of Gettysburg, Penna., and Atcheson Laughlin, one of the earliest settlers along the Big Spring at Newville. Alexander Glenn was born February, 1787, died November 13, 1834, married March, 1816. His wife, Maria Laughlin, was born May 17, 1792, died May 28, 1841. To them were born, in the old homestead, six children. Mary married Matthew Boyd and lived at Newville. William Mills lived in the house his grandfather built and married Mary Jane Elliott, Jane Rachel married Thomas McKinney and resided at Newville, Ann Eliza married W. Linn McCullough and resided at Newville, Rebecca married James Gettys and lived at Athens, Tennessee. Atchison Alexander did not marry.

Jane Rachel Glenn McKinney was a woman of much sweetness of character and was beloved by her friends and acquaintances. Her genial disposition and heart overflowing with kindness and sincerity, gave to her the affection and esteem of all who knew her. She was gentle, and won the favor of children, who were welcomed to her home and shown the warmth of her indulgent thoughtfulness.

She and her husband were members of Big Spring Presbyterian church, of which he was treasurer for many years. They are buried in the Big Spring Presbyterian graveyard at Newville.

To Thomas Andrew McKinney and Jane Rachel Glenn McKinney were born two children:

i. MARIA LOUISA McKINNEY, b. Feb. 13, 1849, at Newville, Penna.; m. Oct. 10, 1876, Edwin Ruthven Hays b. May 10, 1846, near Oakville, Penna., son of Robert Mickey Hays and Hannah Sharp Hays. He attended the Iron City Commercial College at Pittsburg, Penna., removed to Newville with his parents in 1865 where he has since resided. Until 1905 he was engaged in the hardware

business, was elected an elder in the Big Spring Presbyterian church Feb. 16, 1878, superintendent of the Sunday school in 1892, which offices he still holds. He is president of the First National Bank, a school director, in politics a Republican. To Edwin Ruthven Hays and Maria Louisa McKinney Hays were born four children:

i. THOMAS McKINNEY HAYS, b. Sept. 8, 1877, was graduated from Dickinson College in the class of 1898. Since 1902 he has been superintendent and treasurer of the Camden Interstate Railway, resides at Huntington, W. Va.

ii. MARGARETTA SHARP HAYS, b. Sept. 21, 1880; d. Mar. 14, 1881.

iii. RACHEL GLENN HAYS, b. Aug. 30, 1883.

iv. ROBERT McKINNEY HAYS, b. Feb. 23, 1886.

ii. DAVID ANDREW McKINNEY, b. Aug. 19, 1850, at Newville, Penna.; d. Sept. 1, 1880, at Newville; m. Feb. 2, 1876, Mary A. Robinson, b. Nov. 5, 1852; d. Apr. 5, 1876, at Newville, daughter of Dr. M. F. Robinson and Martha Robinson. He attended the Commercial College at Reading, Pa., and devoted his interests to the grain commission business at Newville, was made an elder in the Big Spring Presbyterian church Feb. 16, 1878, and superintendent of the Sunday school in 1877, both of which he filled until his death. He is buried beside his wife in the Big Spring Presbyterian graveyard.

V. Eleanor McKinney, b. June 25, 1806, near Newburg, Penna., d. Mar. 29, 1885, at Newville, Penna.; m. Mar. 16, 1837, James Gilmore, a native of Ireland, b. 1798, near Garvagh, Londonderry Co., d. 1852 at Newville, son of Alexander Gilmore and Mary Anderson Gilmore, known as Lady Mary of Inchaleen, the name of the Gilmore estate. She belonged to the Scotch nobility and was universally beloved. She and her husband were members of the church at Gorvagh, in which her son James was baptized. Early in life he cherished the prospect of coming to America, but was dissuaded by his mother. After her death, when twenty years of age, he crossed the ocean, spending thirteen weeks on shipboard. The sea was rough and so tempestuous that the superstitious sailors claimed a witch was on the vessel. Lots were cast to throw the guilty party overboard, when the storm subsided, and averted the loss of a passenger. One brother, William, came later, but the climate disagreed with him and he returned to Garvagh.

In the early history of Strasburg John Gilmore, an uncle,

engaged in merchandizing. To his house James Gilmore came, and in the home village met and wedded Eleanor McKinney. They lived in Strasburg for a year after their marriage, in 1838 removed with their infant daughter to Newville and he went into the dry goods business with Thomas McKinney. He erected a residence in 1850 which is still occupied by his descendants. He was a resolute character, kind and affectionate.

In his wife were blended strength, energy and firmness. Though her life was filled with responsibility and the care and perplexities of an untiring mother and housekeeper, she was never too much occupied to be of use to others, and unconsciously taught to those around her the lesson of bravery, hopefully, unselfishly clinging fast to her ideals of holy living. Her Bible was her standard of right and wrong, and her actions were moulded thereby. She was supremely good and just. From her hand many who were hungry and cold were fed and clothed. A strong, determined character, her influence was universally acknowledged. In the church she worked zealously for the various demands, and in the missionary department was especially efficient. She had a clear, calculating mind, and left a widow at an early age, her executive abilities were brought into play in the management of her business affairs.

In girlhood and in middle life she had a vigorous, healthy constitution, a well developed body, with earnest gray eyes, and brown hair, erect and of medium height. The outline of her face, with its strong curves and firm, expressive mouth, were a striking index of her character. With a will that knew the decisive moment and method of action, she ruled her life accordingly. With no hesitation, lest critics found fault or public opinion differed, she followed the course which seemed best, and adhered to established customs rather than untried systems.

She was interested in all that pertained to the prosperity of her country, and joined heart and hand with the Union. At the time of the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, her son told her he wanted to enlist, and she nobly advised him to do so, saying, "David, I will be ashamed of you if you do not." During the anxious days when he was at the front she plied her needle and made useful articles for the

soldiers, mingling with her stitches her prayers for her boy. She was intensely earnest in manner and action. In conversation she scorned the petty trifling intercourse of the illiterate.

She was a keen observer and quick to detect inconsistency. She loved her friends devotedly and added to their comfort continually. No undertaking for their welfare was a task, no labor in their behalf a burden. She lived in the unselfish performance of the obligations due her family, in the conscientious discharge of which she found her greatest happiness.

She allowed nothing to interfere with her social relations. Her home was the scene of many functions, her table laden with all that hospitality and the hand of a liberal hostess could bestow. Around it gathered young and old, among whom were many who clung through life to the memory of her kindly interest and the thoughtful manifestations of her regard.

She was equally considerate of those who were strangers and sojourners, offering them the same attentive respect and cordiality.

She chose the companionship of those who were christian in theory and practice. Hypocrisy was foreign to her disposition, and in those to whom she gave her friendship she sought in return true affection.

From the beginning to the ending of her life she modestly preferred the quiet role of home maker rather than occupy the more conspicuous planes of existence, but her strength of character involuntarily lifted her above the ordinary intellect, and her influential power was exerted in all directions. During the last five years of her life she was a great sufferer, but no murmur escaped her lips. She was a woman of great meekness of spirit, a devout servant of God. She is buried beside her husband at Newville.

To James Gilmore and Eleanor McKinney Gilmore were born four children:

1. MARY ELLEN GILMORE, b. Mar. 7. 1838 at Strasburg, Penna., educated at Harrisburg, Penna.; m. May 31, 1864, Dr. David Ahl, b. Mar. 24, 1827, at York, Penna.; d. Apr. 12, 1878, at Newville, Penna., son of Peter Ahl and Mary Strohman Ahl,

who had six children: Dr. John, Peter, Dr. David, Mary, Louisa and Kate. Dr. David Ahl was educated in a private school at York, Penna., entered West Point Military Academy July, 1846, and was graduated from that institution in 1850. In the autumn of 1850 he entered the medical department of the University of Maryland and was a graduate in 1853. He assisted his brother, Dr. John Ahl of York, in the practice of medicine for a short time. Later he removed to Shirleysburg, Penna., and continued his professional services until 1854 when he settled at Newville, Penna., and remained until his death. He was skillful and eminently successful as a physician and surgeon, scientific in methods and practice. He was the inventor of the Ahl's Adaptable Porous Splints which were used by the United States Army. The factory was at Newville. He worked among the wounded soldiers after the battle of Bull Run, and in the Government hospital at Washington. While there he saved General Geary's arm. Three surgeons advised amputation, but with the use of the splints and great care the arm was restored to its normal condition. General Geary's gratitude was so great that, afterwards, when governor of the state of Pennsylvania he offered Dr. Ahl any position he desired which was in his power to grant him. At the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876 he took a medal for his exhibition of splints. He died in the full vigor of manhood and in the midst of a career of usefulness. He is buried in the Prospect Hill Cemetery at Newville. His widow resides at that place. To Dr. David Ahl and Mary Ellen Gilmore Ahl were born six children:

i. MARY LOUISE AHL, b. Apr. 29, 1865; m. Aug. 9, 1900, William Jessop, b. in Heywood, England, son of William Jessop and Alice Brabbin Jessop. He came to America when quite young, spent some years in British Columbia, after which he went to California and later to Mexico where he was in the employ of a mining machinery company. At Springfield, Mass., he attended the training school for Y. M. C. A. secretaries. His first association was at Summit, N. J., which he served for seven years. At the expiration of that period he removed to Brantford, Ontario, and in 1905 to Elizabeth, N. J., where he is actively engaged in the same work.

ii. JAMES GILMORE AHL, b. June 28, 1867; d. Dec. 20, 1870.

iii. ELEANOR GILMORE AHL, b. Jan. 27, 1870; d. Feb. 23, 1870.

iv. JOHN GILMORE AHL, b. July 18, 1871.

v. JANE BELLE AHL, b. June 16, 1873.

vi. DAVID WILSON AHL, b. Feb. 14, 1877; m. Jan. 12, 1905, Arminell C. Reilly, of Philadelphia, Penna., b. June 10, 1883, daughter of Charles Reilly and

Elizabeth Nelson Reilly, reside in New York City.

ii. DAVID McKINNEY GILMORE, b. May 21, 1840, at Newville, Penna.; d. Feb. 14, 1900, at Minneapolis, Minn.; m. Aug. 15, 1867, Sarah Grizelda Kyle, b. July 13, 1840, at Jacksonville, Cumberland Co., Penna., d. July 3, 1903, at Minneapolis, Minn., where she spent her married life. He went to the west in 1859 and located at Minneapolis. Later in the same year he returned to his home in Newville and remained until he joined the cavalry, in which he did valiant service during the Civil War. He entered the military ranks as corporal, Aug. 8, 1861, and was honorably discharged Aug. 24 1864. He was appointed orderly sergeant of Company H, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and on March 17, 1862, was commissioned second lieutenant. He was promoted first lieutenant Sept. 14, 1862, and again promoted to the rank of captain under date of May 1, 1863. His service was in the Army of the Potomac, under renowned cavalry leaders of distinction, such as Generals Averill, McIntosh and Gregg. By gallant and meritorious conduct he was mustered out a brevet major at the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Savage Station, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, Antietam, the Stoneman raid, Kelly's Ford, Bristow Station and Gettysburg. He was wounded Nov. 7, 1863, near Warrentown, Virginia, in a fight with Mosby. With his company he was ordered as an escort to General Hooker, and served for a time in that capacity. In April, 1864, he was detailed to Harrisburg, Penna., and placed in command of the recruiting station at Camp Curtin, where he remained until he received his discharge. He was a brave soldier, a capable officer and extremely popular with his men. He was an ardent patriot and discharged his duties faithfully . He was warmly attached to those who were with him in the struggle for the preservation of the Union, and cherished through life the friendships thus formed. In 1866 he returned to Minneapolis, which was his home until his death. For forty years he was influentially identified with the commercial, social and religious interests in his adopted city, and gave to it his noblest and best efforts. He founded the D. M. Gilmore Furniture Company in which he was interested until 1891. This company was one of the first firms in Minneapolis to send traveling salemen between their city and the Pacific coast, which brought it into high repute as a center of trade. In 1891 he founded the firm of D. M. Gilmore and Company, engaged in the manufacture and handling of steam fitters' supplies. He was also a member of the firm of Gilmore & McArdle, and president of the Minneapolis Iron Works. At one time he was a member of the Board of Trade and

for a number of years he was a member of the Jobbers Association, and occupied various influential positions in other civic bodies. He was public spirited and belonged to the army of pioneer business men who laid the foundation of a beautiful city, and to him is due much of the credit of its prosperity and growth. He was a valued member of Rawlins Post, G. A. R., the Loyal Legion, in which he served as senior vice commander, and the A. O. U. W. In politics he was a Democrat. He was prominent in the Westminster Presbyterian church, having served as deacon and was one of its most substantial members. He was a general favorite, his warm generous heart, with good will toward God and man, his fund of pure Scotch-Irish wit and pleasantry, which stood the test of adversity and disappointment, won for him an abiding place in the affections of all who knew him. In commercial life he was a leader, and in his home a devoted husband and father, who took keen pleasure in entertaining his friends beneath his roof. No man in Minneapolis was greeted with greater kindliness than he, and his hospitality was a source of sincere satisfaction to him and his family. Those who went from the home and haunts of his boyhoood to his city received a hearty welcome and were shown the most gracious attention by him. To know him was rare good fortune, and his wholesome advice and cordial manner will never be forgotten by many young men and women who sought his counsel and assistance aud were aided by him. His bright and constant flow of spirits bore him company even during months of suffering. To David McKinney Gilmore and Sarah Grizelda Kyle Gilmore were born six children:

i. SARAH ELEANOR GILMORE, b. Nov. 16, 1868; d. Nov. 14 1870.

ii. JAMES KYLE GILMORE, b. Feb. 16, 1870, educated at Minneapolis, Minn., entered the D. M. Gilmore Furniture Co., and in 1890 organized the firm of Parmalee & Gilmore in Chicago. In 1893 he returned to Minneapolis and became a member of the firm of D. M. Gilmore & Co., jobbers in steam fitters' supplies. His interest continues in the same business, and he is also president and treasurer of the Gilmore, McArdle Co., and the Gilmore, Rollins Co., resides at Minneapolis; m. Oct. 4, 1905, Eleanore Lynn Orris, b. July 2, 1879, daughter of Dr. Henry Orande Orris and Annie Milligan Orris.

iii. THOMAS McKINNEY GILMORE, b. Sept. 21, 1872; d. Mar. 5, 1890.

iv. RICHARD RODGERS GILMORE, b. Jan. 16, 1874; d. Mar. 4, 1875.

v. MARY ELIZABETH GILMORE, b. Dec. 18, 1875; m. Feb. 22, 1905, Frank Barrows Cudworth, b. July 4, 1873, at Brookfield, Mo., son of Darius Alonzo Cudworth and Cordelia Ann Mills Cud-

worth. He is connected with the Passenger Traffic Department of the Great Northern Railway at Saint Paul, Minn., and resides at Minneapolis.

vi. ALICE BELLE GILMORE, b. Jan. 18, 1878; m. Nov. 4, 1903, Robert George Morrison, b. July 31, 1861, at Blairs Mills, Penna., son of David Harbison Morrison and Marjorie McConnell Morrison. Educated at Iowa State University, he was admitted to the bar in 1883, and has continued in the practice of his profession since that time in Minneapolis, Minn., where he is an active member of the Westminster Presbyterian church. To Robert George Morrison and Alice Belle Gilmore Morrison was born one child:

i. ELIZABETH MORRISON, b. Sept. 12, 1904.

iii. NANCY JANE GILMORE, b. Feb. 21, 1844, at Newville, Penna., educated at the Normal School at Newville, Penna.; m. Dec. 22, 1863, Andrew Jackson Herr, b. Dec. 31, 1832, at Greencastle, Penna.; d. Mar. 16, 1894, at Harrisburg, Penna., buried at Harrisburg. He was a son of Daniel Herr and Sarah Gilbert Herr, who resided in Greencastle at the time of the birth of their son, Andrew Jackson Herr. When he was three months old they removed to Reading, and later to Philadelphia, and died in Harrisburg. Their son received his education in the various cities in which they lived. He was graduated from the High School of Philadelphia in 1845. Soon after the completion of his school course he returned to Harrisburg, studied law with James McCormick, Esq., and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar in 1850, at the age of eighteen years. He then began the practice of the profession in which he became distinguished. His intellectual ability and acquirements were recognized and admired by members of the bar and the people in general. By nature highly gifted, he rose to the rank of a leader among his fellow lawyers and was the most polished speaker at the bar. He was justly styled "the silver tongued orator of Penna." For nine years he served as district attorney of Dauphin county, was counsel for the county commissioners for one year and represented the county in the legislature during the session of 1868-1869. He was a member of the State Senate in 1875-1876, and in the latter year re-elected for a term of four years. At the close of the session of 1878 he was elected president pro tem. of the Senate, which position he filled with dignity and honor. He was again elected to the Senate in 1880 for a term of four years, and at the expiration of his term in 1884 he retired from politics, and devoted his time and attention to the furtherance of the claims of his profession. In politics he was a Republican, and previous to 1884 he was a party leader in his State. He conducted many important

cases in court, and during a period of forty years there were few noteworthy cases in which he was not employed as counsel on one side or the other. He was effective in jury trials and met with few defeats. As a statesman he was among the leading lights of his day. Thorough and shrewd, his career as one of the managers of the affairs of state won for him the most sincere admiration and distinction. In early life he devoted his leisure moments to literary pursuits and produced much that was rare in its beauty and originality, both in prose and poetical works. At fifteen years of age he wrote fluently and contributed to newspaper and magazine fiction. "The Maid of the Valley," a story of the Revolution; "The Corsair," founded on the revolt of San Domingo, and "The Chain of Destiny," were so popular that they were reproduced in England, and received most flattering praise and comment. In the field of literature he would have had a career of brilliancy, yet he chose a calling which brought him in touch with his fellow men, of which it was said by a friend "He touched every heart, his charm of language swayed the people. I never knew a man who was more wonderfully gifted in that respect. Keen, incisive and interesting he rose to celebrity in his efforts at the bar. His knowledge of law led him to know almost intuitively whether a man was or was not guilty. It is for these traits he will be longest remembered. He was a man of the people, a gentleman in intercourse, and always accessible to the public." He was particularly kind and helpful to young men entering the legal profession by his encouraging words and charitable outlook on their mistakes, making friends and proving a stimulus to advancement in their lines of achievement. His widow resides in Harrisburg where she and her family are members of the Pine Street Presbyterian church. By a previous marriage to Martha Linn Coyle, daughter of Scott Coyle and Nancy Coyle, of Newville, he had one son, Daniel Coyle Herr, born Aug. 16, 1856, educated at the Harrisburg and Chambersburg academies and Lafayette College, admitted to the Dauphin county bar in 1880, and practices law in Harrisburg. He married secondly, Nancy Mathers Coyle, daughter of Scott Coyle and Nancy Coyle of Newville, to whom was born one daughter, Martha Herr, who died in infancy. To Andrew Jackson Herr and Nancy Jane Gilmore Herr was born one daughfer:

i. ELEANOR GILMORE HERR, b. Feb. 18 1866, educated in private schools at Harrisburg and Farmington, Connecticut; m. Apr. 26, 1887, John Yeomans Boyd, b. Aug. 19, 1862, at Danville, Penna., son of James Boyd and Louisa Yeomans Boyd. His grandfather, John C. Boyd, was a pioneer in the iron and coal business of the upper Susquehanna valley, who married Hannah Montgomery, of Danville, Penna. His

mother is a daughter of Rev. John W. Yeomans, D. D., Presbyterian minister of Pittsfield, Mass., North Adams, Mass., Danville, Penna., and president of Lafayette College, who married Letitia B. Snyder. John Yeomans Boyd was educated in private schools at Sunbury and Harrisburg, entered Princeton in 1880 and was graduated in 1884. Since then he has been continually engaged in the wholesale anthracite coal business, with varied interests in coal and iron. He and his wife are members of the Pine Street Presbyterian church of Harrisburg, where they reside. To John Yeomans Boyd and Eleanor Gilmore Herr Boyd were born four children:

i. JAMES BOYD, b. July 2, 1888.
ii. ANDREW JACKSON HERR BOYD, b. Feb. 29, 1892.
iii. ELEANOR GILMORE BOYD, b. Feb. 18, 1894. ....
iv. LOUISA YEOMANS BOYD, b. Mar. 7, 1896. ....

iv. LYDIA BELL GILMORE, b. Sept. 8, 1846, at Newville, Penna., educated in the public and private schools of Newville; m. Oct. 5, 1875, William Nevius Wilson, b. Apr. 15, 1825, near Lewisburg, Penna., d. July 9, 1896, at Newville, son of Samuel Wilson and Elizabeth Nevius Wilson. James Wilson when seven years of age, was brought by his parents to America. They came from the north of Ireland and settled in Derry township, now Dauphin county, Penna. By profession a surveyor, he was sent in 1767 by Governor Penn to survey land in the Buffalo Valley, now Union county, Penna., which had been recently puchased from the Indians. He made selection of three hundred acres, lying a mile north of the present site of Lewisburg. This tract was deeded to him about 1771, and was named "Wilson's Choice." To him and his wife Martha Sterrett Wilson were born eight children of whom Samuel, their youngest child, married Elizabeth Nevius. Their son William Nevius Wilson lived on the home farm until he reached manhood. He then removed to Jersey Shore, Penna., to engage in the coal and iron business, and so continued until 1884, with the exception of the years from 1867 to 1873, which he spent at Chester, Penna., where he was interested in the boat building business. In 1886 he removed to Newville, which was his home until his death, at which place his widow resides. He was an exemplary christian, an earnest Bible student, a member of the Big Spring Presbyterian church, in politics a Democrat, and is buried in Prospect Hill cemetery at Newville.

VI. Dinah McKinney, b. June 25, 1808, near Newburg, Penna.; d. Jan. 17, 1893, at York Springs, Penna.; m. Apr.

5, 1827, William Rippey Stewart, M. D., b. Sept. 29, 1802, at Shippensburg, Penna.; d. Mar. 9, 1867, at York Springs, Penna., son of Alexander Stewart and Jane Rippey Stewart, received his early education in the schools in Shippensburg and prepared for college in the institution founded by John Cooper known as Hopewell Academy. He was a graduate of the Maryland Medical Institute at Baltimore, and of the University of Pennsylvania, and was eminently fitted for the duties of the profession which he chose for his life work. He was a student of marked ability and a leader in his classes, as well as a favorite among his companions, and in later years was well known throughout the length and breadth of Adams county. Scarcely has a man lived who was more generally beloved. He was an ideal physician. In 1827, at the age of twenty-five years, he began the practice of medicine at York Springs, then a small village composed of a store, inn and a few dwelling houses. In the early years of his career he rode over the hills on horseback, later in a sulky, then in a buggy. He did not spare himself, but kept good horses and traveled over rough roads and through dangerous mountain passes by day and night. Untiring in his exertions, he sought to relieve every form of suffering, not only physical weakness and pain, but sorrow and misfortune. His practice, which was large from the time he settled in York Springs, soon became immense and extended over miles of territory. His visits were looked for with eagerness by his patients. To many who lived in remote districts, his coming was the only bright spot in weeks of time, and his cheerful attractive presence did them almost as much good as his medicine. He had a heart filled with love for children, and they in turn were devoted to him.

He was ever mindful of the courtesies of life, and with gentle, gracious gallantry, observed cultured forms of speech and manner under all circumstances and in all places. He was a christian of the highest type and honored of all men. As a physician he was skillful and eminently successful, socially he was admired, but in his home as husband and father were touched the chords which vibrated to the most tender affection of his soul. He was great in good deeds, hospitality, contentment, a noble, magnanimous, in-

tellectual character. He understood human nature thoroughly and was heartily in sympathy with the actions and undertakings of his fellow men during his practice of forty years. His wife, an able christian, was of assistance to him in every phase of his profession. When four years of age her parents removed to Strasburg, where she had the same advantages afforded her older sisters. At nineteen years of age she was a tall, healthy, blue eyed woman, with brown hair, erect and graceful, with a self-possessed manner and easy flow of language. At that age she was married, and began and ended her married life in York Springs. In 1828 they bought a brick house in the center of the town, which is still in possession of their family. A large, substantial dwelling, wide porches, a fountain pump, a lawn and garden sloping down to a brook beside which children and grandchildren played, mingling their childish songs and shouts with the murmer of the stream, serve to sweeten the storehouse of memory for many who were guests in that home. A hearty welcome, bounteous entertainment, merriment and good cheer, regret and Godspeed at parting, accompanied and followed each visitor. Never was there a latch more frequently lifted, and nowhere a greater cordiality extended.

Husband, wife and children were active in church work, and visiting clergymen of their own and other denominations found a hospitable shelter beneath their roof. Their home and hearts were never too well filled to accommodate one more.

In the mother were characteristics peculiar to the house of MacKenzie—determination, earnestness, high aspirations, piety, meekness, dignified reserve, ambition. She gave her best efforts to her family. In no wise did she slight her duty, but sought to make it a pleasure. In the full enjoyment of health in the years of womanhood, she used her energy in her home for its purity and ennobling. Her life was full of usefulness. Her capabilities were such that she made great achievements in every line of work which tended to the upbuilding or advancement of any worthy cause. Frank, straightforward, despising hypocrisy, she was trusted as one competent to advise, expressing her opinion freely when desired. Firm in her convictions,

strong in her views on religious subjects, she knew the right and was fearless in her denunciation of wrong doing, exercising a firm parental government. Her husband had a well equipped library which gave the children in her home an opportunity to train their minds. She was thoroughly Calvinistic and rigid in observance of the Sabbath day. With her life of self-denial and care of her household she did not lose the quick elastic step, and bright, winning interest in people and things until after the milestone of three score years and ten had been passed. The dimness of vision through which she battled, rendered her dependent on her sons and daughters, who gave her all that loving attention can bestow. She was patient and submissive, and exhibited the same spirit of heroic fortitude in this as in other afflictions and disappointments. She manifested a bravery, born only of grace and faith. During the period of her last illness she was most beautifully remembered, and her welfare earnestly solicited by many who had been benefitted from her liberal hand, by whose generosity they were bountifully provided for and assisted. Not a house in the village that had not been blessed by her presence during sickness or bereavement. She and her husband with five children are buried at York Springs, in the Presbyterian graveyard, of which church they were members.

To Dr. William Rippey Stewart and Dinah McKinney Stewart were born twelve children:

i. MARY JANE STEWART, b. June 21, 1828, at York Springs, Penna.; m. Sept. 4, 1851, Rev. William Alexander McKee, b. Jan. 28, 1821, in Cumberland Co., Penna.; d. Feb. 7, 1892, at Houtzdale, Penna., son of Edward McKee and Lydia McCaffrey McKee. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penna. His first charge after his marriage was in Center Co., Penna., after which he preached successively to the Methodist congregations at New Washington, Penna., Birmingham, Penna., Prince George County, Md. Mifflintown, Penna., spent 1858 in the west. The following year went to Jersey Shore, Penna., then to Cumberland, Md., Frostburg, Md., Flintstone, Md., East Hartford, Md., West Hartford, Md., Shrewsbury, Penna., Hopewell, Penna., Orbisonia, Penna., Burnt Cabins, Penna., Milroy, Penna., Williamsport, Penna., DuBoitown and Salladsburg, Penna. After retiring from the ministry he and his family spent six years at Orbisonia and later removed to Houtzdale. His pastor-

ates were pleasant, he was full of the spirit, earnest, effective and zealous, and his ministry was crowned with success. He is buried at Osceola, Penna. His widow resides at Juniata, Penna. To Rev. William Alexander McKee and Mary Jane Stewart McKee were born four children:

i. ROBERT MONTGOMERY McKEE, b. Apr. 19, 1855; d. Aug. 18, 1855.

ii. WILLIAM RIPPEY STEWART McKEE, b. Feb. 4, 1857; d. June 19, 1858.

iii. EDWARD McKINNEY STEWART McKEE, b. Nov. 14, 1860, educated at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Penna., attended Penna. Dental College, Philadelphia, Penna., practiced dentistry for one year at Osceola, Penna., and until 1903 at Houtzdale, Penna. Since then he has been in the real estate business and resides at Juniata, Penna.

iv. DINAH ELEANOR McKEE, b. June 2, 1861, a graduate of Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Penna., class of 1882; m. Feb. 4, 1886, George Walter Munroe, b. Sept. 27, 1853, son of James Munroe and Matilda R. Walters Munroe. He was graduated from St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., July 31, 1872, and has since been engaged in mercantile pursuits. For fifteen years he was a member of the firm of James Munroe & Son, Annapolis. At present he is general manager and buyer for H. C. and J. R. Skelly, McKeesport, Penna., where he and his family reside. To George Walter Munroe and Dinah Eleanor McKee Munroe were born two children:

i. ELEANOR McKEE MUNROE, b. Mar. 7, 1887.

ii. JAMES STEWART MUNROE, b. Nov. 27, 1889.

ii. ALEXANDER QUAY STEWART, twin, b. May 28, 1830, at York Springs, Penna., d. July 13, 1831, at York Springs, and is buried at that place.

iii. A daughter, a twin, b. May 28, 1830, at York Springs, Penna., d. Oct. 7, 1830, at York Springs, and is buried at that place.

iv. ELEANOR ISABEL VIRGINIA STEWART, b. June 9, 1832, at York Springs, Penna., d. Mar. 5, 1898, at Shippensburg, Penna., and is buried at York Springs.

v. CATHARINE RIPPEY RAUM STEWART, b. Aug. 9, 1834, at York Springs, Penna., resides at Chambersburg, Penna., a member of the Central Presbyterian church.

vi. GENERAL WILLIAM WARREN STEWART, b. Aug. 8, 1836, at York Springs, Penna., educated at the Cumberland Valley Institute, and the Juniata Academy at Shirleysburg, Huntingdon Co., Penna. He turned his attention to mathematics and civil engineering, in which he became proficient. In 1857 he joined a

corps of the United States engineers in the survey of government lands in Nebraska. After two years service he accepted a position in the office of the Adams Express Company at Baltimore, Md., when he heard of the firing upon Fort Sumter and returned to his home at York Springs. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, and two weeks after arriving in camp at West Chester, Penna., was appointed first sergeant. At Tennellytown, Va., where the company to which he belonged was stationed in September of the same year, he received his commission giving him the rank of first lieutenant. In November of 1861 he was detached from Company K and June 30, 1862, made adjutant of the regiment. At Charles City Cross Roads, during the seven days battle of the Peninsula, he was severely wounded by a minie ball through the left thigh. He was captured and confined in Libby Prison for three months. In September he was paroled. The captain of his company was killed, and while he was in prison, August, 1862, he was promoted to the captaincy, by order of the commanding officer of the Army of the Potomac. When his exchange was effected he assumed command of Company K, January 7, 1863. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, the Twenty-second Army Corps, in Fairfax Co., Va., and March 13, 1864, a brevet colonel for gallant conduct at the battle of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House. The regiment was mustered out in June, 1864. He took part in the battles of Drainsville, Hawkhurst Mills, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, Charles City, Cross Roads, Fredericksburg, New Hope Church, Mine Run, Rappahannock Station, Spottsylvania Court House, Wilderness, North Anna, Pomunky River, Cold Harbor, Bethesda and Gettysburg. At North Anna he was slightly wounded in the side. At Gettysburg he and his command appeared on the morning of the second day, having covered thirty-five miles on their march the previous day. Footsore and worn, with no time for rest, he gathered his forces on Little Round Top, and charged with their brigade, which recovered the ground lost by the First and Second Divisions of the Fifth Army Corps. That afternoon and night he had charge of the skirmishers, and continued with unflagging energy to do duty until the charge of his brigade on the third day, personally directed by General Meade, in which eighty or ninety of the enemy were taken prisoners, together with the capture of two battle flags and from 2000 to 3000 stand of muskets. Until the morning of the next day the brigade lay on the field, forty-two hours without rest, the greater part of the time engaged in fierce conflict. March 15, 1865, he was commissioned a colonel of the One Hundred and Ninety Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and with it took an active part in the

campaign against Richmond and skirmishes in the valley of Shenandoah and Virginia. During a part of that period he was in command of the Third Brigade of the Second Division of the Army of the Shenandoah. After Lee's surrender he had, as brigade commander, charge of the post at Staunton, Virginia, and July, 1865, assumed command of the post at Harper's Ferry. August 24, 1865, he was mustered out, and for gallant service at North Anna River he was breveted a brigadier general, dating from March 15, 1865. No soldier left the field with a cleaner record, nor deservingly received greater tributes of praise for distinguished services. In 1868 he assisted in locating the Cumberland Valley Railroad from Hagerstown to the Potomac River and a preliminary line from the Potomac to Martinsburg. In 1870 with the engineering corps he prospected and located the Shenandoah Valley Railroad from Shepherdstown to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. From 1873 to 1878 he had charge of the engineering corps under the supervision of the Harrisburg and Potomac Railroad, after which he returned to the Cumberland Valley Railroad and constructed the extension of the Mont Alto intersection to Waynesboro; located a line from Martinsburg to Winchester; in 1881 took a corps on the Pittsburg and Atlantic Railroad; constructed twenty-five miles of Bradford and Buffalo Railroad in 1882; the year following ran preliminary lines for the Baltimore, Hanover and Gettysburg Railroad; in 1884 he located and constructed the Stewartstown Railroad in York Co., Penna.; in 1887 was appointed civil engineer, quarter master's department, U. S. A., and constructed the street from Chimbirazo Park, Richmond, Va., to the cemetery; he returned to the Cumberland Valley Railroad in 1888, constructed the line from Martinsburg to Winchester, made surveys for lines from Mt. Dallas, and retraced the line of the old South Penn Railroad, known as the Vanderbilt road, accompanied the viewers over the route when the line was condemned and purchased by the South Penn Railway and Mining Company. Since that time he has been contiuously engaged with the Cumberland Valley Railroad in charge of the engineering and maintenance of tracks. He resides at Chambersburg, Penna.

vii. LIBERTY McCREA STEWART, b. Aug. 16, 1838, at York Springs, Penna.; m. November 13, 1879, James S. Rutter, b. at Orbisonia, Huntingdon Co., Penna., son of William Rutter and Nancy Rutter. He attended the public schools in Orbisonia until ten years of age and was then sent to the high school in Fremont, Ohio. After his return he went to Commercial College, New York. In 1882 he studied dentistry with Dr. Osler, entered Pennsylvania College in 1883 and was graduated in 1886, taking the honors of his class, of which he was its president. After marriage he and his wife lived in Williamsport, Penna., for five years

and since then have resided in Philadelphia, Penna.

viii. DAVID McKINNEY STEWART, b. Aug. 7, 1840, at York Springs, Penna. He learned the tanning business, but discontinued his interest after the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. He enlisted in June, 1861, in Company K, First Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps. During the Peninsular campaign, in June, 1862, he was captured, after the battle of Charles City Cross Roads, and taken to Libby prison, from which he escaped in September of that year. He was mustered out with his regiment in June, 1864, after giving three years valiant service to his country and taking part in many of the most decisive engagements of the war. He served the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company as conductor and baggage master on their road from the close of the war until 1880, since when he has resided in Baltimore, Washington and York Springs, the latter his present place of residence.

ix. DINAH JULIA STEWART, b. Nov. 25, 1842, at York Springs, Penna., d. Oct. 29, 1844, at York Springs. and is buried at that place.

x. ROBERT MONTGOMERY STEWART, b. Nov. 21, 1844, at York Springs, Penna.; m. July 27, 1891, Mary Ann Coale, b. July 26, 1859, at Baltimore, Md., daughter of Lewis Parker Coale and Henrietta Guinn Coale. He was a soldier during the War of the Rebellion, serving in the One Hundred and First Regiment, Company K, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He has been engaged in business in New York city for twenty-one years, previously in Wilmington, Delaware.

xi. SARAH HANNAH STEWART, b. Nov. 6, 1846, resides at Chambersburg, Penna., a member of the Central Presbyterian church.

xii. PHEOBE RACHEL STEWART, b. Feb. 25, 1852, at York Springs, Penna. At the age of fourteen months she became blind and continued so until her death, June 26, 1855. Beautiful brown eyes which never lost their brightness, a face radiant with childish happiness and contentment, with a loveliness of character excelling that of most children, she was the idol of her family. She is buried at York Springs.

VII. A son born and died May 8, 1811.

VIII. Lydia Bell McKinney, b. Sept. 5, 1813, at Strasburg, Penna.; d. Jan. 11, 1887, at Newville, Penna.; m. Feb. 9, 1843, Robert Williamson McFarlane, b. June 22, 1817, in the old McFarlane home along the Big Spring, d. Apr. 16, 1845, in the house in which he was born, son of Robert McFarlane and Jane Kilgore McFarlane.

Her girlhood days were passed in the village of Strasburg. She attended school there and completed her education at a

private institution in Chambersburg, Penna., conducted by Dr. Blood. She boarded in the family of Rev. John McKnight, who supplied the pulpit at Rocky Spring for twenty years. In his home she was brought in touch with his masterful intellect, and throughout life she and her family clung to the memory of his friendship and consecrated service. From the time of her father's death until 1840 she remained in Strasburg, after which she removed to Newville, and was married from her sister's home, Rev. Robert McCachran pastor of the Big Spring Presbyterian church officiating.

Robert McFarlane, Senior, gave to his son a farm of 210 acres, adjoining the homestead land, along the Big Spring. On it was a large log dwelling house to which Robert McFarlane, Junior, took his wife. They were a fine looking couple. She was tall, straight as an arrow, with a well poised head, which seemed to raise her above the ordinary stature of women. Her blue Irish eyes, which never lost their lustre, brown hair and fair complexion were well matched with the red hair and blue eyes of her husband, who was tall, and like the men of the McFarlane clan, slender in physique, with refined manner and gentlemanly bearing. He was a lover of fine horses and kept a number of thoroughbreds. He had all that heart could wish for, yet his life was short. Two years after his marriage he died, leaving a wife, and daughter. Sometime previous to his death he took his family to his father's house and died beneath the paternal roof. His widow and child did not return to their former home, but remained in the old home until after the death of Robert McFarlane, Senior, when they went with his widow to Newville in 1848 and lived there.

Lydia Bell McKinney McFarlane's marriage was the second union of two of the most respected families in the valley, her sister, Jane, having married her husband's father. They with their sisters, were left widows early in life, and that fatality has been a pronounced destiny in each succeeding generation, almost without exception the wife survives her husband.

She was saddened by her early sorrow, and those who were her companions in youth spoke of her as changed, though in girlhood, middle life and in old age she was an

exemplary character, cast in a strong, firm mould. Her thoughtful ministrations and tender care for the sick and needy made her a good angel in the village. She was a thorough housewife, never neglected her home duties, yet day and night she was called to minister to those who asked for assistance.

During the Civil War she and her sister were among the number of women who plied their needles, making useful articles for the soldiers. At one time when Confederate troops were at Chambersburg, and trouble anticipated, they concealed their silver and valuables under wood in a shed, and did not remove them until assured of their safety in the house.

A member of the Big Spring Presbyterian church, she was interested in the missionary department and each winter a box was packed at her home, or that of her sister, Mrs. Gilmore, and sent to some needy minister or teacher in the home field. She believed not only in attending divine service, but in remembering the text and heads of the discourse to discuss with the family at home. She kept a Bible in which she marked each text and the name of the minister who delivered the sermon. She was practical and above deceit, true in friendship, devoted to her family.

She did not indulge in idle, trifling conversation. Life had a deeper, fuller meaning to her. Her sympathies keenly alive, she did not allow them to overcome her judgment, calm and serene, she was summoned where self control and a clear brain were needed. Not easily influenced, she had an influence upon others, unconsciously exerted on many occasions, unrealized by her. She was not emotional. Under the most strenuous circumstances she found comfort in her belief that a higher power planned her life, and she was satisfied. She did not seek a pinnacle above her sex, but naturally her strong forcible character asserted itself, and her superior mind lifted her beyond the ken of the ordinary intellect.

During her declining years she frequently used the pronouns Thee and Thou of the Quaker tongue, the musical flow of which descended to her through the blood of two generations and from her lips, in her gentle voice, hushed with the quietness of a weakened frame, was sweet and impres-

sive. She inherited largely from her Quaker ancestress. Her manner and speech, the contour of her face, her taste in dress, indicated the richness of her legacy and the trueness of her descent.

At the early age of twenty years her hair became white. Its soft bands and coil, her deep blue eyes, which grew more earnest and intense as her body lost its vigor, her erect carriage, the peaceful contentment which follows a well spent life, the tender ministrations of a daughter, and eager solicitude of friends, were allotted her, ere she was laid in the Big Spring Presbyterian burial ground beside her husband who died forty years previous. She was physically strong, inherited a good constitution and ill health was unknown to her until she developed the physical weakness which resulted in her death. She was a patient, submissive sufferer, and bowed willingly to the hand of the God whom she had served.

To Robert Williamson McFarlane and Lydia Bell McKinney McFarlane was born one child:

i. JANE ELEANOR McFARLANE, b. Dec. 17, 1843, near Newville, Penna., removed to Newville when five years of age, attended the Normal School at that place, was graduated from the Rosedale Seminary, Chambersburg, Penna., in the class of 1861; m. Oct. 13, 1864, John Sharp Hays, b. Aug. 6, 1842, near Oakville, Penna., d. Mar. 29, 1877, at Newville, Penna., son of Robert Mickey Hays and Hannah Sharp Hays. He received his early education in the home schools, attended the Mt. Joy, Penna., academy, and completed his business course at the Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburg, Penna. Soon after his return from college he was appointed sergeant of Captain James Kelso's Company D, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the War of the Rebellion, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Antietam. At the time of his marriage he was in the mercantile business, and for two years previous to his death he was connected with the People's Union Bank at Newville. In politics he was a Republican, in faith a Presbyterian. He is buried in the Big Spring Presbyterian graveyard. His wife resides at Newville. To me, her daughter, my mother is my ideal of perfect womanhood. Patrick Hays the first ancestor in America came from County Donegal, Ireland, about 1728, and settled in Derry township, now Dauphin Co., Penna. He was b. in 1705, m. 1729 Jean ———— d. 1790. His wife d. 1792 and is buried beside him

in the old Derry church graveyard. Of their six children, David, Robert, Eleanor, William, Jean and Patrick, the second son, Robert, b. 1733, m. Mar. 25, 1762, Margaret Wray, d. June 6, 1809, served in the Indian War of 1755-64, and in the Revolution, participated in the battle of Germantown and Brandywine. Of his eleven children Jean, John, Patrick, Margaret, Robert, David, William, James, Samuel, Solomon, Joseph, the third child, Patrick, b. 1767, m. Jan. 30, 1810, Margaret Mickey, d. July 27, 1856, came to Cumberland Co. in 1820 and bought a tract of land near Oakville, on which he erected a large stone house. He had six children, Margaret m. James McKinstry, Robert Mickey m. Hannah Sharp, Ezemiah m. Wilson Sterrett, Mary Ann m. William McCune, Jane, Lucetta m. James Dunlap. Robert Mickey Hays, b. May 25, 1813, d. Mar. 4, 1889, m. Dec. 11, 1838, Hannah Sharp, b. Feb. 25, 1819 d. May 11, 1889, daughter of John Sharp and Jane McCune Sharp. Of their four children, Margaretta m. Samuel I. Irvine, John Sharp m. Jane Eleanor McFarlane, Edwin Ruthven m. Maria Louisa McKinney, Jane Sharp m. Edwin McCandlish.

To John Sharp Hays and Jane Eleanor McFarlane Hays were born three children:

i. BELLE McKINNEY HAYS b. Oct. 12, 1867, m. Sept. 24, 1890, Gilbert Ernest Swope, b. Jan. 24, 1860, at Dansville, N. Y., d. June 17, 1899, at Newville, Penna., son of Rev. David Swope and Clara Jane Gilbert Swope, both of whom were born at Gettysburg, Penna., of French Huguenot and German descent, tracing their ancestry on the Huguenot side for fifteen generations, from Louis DuBois, one of the patentees of New Pfaltz, N. Y., and from the propositus, Yost Swope, who was born in the Duchess of Swabia in 1678, and later came to America. Gilbert Ernest Swope was educated in private schools, entered the drug business at Newville in 1882, and so continued until his death. He was author of "A History of the Swope Family," published in 1896, "A History of the Big Spring Presbyterian Church," published in 1898, and a contributor to historical periodicals. He is buried in the Big Spring Presbyterian graveyard at Newville, of which church he was a member.

ii. LUCY SHARP HAYS, b. Nov. 25, 1870.

iii. JANE McFARLANE HAYS, b. May 28, 1874.

III. Jean McKinney[3] (Thomas McKinney[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) fifth child of Thomas McKinney and Jane Bingham McKinney, was born near Newburg, in Hopewell

township, Cumberland Co., Penna.; died 1823; married at Carlisle, Penna., November 28, 1793, John Wills, born between Quigley's Bridge and Newburg, in Cumberland Co., Penna., died 1822, at the old home and is buried in Hanna's graveyard, where his wife was laid the following year.

The tract of land owned by this branch of the Wills family lies along the north side of the Conodoguinet creek. The present house marks the site of the original log building which stood there for many years and is the first house beyond Quigley's Bridge, two miles from Newburg, five miles from Shippensburg. The public road between Newville and Newburg ran by the house, and after the organization of the Hopewell academy in 1810 the increase in travel to Newburg was pronounced, and the monotony of life lessened. From the date of the settlement until that period there was but a small amount of traffic, excepting that made by farmers taking their grain to the Quigley mill across the creek. Jean McKinney Wills lived only five miles east of her father's house, with the town of Newburg between. David Wills, father of John Wills, was a soldier of the Revolution, serving as a private in Captain Maclay's Company Association.

The Wills family traces its ancestry to the sixteenth century when they went from Wales to Carrickfergus in the north of Ireland. Nicholas Wills was mayor of Carrickfergus in 1578-81 or 93. Robert Wills was sheriff of Carrickfergus in 1594. Members of the family are mentioned as paying taxes, acting as executors, etc., in 1600, 1606, 1674, 1709, 1731, etc. David Wills came to America from County Monoyhan, Ireland, in 1730 and settled in Chester Co., Penna. He had three sons, of whom David Wills, Jr., was the eldest and removed to Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Penna., in 1750, died in 1792. Of his four sons and two daughters, David Wills married Mary Strahan, Janet, Andrew, James, John and Grizzel. David and Mary Strahan Wills had three sons, James married Hannah Jack, David married , and John married Jean McKinney. John and Jean McKinney Wills were members of the Middle Spring Presbyterian church, as were also the parents and grandparents

of each. David Wills, Sr., and David Wills, Jr., are listed among the subscribers to the old stone church built in 1781. After the death of the parents their children continued to live in the old home until 1835 when they scattered to the south and west. They became prominent in various lines of achievement, and their descendants have served our country in war, in peace, at the bar, in the highest rank of commercial enterprise, and have given to the world much that is great and good, with culture and talents to make society and professional life better for their association and influence.

Issue:

i. MARY WILLS, d. young, buried in Hanna's graveyard.

ii. SAMUEL WILLS, b. 1796, near Newburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., d. 1869, at Mt. Carroll, Ill. m. 1824, Julia Comfort, who d. Sept. 1864, at Mt. Carroll, Ill., and is buried beside her husband at that place. After his marriage he lived near Welsh Run, Franklin Co., Penna., and afterwards removed to Washington, D. C., where he held a position in the Treasury Department under President Lincoln. Later he pushed westward and settled at Lanark, Ill., in the northwestern part of the state. Sometime previvous to his death he changed his place of residence to Mt. Carroll. They were members of thePresbyterian church, public benefactors, as well as kind and generous to those in need. They hospitably entertained, and were generally beloved for their christian virtues and intelligence. To Samuel Wills and Julia Comfort Wills were born two children:

i. DAVID COMFORT WILLS, b. Oct. 3, 1825, near Welsh Run, Penna., d. June 16, 1903, at Shenandoah, Iowa, and is buried there: m. Dec. 20, 1855, Anna Wolfe, b. Nov. 4, 1829, in Lancaster Co. ,Penna., daughter of Governor Wolfe of Pennsylvania. He learned the carpenter trade and assisted in building many of the dwellings in the Shenandoah Valley, afterwards devastated during the War of the Rebellion. A few years later he removed to Mt. Carroll, Ill. He became a noted architect, skillful, inventive, and contracted for many private and public buildings in Minneapolis, Omaha and other western cities. Twenty-five years previous to his death he went to Iowa and bought a farm near the town of Shenandoah, on which he lived until 1889, when he removed into the town. His real estate increased until he was the owner of several valuable properties. He was skillful in the use of tools, and won national fame by his mammoth ear of corn at the

world's fair, the workmanship of his hands. He was nobly generous, full of beautiful sentiment, and loved nature. He was fond of fishing and one June day while enjoying the sport he succumbed to a weakness of the heart, sank on the bank of the steam and expired. He is buried at Shenandoah, Iowa. To David Comfort Wills and Anna Wolfe Wills were born eight children:

i. WILLIAM LIVINGSTON WILLS, b. Nov. 24, 1856, resides at Sheridan, Wyo.

ii. CHARLES ANDREW WILLS, b. Apr. 2, 1858, resides at Shenadoah, Iowa.

iii. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WILLS, b. Sept. 13, 1859; m. June 12, 1889, Laura Alice Boswell, b. Dec. 28, 1870,near Fort Worth, Texas, daughter of William Edward Boswell and Rebecca Ann Blocker Boswell. He has lived in Texas since 1887, and occupies the position of passenger, freight, and express agent for the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company at Big Springs. To Benjamin Franklin Wills and Laura Alice Boswell Wills were born five children:

i. OLIVER BOSWELL WILLS, b. Apr. 27, 1890, d. Oct. 1890.

ii. GLADYS WILLS, b. Nov. 22, 1891.

iii. VERA LUCILE WILLS, b. May 30, 1893.

iv. MAGGIE WILLS, b. Nov. 11, 1895.

v. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WILLS, b. Sept. 13, 1903.

iv. MARY LOVENA WILLS, b. Jan. 9, 1861; m. Apr. 16, 1884, George Henry Park, b. Dec. 20, 1862, at Prairie City, Ill., son of Frank Marion Park and Eliza Jane Morris Park. He is a merchant and resides at Coffeyville, Kan. To George Henry Park and Mary Lovena Wills Park were born five children:

i. OPAL BELLE PARK, b. Feb. 10, 1885.

ii. RALPH FRANK PARK, b. Feb. 27, 1888.

iii. ANNA MARIE PARK, b. Mar. 15, 1890.

iv. ETHYL LEONE PARK, b. Apr. 17, 1893.

v. GERROLD CRESTON PARK, b. Aug. 25, 1902.

v. JAMES ALBERT WILLS, b. Feb. 18, 1864; m. Nov. 22, 1891, Ruth Olive Poole, b. Feb. 19, 1872, in Fremont Co., Iowa, daughter of Thomas J. Poole and Mariam M. Poole. He resides at Sheridan, Wyo.,

where he has spent nine years. To James Albert Wills and Ruth Olive Poole Wills were born six children:

i. HAZEL FERN WILLS, b. Nov. 18, 1892.

ii. PEARL ELSIE WILLS, b. July 24, 1894.

iii. ADDIE BELLE WILLS, b. Sept. 18, 1895.

iv. ANNA MARIA WILLS, b. June 2, 1898.

v. FRANK WESTON WILLS, b. Aug. 22, 1899.

vi. WINNIE RUTH WILLS, b. Sept. 5, 1903.

vi. EMMA BELLE WILLS, b. Jan. 6, 1866; m. Oct. 6, 1888, Frank A. DeClark, b. Mar. 13, 1863, son of James B. Declark and Amelia DeClark. He is extensively interested in the Idaho Improvement Company, and the locating of homes in the west, resides at Emmett, Idaho. To Frank A. DeClark and Emma Belle Wills DeClark were born four children:

i. MARY JUNE DeCLARK, b. June 30, 1891.

ii. ELVAH RUTH DeCLARK, b. Apr. 30. 1897.

iii. DAVID JAMES DeCLARK, b. Sept. 6, 1899.

iv. CHARLES FOREST DeCLARK, b. Apr. 13, 1904.

vii. EDWARD WESTON WILLS, b. Aug. 11, 1868.

viii. ERVIN DAVID WILLS, b. Jan. 28, 1874, resides at Shenandoah, Iowa.

ii. JAMES ANDREW WILLS, b. 1827, near Welsh Run, Franklin Co., Penna., served his country during the entire struggle between the north and the south,was with General Sherman on his march to the sea, and was fatally wounded during the last battle of the war. He died from its effects at thirty-eight years of age

ii. THOMAS WILLS, b. 1798, near Newburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., d. May 16, 1854; m. 1833, Nancy J. Stephens, members of the Presbyterian church, and are buried at Canton, Ill. To Thomas Wills and Nancy J. Stephens Wills were born four children:

i. JOHN STEPHENS WILLS, b. Nov. 3, 1834, resides at Chicago, Ill.

ii. JAMES QUIGLEY WILLS, twin, b. Oct. 25, 1835, resides at Chicago, Ill.

iii. WASHINGTON McKINNEY WILLS, twin, b. Oct. 25, 1835, d. 1899, at Chicago, Ill.

iv. AMANDA JANE WILLS, b. Jan. 25, 1837; m. 1866, John C. Parker, of Chicago, Ill. To John

C. Parker and Amanda Jane Wills Parker was born one child:

i. AGNES PARKER, b. July 3, 1877.

iv. JANE WILLS, b. May 21, 1801, near Newburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., d. Aug. 26, 1882, at Canton, Ohio, where she is buried. She was unmarried.

v. DR. DAVID WILLS, b. 1803, near Newburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., studied medicine and practiced at Memphis, Tenn., went to Canton, Ill., to make a visit and died ten days after he reached there, Sept. 15, 1851, buried at Canton. He was unmarried.

vi. WILLIAM WILLS, b. 1803, near Newburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., d. 1885, at Canton, Ohio, where he lived for fifty years. He is buried there, and he was unmarried.

vii. JAMES WILLS, twin, born Nov. 11, 1806, near Newburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., d. Jan. 10, 1870, at Canton, Ill.; m. Dec. 6, 1841, Charlotte Smith, b. Jan. 17, 1821, at South Barrie, Vt., moved to Canton in 1834, where she lived until her death Feb. 8, 1882. She was a member of the Universalist church, and is buried beside her husband at Canton. He went west in 1835 and settled at Canton, where he was engaged in the business of tanner and currier. He served as school director and alderman for a number of years. He descended from sturdy Scotch-Irish parentage and transmitted to his children their inherent virtues. To James Wills and Charlotte Smith Wills were born ten children:

i. EMILY DIANA WILLS, b. Feb. 27, 1843, at Canton, Ill.; m. June 18, 1866, Albert Lester Bollinger, b. May 14, 1839, at Lancaster, Ill., son of Samuel Fahnestock Bollinger and Catharine Bauman Bollinger. After marriage he went to Geneseo, Ill., where he conducted carriage works. In September, 1873, he took his family to Davenport, Iowa, where he became connected with the Sieg Iron Company, formerly known as the Sieg & Williams Company, of which he is president. In church relations the family is Unitarian, in social life they are cultured leaders. To Albert Lester Bollinger and Emily Diana Wills Bollinger were born three children:

i. JAMES WILLS BOLLINGER, b. Apr. 10, 1867, at Geneseo, Ill.; m. Nov. 1, 1899, Mary Elizabeth Gilman. He received his early education in the public schools of Davenport, Iowa. In 1888 he was graduated from the collegiate department of the State University, and from the law department of the same institution in 1889, having in the meantime read law with Cook and Dodge. Three years later he returned to the University and received the degree of M. A. His post

graduate course was a course in the German classics. In September, 1889, he opened a law office in Davenport, where he has succeeded admirably in his chosen legal profession. In 1894 he was elected alderman on the Republican ticket. He was appointed District Judge December 21, 1897, to fill the vacancy caused by the presiding judge's election to the Supreme Court. In November, 1898, he was re-elected to the same office until January 1, 1907. He has filled the position with dignity and efficiency. As a political speaker he has few superiors, and he excels in tactful expressions and oratorical magnetism. His talents are great and he is universally popular. He resides at Davenport, Iowa. To James Wills Bollinger and Mary Elizabeth Gilman Bollinger were born two children:

i. SUSAN BOLLINGER, b. Nov. 14, 1900; d. Aug. 24, 1901.

ii. STEPHEN ALBERT BOLLINGER, b. Jan. 26, 1904.

ii. CORA JOSEPHINE BOLLINGER, b. Sept. 14, 1868, at Canton, Ill.; m. June 27, 1893, Louis Block, b. June 30, 1869, at Davenport, Iowa, son of Herman Block and Rebecca Veder Van Epps-Block. He was graduated from the Davenport High School, and in 1893 from the Law School at Iowa City, Iowa. Since that time he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, and has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. He is secretary of the Iowa State Board of Law Examiners. He is a Mason of the 32d degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rites, Knight Commander of the Court of Honor, Past Master of Trinity Lodge 208, A. F. A. M. Past High Priest of Davenport Chapter No. 16, R. A. M., and he is at present Wise Master of St. John's Chapter of Rose Croix. In politics he votes the Republican ticket. He and his family are members of the Unitarian Church, and reside at Davenport, Iowa. To Louis Block and Cora Josephine Bollinger Block were born three children:

i. ALBERT FREDERICK BLOCK, b. May 31, 1894.

ii. LAWRENCE AUGUST BLOCK, b. Mar. 1, 1898.

iii. ROBERT LESTER BLOCK, b. June 27, 1900.

iii. MARY KELLOGG BOLLINGER, b. Aug. 22, 1873, at Canton, Ill.; m. Apr. 30, 1896, Waldo Becker, b. Aug. 23, 1863, at LeClaire, Iowa, son of William Becker and Lina Schildt Becker. His childhood was spent at LeClaire, and later removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he received his early education and completed his course of study at Iowa City, Iowa. He studied law, and since he was admitted to the bar, he has been in continuous practice of his profession. He is a prominent, progresive citizen, and was elected to the office of Mayor of Davenport, Iowa, in April, 1902, which responsible position he dignified for two years. He is interested in various business pursuits, and all that tends to the advancement and improvement of his city. In politics he is a Democrat. He and his family reside at Davenport, Iowa. To Waldo Becker and Mary Kellogg Bollinger Becker were born two children:

i. FLORENCE BECKER, b. Mar. 16, 1897.

ii. WILLIAM BECKER, b. Sept. 20, 1898.

ii. HARRIETT JOSEPHINE WILLS, b. Mar. 21, 1844, d. Aug. 18, 1848, buried at Canton, Ill.

iii. JAMES FENNIMORE WILLS, b. Nov. 9, 1846, d. at the age of nine months, buried at Canton, Ill.

iv. GEORGE FILLMORE WILLS, b. July 16, 1848, d. twenty months later, buried at Canton, Ill.

iv. CHARLES GRAHAM WILLS, b. June 30, 1849, telegraph operator, d. Jan. 30, 1873, buried at Canton, Ill.

vi. HENRY SMITH WILLS, b. Mar. 26, 1851, resides at Dayton, Ohio.

vii. CORA MAY WILLS, b. Nov. 21, 1852, d. Feb. 16, 1870, buried at Canton, Ill.

viii. CLARENCE McKINNEY WILLS, b. Feb. 21, 1854, d. Apr. 9, 1860, buried at Canton, Ill.

ix. MARY LOULA WILLS, b. Feb. 7, 1857, resides at Dayton, Ohio.

x. FRANK LINCOLN WILLS, b. Dec. 2, 1860, resides at Dayton, Ohio.

viii. ANDREW WILLS, twin, b. Nov. 11, 1806, near Newburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., d. June 21, 1882, at Canton, Ill., where he lived for many years; m. May 3, 1835, Eliza Brady, b. Sept. 24, 1812, and lived at Greencastle, Penna., d. Sept. 17, 1887, at Canton, Ill., daughter of Thomas Brady and Mary Long Brady, buried beside her husband at Canton. To An-

drew Wills and Eliza Brady Wills were born three children:

i. MARY ELLEN WILLS, b. Feb. 9, 1836; m. June 6, 1865, William Pitt Kellogg, b. Dec. 8, 1830, in Vermont, studied law and practiced in Canton, Ill. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln to the office of Chief Justice of Nebraska Territory, where he held his quarterly courts, but made his home at Canton. Shortly after the breaking out of the Civil War, he raised a cavalry company in Illinois, was appointed colonel, and served in that rank. He resigned his position of Chief Justice, and was again given an appointment by Lincoln in 1865, as Collector of the Port of New Orleans. In 1868 he was elected to the United States Senate, served two terms, and in 1872 was elected Governor of Louisiana. After a successful term, he resumed his seat in the United States Senate in 1877, and in 1883 was elected to the House of Representatives. He has had few superiors in public life. As an orator he is brilliant, and commands the most profound admiration and esteem, resides at Washington, D. C.

ii. WILLIAM HENRY WILLS, b. Dec. 18, 1838, d. May 17, 1895; m. Dec., 1873, Katherine Hunter. He was in the South at the time of the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, and enlisted in the Confederate Army, had a finger shot off at Shiloh. He was extensively engaged in the sugar trade, and resided near New Orleans. He had large interests in various business enterprises. His widow and family live at New Orleans. He is buried at Canton, Ill. To William Henry Wills and Katherine Hunter Wills were born three children:

i. MARY KELLOGG WILLS, b. Nov. 2, 1874.

ii. CHARLES BRADY WILLS, b. Mar. 24, 1876.

iii. HENRY MARTIN WILLS, b. Oct. 1878.

iii. CHARLES WRIGHT WILLS, b. April 17, 1840, d. Mar. 24, 1883; m. June 12, 1872, Katherine McCauliffe. He enlisted as a private in the service of the northern army during the War of the Rebellion, served three years, and was mustered out lieutenant colonel of the 103d Illinois Infantry, was with General Sherman during the entire struggle, and came out without a scar. He and his brother were at Shiloh on opposite sides, but each was unaware of the presence of the other. He was interested in the production of sugar on his plantation near New Orleans. He is buried at Canton, Ill. No issue.

ix. LAVINIA WILLS, b. Feb. 22, 1810, near Newburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., d. Nov. 24, 1893, at Washington,

THE ROCKY SPRING PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

D .C., buried at Canton, Ill.; m. Alexander Menkens.

x. JOHN WILLS, b. 1812, near Newburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., d. 1886, at Baltimore, Md.; m. Rebecca Loy, and was a prominent lawyer. To John Wills and Rebecca Loy Wills was born one daughter:

i. HELEN WILLS, b. 1850; m. Admiral J. N. Miller of the United States Navy. To Admiral J. N. Miller and Helen Wills Miller was born one child:

i. HELEN MILLER.

xi. LYDIA WILLS, b. Feb. 10, 1815, near Newburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., d. Mar. 30, 1886; m. Nov. 20, 1843, John Gleason Graham, b. Nov. 17, 1817, near Saratoga, N. Y., d. Jan. 24, 1869, a civil engineer in early manhood, and later in life a merchant in Canton, Ill., where he and his wife spent their married lives. They attended the Congregational church and are buried at Canton. To John Gleason Graham and Lydia Wills Graham were born five children:

i. CHARLES HIRAM GRAHAM.
ii. ELLA JEANETTE GRAHAM.
iii. CAROLINE JANE GRAHAM.
iv. JOHN WILLS GRAHAM.
v. ALICE LYDIA GRAHAM.

IV. Major Joseph McKinney[3] (Thomas McKinney[2], Joseph McKenzie[1]) sixth child of Thomas McKinney and Jane Bigham McKinney, was born September 21, 1773, near Newburg, in Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Penna.; married Dinah Quigley, born February 16, 1776, near Quigley's Bridge, Cumberland Co., Penna., died September 30, 1823, daughter of Robert Quigley and Mary Jacob Quigley.

After marriage he and his family lived at Shippensburg, Penna., and were members of the Middle Spring Presbyterian church. He was a merchant and a soldier from his youth. According to family tradition he rose to the rank of major during the War of 1812 and bore the title through life. His granddaughter, Mrs. Kate A. Moore, of Martinsburg, has his commission, which entitled him to the rank of captain in the U. S. Army, 1799, signed by John Adams, President. It reads as follows: "John Adams, President of the United States of America, know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity and abilities of Joseph McKinney, I have nominated and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him a captain in the Tenth Regiment of

Infantry, in the service of the United States, to take rank as such, from the tenth day of February, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-nine. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of captain, by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under his command to be obedient to his orders as captain. And he is to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time, as he shall receive from me, or the future President of the Unitd States of America, or the general or other superior officers set over him, according to the rules and discipline of war. This commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the President of the United States for this time being."

His characteristics were strikingly forcible and noble. With determined effort he allowed no petty obstacle to hinder his progressive spirit, and amidst the most trying circumstances he was always a true hearted gentleman. Their children were baptized by Rev. John Moody, D. D., pastor of the Middle Spring Presbyterian church.

Issue:

i. DR. THOMAS McKINNEY, studied medicine, and according to an obituary notice published by the "Virginia Free Press" we find he was a man of prominence in the state. It reads as follows: "On the 19th of July last, Dr. Thomas McKinney, of Darkesville, Berkeley Co., Va. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth—a son of Major Joseph McKinney of Shippensburg, formerly of the U. S. Army. He commenced the practice of medicine in Darkesville in 1827, since which he was so fortunate as to lose only one patient. He had an extensive practice and was much esteemed by the people of Darkesville and its vicinity, both as a physician and a man. Their kind treatment of him was a full manifestation of their respect for him. He was visited by four physicians, and regularly and judiciously attended by Dr. Page, assisted by Dr. Gaery. He died without a struggle or a moan, and apparently death was no terror to him—as if the arm of the Lord was about him, as the mountains about Jerusalem and his abiding place was to be God's house forever."

ii. ROBERT McKINNEY left his home at Shippensburg, Penna., when quite young, and went to Shepherdstown, W. Va.; m. Catherine Baker and d. May 1876. To Robert McKinney and Catherine Baker McKinney Ege were born three children:

i. KATE A. McKINNEY; m. Cyrus W. Moore. To

Cyrus W. Moore and Kate A. McKinney Moore were born seven children:

i. ROBERT MOORE, twin.
ii. WILLIAM MOORE, twin.
iii. JAMES DRADEN MOORE; m. Edith L. ———— . To James Draden Moore and Edith L———— Moore were born six children:
  i. JAMES DRADEN MOORE.
  ii. EDITH L. MOORE.
  iii. BOYD QUIGLEY MOORE.
  iv. LILLIAN LOUISE MOORE.
  v. VIOLET VIRGINIA MOORE.
  vi. JOHN MOORE.
iv. HOWARD MOORE.
v. MARY MOORE.
vi CLIFFORD MOORE.
vii JOSEPHINE DELAPHAINE MOORE.

iii. JANE LOUISA McKINNEY, b. 1813, d. Nov. 9, 1853, at Newville, Penna., and is buried beside her husband in the Big Spring Presbyterian graveyard at Newville; m. Nov. 20, 1833, Michael Peter Ege, b. Feb. 10, 1803, at Pine Grove, Cumberland Co., Penna., d. Mar. 29, 1853, at Philadelphia, Penna., son of Peter Ege, who owned the extensive furnaces at Pine Grove, and a grandson of Michael Ege, who was proprietor of the furnaces at Mount Holly, Boiling Springs and Pine Grove. Michael Peter Ege was married by the Rev. Henry Wilson, at the home of his wife in Shippensburg, Penna. She was a woman of fine appearance and attainments, cultured and dignified, cordial and sincere. Her husband was engaged in the iron business at Pine Grove and Laurel Forge, and at that place he and his family resided for ten years. Quite a little settlement was established in that section of the valley, and life was pleasantly spent. Within a few miles of Carlisle, they had social advantages, and were not isolated, as many were, who lived in the country districts. In 1843 they removed to Philadelphia, where Mr. Ege was appointed Surveyor of Ports in the custom house, which position he held until his death. They were Presbyterian in faith, brought up their children in their belief, were both eminently fitted for usefulness, full of kindness and sympathy, warm hearted and hospitable, and died within six months of each other. To Michael Peter Ege and Jane Louisa McKinney Ege were born three children:

i. JOSEPH McKINNEY EGE, b. July 10, 1835, d. Jan. 18, 1837, at Pine Grove, Penna.
ii. MARY BLACKFORD EGE, b. Oct. 21, 1836; m. July 24, 1860, William Robertson Smith, b. Dec. 19, 1829, at East Kilbride, near Glasgow, Scotland, came to America in 1849 and located at Brockville, Canada, where he remained a few years and removed to Sandusky, Ohio, and

later to Springfield, Ohio, where he resided until his death Jan. 12, 1899, where his widow has since lived. In 1881 he became connected with the Springfield Water Company, holding the position of superintendent and secretary. His wife went to Springfield from Pennsylvania in 1854. She and her family are members of the Presbyterian church. To William Robertson Smith and Mary Blackford Ege Smith were born four children:

i. ARTHUR EGE SMITH, b. Apr. 28, 1861; m. Oct. 29, 1901, Julia T. Foley. He resides at Colorado Springs, Col., where he is connected with the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek Railway Company.

ii. ISABELLE WALLACE SMITH, b. Nov. 1, 1863; m. Sept. 1, 1887, Edward Charles Guyn, b. Aug. 12, 1851, at Springfield, Ohio, where he has since resided, and is engaged in the Safety Emery Wheel Manufacturing business. To Edward Charles Guyn and Isabelle Wallace Smith Guyn were born two children:

i. CHARLES WILLIAM GUYN, b. July 6, 1888.

ii. MARY ISABELLE GUYN b. Oct. 22, 1892.

iii. MARY WARD SMITH, b. July 5, 1866.

iv. WILLIAM TROWBRIDGE SMITH, b. Aug. 3, 1876; d. Sept. 29, 1878.

iii. GEORGE ARTHUR EGE, b. Mar. 15, 1841; m. Oct. 29, 1873, Mrs. Jennie L. Williams, nee Dexter, at Junction City, Kan. In 1854 he went from Pennsylvania to Springfield, Ohio, and enlisted as a private in Company F, Second Regiment, Ohio Infantry, on April 17, 1861, and served until July 31, 1861, participating in the first Battle of Bull Run or Manassas July 21, 1861. On July 12 1862, he was commissioned first lieutenant, 17th Independent Battery Ohio Light Artillery. He served under General Grant during the Vicksburg campaign, the taking of Arkansas Post, the first attempt at Vicksburg, and in all the battles preceding and final surrender of the city, forming part of the 17th Army Corps, under General A. S. Smith, Division Commander. He resigned Aug. 11, 1863, with honorable distinction. He entered the U. S. Navy, Mississippi Squadron, as Master's Mate on the Monitor Ozook, patrolling the Mississippi

River, July 13, 1864, and resigned June 15, 1865, after which he participated in the Red River expedition under Admiral Porter and General Banks. In the army and navy he received meritorious mention. In the spring of 1865 he returned to his home at Springfield, Ohio, and following his Red River experience, he was engaged with the construction and building of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, as Commissary, Terminal, and Station Agent at Junction City, Kan. In 1876 he entered the General Accounting Department of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, at Topeka, Kan., where he has since resided, and made his services invaluable to the company, by which he is employed. To George Arthur Ege and JennieEge was born one son:

i. MELVIN ARTHUR EGE, b. Dec. 13, 1874.

CHAPTER V.

ANDREW M'KINNEY.

b Andrew McKinney, second son of Joseph MacKenzie, was born near Newburg, Cumberland Co., Hopewell township, Penna. At the period of the Revolution he was a young man. It took but a spark to kindle the flames of patriotism in his breast, and he betrothed his life to his country. The first patriots had fallen at Lexington, the blood stained field of Bunker Hill still bore the marks of carnage. Volunteers were called and he joined Captain Peebles' company, afterwards rising to the rank of sergeant in Captain Matthew Scott's company, State Regiment of Foot. He was mustered in in May, and began a long, tedious journey to the coast. On the last day of that month the camp at Marcus Hook was reached, and tents were pitched three miles from the river. Two large tents were provided for the company. Lying on the ground with a piece of paper on his knapsack, he wrote letters to his favorite brother, Samuel, which are preserved by the family of David McKinney, of Peoria, Ill. He enclosed loving messages to his parents, who were well advanced in years, and gentle hints regarding his sweetheart. The impatient lover received but one leter from "Miss Ann" and bitterly lamented the uncertainty of the mails.

In a letter of June 11, 1776, he says "By the privateer Wasp which sailed up the river on Sunday, we are informed that there are two men of war now lying in the bay, the one the Liverpool, the other the Kingfisher. If they do but come up the river they will undoubtedly meet with a warm reception, as the men on board the van galleys are in high spirits and think they will be able for them. By

private letter from Quebec we are told that our men have recovered a large number of the prisoners taken from them, and have taken some of the enemy."

On Aug. 16 he writes: "I expected by this time to have something of consequence to inform you, but we were disappointed. The English had determined to land on Long Island the night before, but we were well informed of their scheme by deserters from them. We had orders to be in readiness any minute of the night and march against them, but a very severe rain storm prevented them from coming, and saved them a very good dubbing to boot. The number of troops that are here are about fifty thousand."

From Brunswick, July 9, 1776. "We arrived safely at this place last night, with part of the first and second battalions. Captain Irvin is not along. The detachment of our company is joined by Captain Peebles. Eleven thousand of the enemy landed on Staten Island without much opposition, but it is expected that they will not get away in the same manner, as a large number of our forces have arrived at Amboy ready to oppose them, and our men are all well and in good spirits to think they are so near the enemy. They had a small encounter but I cannot learn the particulars concerning it. I had the offer of a lieutenancy, but I did not think proper to accept it, as there will be a vacancy in our own battalion soon. My love to all inquiring friends, I remain, dear Sam, your loving and affectionate brother, Andrew MacKenzie."

He writes from Marcus Hook: I would remind you to set the Still agoing, if you possibly can, and still all your wheat, for I am persuaded it is the only way you will get a price for it. Whiskey sells for four shillings and six pence per gallon, and five shillings for cash in this place." To this his brother Samuel replies on July 29, 1776: "I have hired a stiller and he has the Still going, but will not still any for ourselves until after harvest, as the weather is very warm and we have enough to do for the country. As soon as the weather gets a little cooler, I will begin and still all the grain we have, and if the price holds good then till seeding is over, I will try and go down with a wagon load to sell."

August 6, 1776, Samuel says: "I begin to long to

hear from you, knowing that you are in such danger and daily exposed to new accidents which ought to incite you to beseech the God of Heaven to protect you from all danger, for it is only He who can direct you, therefore look to Him to guide you in all things, that He may be with you in life and in death, or whatever may be awaiting you, ought to be your earnest cry unto Him. I hope you will conduct yourself with courage and resolution."

The brothers evidently did not live near each other. Samuel was at home, with his parents, but speaks of "Brother William having his children inoculated for small-pox, but we have not heard how they are. Brother Joseph is here yet, but is to set off next week again. Brother David is at work at Patrick McFarlane's. Dear Andy, don't think too hard of me, as to think I have forgotten you, for when I forget you it will be when I have forgotten myself. Miss Ann desires you to write to her. Our father and mother send love to you."

The last letter from Andrew MacKenzie was dated Aug. 16, 1776, and as he is not mentioned by his father in his will in 1782, it is presumed he was killed in battle or died from the effects of the exposure of his life in camp.

CHAPTER VI.

DAVID McKINNEY AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

c David McKinney, third son of Joseph MacKenzie, was born in 1746, near Newburg, Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Penna., died March 19, 1819; married about 1785 Jennet Smith, born 1752, died April 11, 1843, aged ninety years, and is buried beside her husband in Hanna's graveyard. She was a daughter of Abraham Smith, whose father John Smith came from Ireland at an early date, settled in Chester Co., Penna., where he died. His son Abraham Smith married Ann Wilson and came to Cumberland Co., Penna. He had ten children: Jennet, John, Joseph, Abram, Isaac, Jacob, Susan Ann, James, Samuel, Wilson, eight of whom married. Jennet was marrried at 33 years of age, and rode horseback at ninety; in all respects a superior woman. Joseph MacKenzie owned four hundred acres of land which he divided between his two sons, Thomas receiving the eastern side of the plantation, David the western side. They were married before the death of their father and built houses on the estate prior to his decease. To each he bequeathed that portion of the homestead land on which he was then living.

Like his brother, David McKinney was given all the advantages afforded the early settler, when the Indian question was the darkest problem of the age, and the county wrung with sorrow and distress, following their cruel invasions. He was strong and brave, full of vigor that makes sturdy manhood. In him was fully developed the piety of his Covenanter ancestors, with all the firm, zealous earnestness of the Scotch-Irish. He was a member of the Middle Spring Presbyterian church, and one of its most influential adherents. When the Conodoguinet creek was impassable because

of high water, he gathered his little family about him on the Sabbath day, and instructed them, setting before them a worthy example. He was a wise disciplinarian, and taught his children the elements of courtesy, hospitality and all that serves to establish a generation of cultured men and women. He rigidly enforced the laws of his home, yet yielded the absolute control of his sons and daughters to the discretion of his gentle wife. The log house he erected was replaced by a stone dwelling for which his sons hauled the stone, and made it substantial, with all the conveniences of the home of a hundred years ago, within three miles of Newburg. His farm was not divided until after the death of his son Joseph, when the land which had accumulated to the number of upwards of five hundred acres, was distributed to his heirs. His son Abraham Smith McKinney and his daughter Ann McKinney received the mansion farm house and surrounding land. The children of his son Joseph McKinney received 168 acres and another house on the same farm. Its fertile fields stretch along the northern side of the valley, almost touching the foot of the mountain, yet the name of McKinney is extinct in that section of the country. A post office by the name of "McKinney" has recently been located in the vicinity of the old homestead, to perpetuate the well known title of the family.

Issue:

2. i. JOSEPH McKINNEY, b. 1787; m. Janet McCammon.
   ii. ANN McKINNEY, b. 1789, d. Apr. 21, 1868 at Peoria, Ill., where she made her home with her nephew David McKinney.
3. iii. ABRAHAM SMITH McKINNEY, b. June 12, 1791; m. Margaret Reynolds.

II. Joseph McKinney[3] (David McKinney[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born 1787 near Newburg, Cumberland Co., Penna.; m., 1829, Janet McCammon, b. near Strasburg, Penna., d., 1885, in Missouri while visiting her son Erastus, daughter of Samuel McCammon, whose children scattered to different parts of Pennsylvania and Indiana. Joseph McKinney was six feet in height, with the slender, erect physique of the men of the MacKenzie clan, kind and gentle of speech, reserved in manner, given to hospitality, and enjoyed the esteem of many friends. He and

his wife were members of the Middle Spring Presbyterian church.

Issue:

i. HADESSAH JANE McKINNEY, b. Oct. 15, 1830, d. Mar. 28, 1889, at Lacon, Ill.; m. Dec. 23, 1856, Philip Long, b. Oct. 12, 1829, in Franklin Co., Penna. After their marriage they lived a few years in Cumberland Co., Penna., and removed to Fairfield Iowa. In a short time they returned to Pennsylvania. In 1869 they went west again and settled at Lacon, in 1892 removed to Peoria, Ill., where they have since resided. To Philip Long and Hadessah Jane McKinney Long were born six children:

i. JOSEPH McKINNEY LONG, b. May 27, 1857, d. Nov. 1899; m. Cappie Orr. He was engaged in the railroad business at St. Louis, Mo. To Joseph McKinney Long and Cappie Orr Long was born one child:

i. CHARLES ORR LONG, b. 1883.

ii. DAVID SHOEMAKER LONG, b. Apr. 30 1861; m. May 5, 1887, Olive Wing Grieves, b. July 11, 1864, at Troy, N. Y. He was engaged in the dry goods business at Lacon, Ill., until 1890, when he removed to Peoria, Ill., and is in the manufacturing business.

iii. ABRAHAM SMITH LONG, b. Feb. 1864, d. Aug. 1865.

iv. JENNIE LONG, twin, b. Aug 22, 1866.

v. Infant, twin, b. Aug. 22, 1866, d. young.

vi. PHILIP NELSON LONG, b. June 1, 1871, d. Oct. 20, 1871.

ii. ERASTUS McKINNEY, b. 1832; m. Nov. 26, 1857, Mary Ann Stover, lived after marriage near Newburg, Penna., until 1877, when they removed to the state of Missouri, near Springfield. To Erastus McKinney and Mary Ann Stover McKinney were born four children:

i. HADESSAH McKINNEY, b. 1865.

ii. ABNER SMITH McKINNEY, b. Jan. 1869, d. Aug. 12, 1870.

iii. MARGARET REYNOLDS McKINNEY, b. 1871.

iv. ANNA GRIER McKINNEY, b. 1874.

iii. DAVID McKINNEY, b. 1835, killed during the War of the Rebellion.

iv. SAMUEL D. McKINNEY, b. Oct. 26, 1838; m. Apr. 12, 1860, Harriett Ann McCullough, b. Oct. 9, 1833, d. Aug. 30, 1891, daughter of David W. McCullough and Betsy Coyle McCullough. In 1856 he removed with his mother, from their farm to Roxbury, Penna., remained two years, spent several years at Huntsdale, Penna., where he was married, later lived near Newville, Pen-

na., and continued his mercantile pursuits at Mercersburg, Penna., Greencastle, Penna., and Williamsport, Md. To Samuel D. McKinney and Harriett Ann McCullough were born three children:

i. DAVID ARTHUR McKINNEY, b. June 18, 1861; m. Dec. 24, 1883, Alice Jane Reed, b. Apr. 3, 1865, at Guthrie Center, Iowa. To David Arthur McKinney and Alice Jane Reed McKinney were born three children:

i. HELEN HARRIETT McKINNEY, b. Feb. 25, 1890.

ii. SAMUEL CULBERTSON McKINNEY, b. Oct. 18, 1891.

iii. PHILIP DONALD McKINNEY, b. Mar. 19, 1903.

ii. ANNIE LYDE McKINNEY, b. Mar. 24, 1865; m. Dec. 2, 1881, Simon Cameron Jordan, b. Feb. 21, 1864, at Walnut Hills, Penna., son of Edward Crouch Jordan and Annie E. Sanderson Jordan, educated at Mercersburg, Penna., in politics a Republican, resides at Shippensburg, Penna. To Simon Cameron Jordan and Annie Lyde McKinney Jordan were born six children:

i. ETHEL D. JORDAN, b. Feb. 8, 1883, d. July 5, 1885.

ii. MARY COYLE JORDAN, b. June 25, 1886.

iii. ANNA SANDERSON JORDAN, b. Apr. 22, 1897.

iv. JANET McKINNEY JORDAN, b. May 19, 1899.

v. EDWARD CROUCH JORDAN, b. May 22, 1901.

vi. ELIZABETH CAMERON JORDAN, b. June 20, 1902.

iii. ELIZABETH CRAIG McKINNEY, b. Aug. 9, 1875; m. Aug. 16 1894, William Cassidy Kreps, b. May 27, 1853, at Greencastle, Penna., d. Feb. 12, 1902, at Greencastle, son of William Kreps and Sarah Eachus Kreps. He studied law, was a shrewd politician, was twice elected by the Republican party to the Legislature, was interested in the insurance business, and is buried at Greencastle. To William Cassidy Kreps and Elizabeth Craig McKinney Kreps were born four children:

i. WILLIAM CASSIDY KREPS, b. Dec. 16, 1895.

ii. SARAH HARRIETT KREPS, b. Dec. 28, 1896.

iii. CATHARINE KREPS, d. in infancy.

iv. ROBERT VAN NUXEN KREPS, b. Jan. 10, 1902.

III. Abraham Smith McKinney[3] (David McKinney[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born June 12, 1791, near Newburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., died October 28, 1872, at Peoria, Ill.; married October 27, 1828, by Rev. John Moody, D. D., pastor of the Middle Spring Presbyterian church, Margaret Reynolds, born December 4, 1801, at Roxbury, Franklin Co., Penna., died August 20, 1886, at Peoria, Ill. She was a granddaughter of William Reynolds and Margaret Williamson Reynolds who lived at Roxbury, and had three children, one of whom William Reynolds married Elizabeth Maclay and had nine children, Eleanor married Alexander Plumer, William married Rose Ewell, John married Sarah Cooper, Margaret married Abraham Smith McKinney, Charles married Jane Nevin, Hugh Williamson married Margaretta McCulloch, Elizabeth, Nancy Jane and Mary Catharine. Abraham Smith McKinney resided on the farm previously owned by his father, until the year 1855 when he removed to Shippensburg, in the same county. In 1856 he left Pennsylvania and went to Peoria. During his residence near Newburg he was engaged in the farming and tanning business. He was a member of the Legislature, serving five years prior to 1844 as a representative from Cumberland county on the Democratic ticket. In his religious belief he was a Presbyterian, and was a member and elder in the Middle Spring Presbyterian church, under the ministries of Rev. John Moody, D. D., and Rev. I. N. Hays, ordained December 30, 1849. After his removal to Peoria he united with the First Presbyterian church and became an elder in it. He was a commissioner of the Presbytery of Peoria to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, which met at New Orleans just prior to the breaking out of the Rebellion. He was deeply religious, devoted to his faith. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, in the Tenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry, of which Joseph McKinney, his uncle, was captain. He was a man of great force of character, capable, and possessed of an active mind. In business relations he was always on the side of the right, and was strong in denunciation of evil. His judgment was superior, and his counsel

sought by his friends. Dignified and reserved, he was cordial in manner, and was gracious in his home. His wife possessed an amiable, gentle disposition, kind and affectionate, greatly beloved by her family and friends. She was a loving mother, a devoted wife, and intensely interested in all matters pertaining to her church and christian work. She and her husband are buried at Peoria.

Issue.

i. DAVID McKINNEY, b. Sept. 5, 1829, near Newburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., d. Jan. 10, 1903, at Peoria, Ill., where he lived since 1853 and is buried. He received his early education in a country school near his father's residence, where the pedagogue ruled his scholars with a birchen rod. At twelve years of age he commenced attending the High School in Shippensburg, Penna., and afterwards the Classical Academy in the same place, under the management of S. D. French. At the age of seventeen years he taught a country school in Franklin Co., Penna., for one term, receiving a salary of $13.00 per month boarding himself. With this experience in teaching he resumed his preparation for college, and studied for several terms in the Chambersburg Academy, under the direction of Van Lear Davis. In 1847 he entered the Sophomore class in Washington and Jefferson College, presided over by Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge. He was graduated in 1849 in a class of sixty members, and for several years taught in Milnwood Academy at Shade Gap, Penna., associated with Rev. James McGinness. Finding the confinement of teaching too great, he resigned his position and went west. He settled in Peoria, at that time, 1853, a town of 5000 inhabitants. He engaged in the lumber business, and continued the same until after the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, when he volunteered in the service of the army, and was appointed quartermaster of the 77th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, afterwards promoted as captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. Volunteer, mustered out as such in 1866 at DeValls Bluff, Ark. He was present at the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, siege of Vicksburg, Miss., Arkansas Post, Ark., also battles of Mansfield and Alexandria La. After his return from the army he engaged in the fire, marine and life insurance business for a few years, and later until his death was a grain commission merchant, connected with the Board of Trade in the city of Peoria,

then a place of 60,000 inhabitants. He was an alderman, served as a director and president of the Board of Trade, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Peoria. In politics he was raised a Democrat, but during the war became a Republican. He was six feet in height, weighed two hundred pounds, a fine specimen of manhood, physically and mentally. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church of Peoria, and since 1873 an elder in the same.

ii. WILLIAM REYNOLDS McKINNEY, b. Jan. 18, 1831, near Newburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., d. Jan. 1, 1836.

iii. JEANETTE SMITH McKINNEY, b. Nov. 19, 1832, near Newburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., d. June 7, 1901.

iv. ABRAHAM SMITH McKINNEY, b. Oct. 12, 1834, near Newburg, Cumberland Co., Penna.; m. at Elmwood, Ill., June 18, 1861, Frances Adelaide Abbott, b. Jan. 30, 1842, at Vernon, Conn., daughter of Bela Abbott and Fidelia Abbott. After completing his early education in Cumberland county, Abraham Smith McKinney went to Canonsburg, Penna., and was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in the class of 1855. From 1855 to 1856 he taught school in Louisiana. In 1856 he began his active business career in the lumber trade at Elmwood, where he remained eight years. He then removed to El Paso, Ill., where he has lived for thirty-six years. He has been president of the First National Bank for twenty-one years, a member of the school board for twenty-five years, and has been interested in various enterprises in the city in which he resides. For more than thirty years he has been an elder in the El Paso Presbyterian church, of which the members of his family are adherents, and has twice represented the Bloomington Presbytery in the General Assembly. He has proved himself one of the most competent business men of his city, and has contributed largely to its success and growth. In politics he is a Republican. To Abraham Smith McKinney and Frances Adelaide Abbott McKinney were born eight children:

i. ANNA FIDELIA McKINNEY b. Oct. 19, 1862; m; June 14, 1887, Robert Armstrong Kirkpatrick, of Braddock, Penna., b. July 11, 1861, d. Nov. 30, 1888. To Robert Armstrong Kirkpatrick and Anna Fidelia McKinney Kirkpatrick was born one child:

1. REBECCA ADELAIDE KIRKPATRICK, b. May 26, 1889, d. Dec. 18, 1890.

ii. MARGARET REYNOLDS McKINNEY, b. May 12, 1866; m. June 29, 1899, Charles F. Husted,

of LeRoy, N. Y., a commercial traveler, reside at Peoria, Ill.

iii. ABBOTT McKINNEY, b. Oct. 19, 1868, manager of the Sunset Door and Sash Company at Stockton, Cal.

iv. WILLIAM SMITH McKINNEY, b. Dec. 12, 1871; m. Oct. 8, 1902, Susan I. Lammers, of Titusville, Penna. He is purchasing agent for the Missouri Lumber and Land Exchange Company, resides at Kansas City, Mo. To William Smith McKinney and Susan I. Lammers McKinney was born one child:

i. SUZANNE LAMMERS McKINNEY, b. Nov. 18, 1903.

v. ADELAIDE ABBOTT McKINNEY b. July 18, 1874; m. June 18, 1902, Eugene M. Hodgson, of El Paso, Ill., b. May 16, 1872, a pharmacist at Minonk, Ill. To Eugene M. Hodgson and Adelaide Abbott McKinney Hodgson was born one child:

i. ADELAIDE ABBOTT HODGSON, b. Oct. 27, 1903.

vi. JOHN REYNOLDS McKINNEY, b. Aug. 31, 1876.

vii. JEANETTE ELIZABETH McKINNEY, b. May 22, 1879; m. Jan. 28, 1904, Henry C. Cook of Highland, Fla., superintendent of a gold mining company at Deadwood, Dak.

viii. GERTRUDE HUNT McKINNEY, b. Feb. 26, 1882.

v. ELIZABETH MACLAY McKINNEY, b. Sept. 15, 1836, near Newburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., resides at Peoria Ill.

vi. WILLIAM REYNOLDS McKINNEY, b, Dec. 29, 1838, near Newburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., d. July 25, 1857.

vii. ANNA McKINNEY, b. Aug. 12, 1840, near Newburg, Cumberland Co., Penna.; m. Sept. 17, 1863, General David Perkins Grier, b. Dec. 26, 1836, at Danville, Penna., d. Apr. 21, 1891, at St. Louis, Mo. In the early days of the Rebellion, he mustered a company at Elmwood, Ill., of which he was made captain, and tendered its services to the Union. They marched to St. Louis, and in June, 1861, were organized into Company G, of the 8th Infantry, Missouri Volunteers, and as such, participated in the campaigns against Fort Henry, Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth. In August, 1862, Captain Grier was reclaimed by the state of Illinois, and commissioned colonel of the 77th Infantry Illinois Volunteers. During the entire Vicksburg campaign he served his country valiantly, and commanded his brigade during a part of the siege. In November, 1863, he com-

manded the 2d Brigade of the 4th Division of the 13th Army Corps. In March, 1865, he received his commission of Brigadier General, by brevet, for faithful and efficient service, assigned to the command of the 1st Brigade of the 3d Division of the 13th Army Corps under General Canby, which he commanded during the campaigns around and against Mobile. Later he was assigned command of the 3d Division of the 13th Army Corps, of which he was in command until he was mustered out of service on July 10, 1865. He was a soldier of eminent ability, a considerate skillful officer, who for four long years faithfully joined heart and hand with those who fought beneath the stars and stripes. Those under him in rank, respected and loved him, and regarded his counsel and authority with universal favor. In the discharge of duty he never faltered. His character scorned the ignoble, and in his intelligent, dignified intercourse with mankind he maintained an influence, which was felt even after his death. He was one of whom not a word but that of praise was uttered, and his useful life was worthy of the many fitting and beautiful epitaphs published after his decease. He was a member of Ransom post, No. 131, G. A. R., Dept. of Missouri. In politics he was a Republican. After his marriage and at the close of the war, he and his family resided at Peoria until September, 1881, when they removed to St. Louis, where General Grier was engaged in the grain commission business, and where his widow still resides. Since their residence has been in St. Louis they have been members of the Washington and Compton Avenue Presbyterian church. General Grier is buried at Peoria, Ill. To General David Perkins Grier and Anna McKinney Grier were born seven children:

i. SMITH McKINNEY GRIER, b. Mar. 28, 1866, at Peoria, Ill., engaged in the grain business at Kansas City, Mo., where he is president of the Grier Grain Company; m. Jan. 26, 1904, Mrs. Gertrude Jackson, of Kansas City, where they reside.

ii. JOHN PERKINS GRIER, b. Feb. 14, 1868, at Peoria, Ill., a member of the grain commission firm of Allen, Grier and Zellar, Chicago, Ill., and at present resides at New York, a member of the Stock Exchange, and of the grain and brokerage firm of Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington.

iii. WILLIAM REYNOLDS GRIER, b. Oct. 23, 1869, at Peoria, Ill.; m. May 6, 1896, Mary Stewart, of Denver, Col., b. Dec. 20, 1874. He is engaged in the lumber and mining business

at Cripple Creek, Col., where he and his family reside. To William Reynolds Grier and Mary Stewart Grier were born two children:

i. RALPH STEWART GRIER, b. Apr. 13, 1897.

ii. MARGARET GRIER b. Sept. 3, 1898.

iv. MARGARET GRIER, b. July 6, 1872, at Peoria, Ill.; m. Jan. 1, 1896, Henry Rhine Todd, b. Feb. 5, 1863, general agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at St. Louis, son of Judge W. S. Todd of Jefferson, Texas. They reside at St. Louis, Mo.

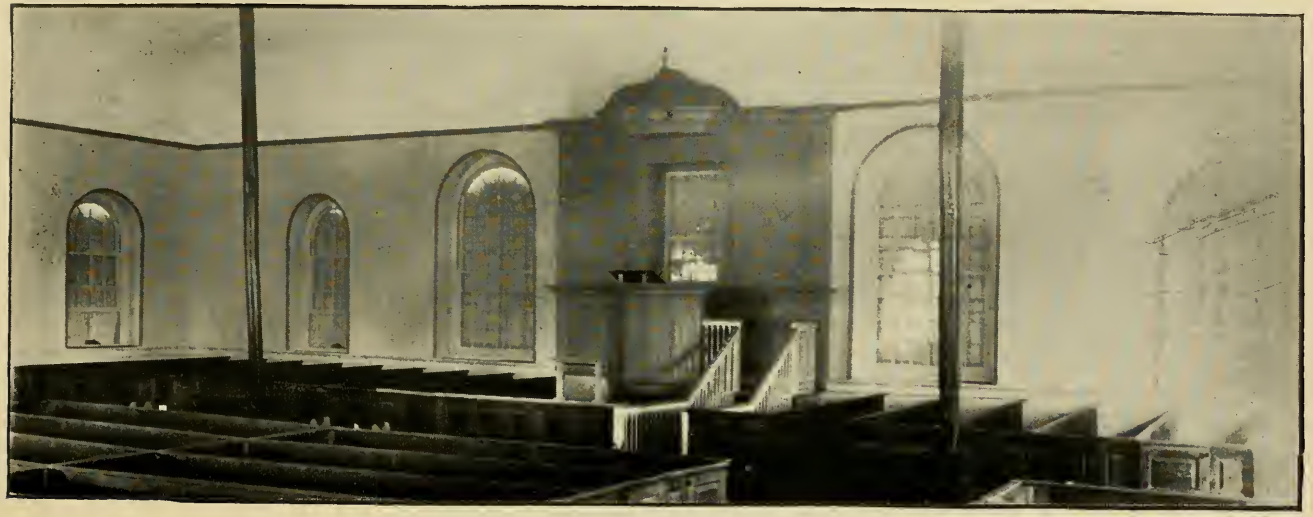
v. ROBERT COOPER GRIER, b. June 20, 1875, at Peoria, Ill., practicing law at St. Louis, Mo. where he resides.

vi. DAVID PERKINS GRIER, b. Nov. 23, 1878, at Peoria, Ill., employed in railroad service in St. Louis, agent of the Seaboard Air Line Railway. Resides at St. Louis, Mo.

vii. ANNIE McKINNEY GRIER, b. Mar. 10, 1881, at Peoria, Ill., resides at St. Louis, Mo.

viii. MARGARET J. McKINNEY, b. Feb. 21, 1843, near Newburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., resides at Peoria, Ill.

ix. JOHN REYNOLDS McKINNEY, b. July 16, 1845, near Newburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., d. June 3, 1876; m. at Kankakee, Ill., Nov. 6, 1872, Kate Swannell, b. Sept. 6, 1852, at St. Louis, Mo., daughter of Frederick and Eliza Paddon Swannell. He removed with his parents to Peoria, Ill., in 1856 returned to Pennsylvania and received his education at Washington and Jefferson College. In 1863, while a student, a report was circulated that the rebels were marching on Pittsburg. He with one hundred other students, formed themselves into a company and offered their services for the defense of the city. They were in camp for a few days, and not being needed further, returned again to their studies. After his marriage he resided at Kankakee, where he was engaged as a manufacturer of linseed oil. In politics he was a Republican, in faith a Presbyterian, at the time of his death superintendent of the Sunday school. He died while visiting his mother at Peoria, and is buried there, beside other members of his family. His widow resides at Kankakee. No issue.



THE INTERIOR OF THE ROCKY SPRING PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

CHAPTER VII.

AGNES McKINNEY AND HER DESCENDANTS.

d Agnes McKinney, seventh child and second daughter of Joseph MacKenzie, was born near Newburg, Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Penna., died April 9, 1783. About 1765 she married William McCord, who died September 9, 1806, son of John McCord, who was one of the earliest settlers of central Penna.

"As early as 1750 the names of John, David and William McCord appear on the tax lists of Derry and Hanover townships, Penna. In 1756 the McCord Fort stood in the settlement of Conococheague. In the same year it was burned by the Indians, and twenty-seven persons were either killed or carried into captivity. No authentic record of the family exists beyond their settlement in Sherman's Valley now Perry Co., Penna., when they built their house prior to the Indian War of 1755-1763. It was standing a few years ago, and bore in it the marks of bullets fired by the enemies of the white man."

In this valley dwelt the families of Robinson, Black, Moorhead, Fisher, Crawford and McCord who intermarried at an early period. Their farms were located on the west side of the Susquehanna river, along the Swatara and Manada creeks. The most desperate Indian outrages were perpetrated and at one time the valley was almost deserted by the settlers. After the French and Indian War, the savages moved on, and gradually the old Scotch-Irish families returned. Some of their cabin homes were not destroyed, but the majority were in ashes. That of the McCords escaped the fire and hatchet of the redskin.

"In the burial grounds of Derry, Hanover, and other of

the Presbyterian churches of central Pennsylvania, lie the remains of many who bear the name, and who are doubtless descendants of the original families that here settled, and who were closely connected by ties of blood."

William and Agnes McKinney McCord spent their married life in Sherman's Valley. He was thrice married. The race of McCord was strong, active in all the prominent pursuits of life, ardent in filial devotion, and earnest in the furtherance of christian living, intermingled with the McKinney blood, gave to their descendants traits of character pure and ennobling.

Issue:

2. i. JOSEPH McCORD, b. Jan. 9, 1766; m. Elizabeth McCord.
3. ii. JOHN McCORD, b. Dec. 5, 1767; m. Polly Harkness.
iii. WILLIAM McCORD b. Mar. 15, 1769, d. Jan. 5, 1795. No issue.
4. iv. SAMUEL McCORD, b. Oct. 16, 1770; m. Polly Blaine.
v. GRIZELDA McCORD, b. Sept. 27, 1772, d. Oct. 31, 1796; m. John Morrison. No issue.
5. vi. MARY McCORD, b. July 28, 1777; m. Thomas Robinson.
6. vii. ROSANNA McCORD, b. May 23, 1779; m. Alexander T. Blaine.
7. viii. ANDREW McCORD, b. July 27, 1781; m. Rosanna Bell.
8. ix. JAMES McCORD, b. Mar. 2, 1783; m. 1st Susan Davidson, 2d Jane Sturgis.

William McCord married secondly Rachel Scudder.

Issue:

i. DAVID McCORD, b. July 22, 1786.
ii. ALEXANDER McCORD, b. Sept. 17, 1787; m. Elizabeth Shrum.
iii. ROBERT McCORD, b. Oct. 17, 1792; m. 1st Lacy Davidson, 2d Margaret Woodburn.
iv. ISAAC McCORD, b. Mar. 13, 1795; m. 1st Mary Leman, 2d Hannah McClelland.

William McCord maried thirdly Miss Patterson. No issue.

II. Joseph McCord[3] (Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born January 9, 1766, in Sherman's Valley, now Perry Co., Penna., died February 7, 1813, at North East, Erie Co., Penna.; married Elizabeth McCord.

In the spring of 1797 Joseph McCord and his broth-in-law Thomas Robinson, followed the tide of immigration to the borders of the great lakes, with a view of forming a permanent settlement. A few settlers had been there for some years, but it was a wild country, forming a part of Allegheny county, not then organized into Erie county.

Through the summer of 1797 they located their claims and built their log cabins. The following spring they brought their families from Cumberland Co., Penna., to their new homes, a distance of three or four hundred miles, traveling on horseback, the children borne in the arms of their parents. Their goods were shipped by boat, up the Allegheny to French creek, then to Le Boeuf, now Waterford, from which they were sent by wagons to their destination. Joseph McCord with Elizabeth his wife, and two children, Eliza and William, with others of their kindred, soon made their cabin homes ring with joyous contentment, and converted the uncultivated waste into a garden of beauty. Erie county has been the place of residence of his descendants for more than a century, some of whom reside on the shore of the lake. He was a man of strict integrity, great in excellence of thought and action, of refined manner and speech. He was eminent for piety, and with his brother John and brother-in-law Thomas Robinson, was one of the first elders of the Presbyterian church of North East, which was organized in 1801. They were ordained to their office in a grove on the banks of Sixteen Mile creek. The public road from east to west through the township, now known as the Lake Shore road, runs by the farms and homes of the sons of Joseph McCord.

Issue:

9. i. ELIZA McCORD, b. June 1, 1795; m. James Miller Moorhead.
10. ii. WILLIAM McCORD, b. 1797; m. 1st Jane Young Moorhead, 2nd Sarah Cowles.
iii. SARAH McCORD, d. in infancy.
11. iv. JAMES R. McCORD, b. 1803; m. Eliza Stillson.
12. v. JOHN McCORD, b. July 4, 1805; m. 1st Caroline Moorhead, 2d Catharine A. Dada.
13. vi. NANCY McCORD, b. Aug. 6, 1807; m. John Milliken.
14. vii. JOSEPH McCORD, b. May 19, 1810; m. Amanda Leete.

III. John McCord[3] (Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born December 5, 1767, in Sherman's Valley, now Perry Co., Penna., died February 13, 1839, at North East, Erie Co., Penna.; married April 9, 1795, Polly Harkness, born January 24, 1772, died July 9, 1852, at North East.

In the year 1800 he took his wife and two oldest children

over the mountains on horseback, to the shore of Lake Erie, where his brother and sister had lived for two years. The country was beautiful but wild. He erected his log cabin with its outlook towards the lake. Although primitive in style, it was the abode of peace and prosperity, and was later replaced by a commodious dwelling house. He was a farmer and had a tanning and shoe establishment on his farm. He traded with Pittsburg, and boats on their routes to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, were filled with produce to be exchanged for flour, coffee and tea. He was postmaster at North East, and one of the first elders of the Presbyterian church, organized one year after the date of his settlement in Erie county, and services were held in his tan house. His character was exemplary, and he was esteemed as one of the most consistent of men. His wife had a great degree of mental strength, and earnestness of purpose. At one time she nursed two of her children through scourges of smallpox, at a pest house. On another occasion she stopped the jockeys from racing on the Sabbath day, on the road leading through their farm, by standing in the middle of the track and impeding their progress. She often rode on horseback, eleven miles to church, taking two or three children with her on the saddle. She was hospitable and ably assisted her husband in every pursuit of life. They are buried at North East.

Issue:

16. i. WILLIAM HARKNESS McCORD, b. July 4, 1796; m. Julia Hall.
17. ii. ANNE McCORD, b. Oct. 19, 1798; m. George Hampson.
18. iii. MARY McCORD, b. Apr. 1, 1801; m. James Smedley.
iv. MARGARET McCORD, b. 1804, d. 1819, unmarried.
v. JOHN LINN McCORD, b. 1805, d. 1829, unmarried.
19. vi. DAVID McCORD, b. Feb. 29, 1808; m. 1st Laura Hebbard, 2d Sarah Pickett.
vii. GRIZELDA McCORD, b. 1810, d. 1819, unmarried.
20. viii. NANCY BLAINE McCORD, b. June 9, 1814; m. Augustus Hall.

IV. Samuel McCord[3] (Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born October 16, 1770, in Sherman's Valley, now Perry Co., Penna., died September 20, 1825, in Madison township, Perry Co., Penna.; married April 19, 1797, Polly Blaine, born September 30, 1773, died January 4, 1837, in Madison township, Perry Co., and is buried

beside her husband in the graveyard adjoining the Centre Presbyterian church, that county, of which they were members. They were consistent, stalwart, intelligent people, noted for their strict integrity and uprightness of purpose and action. The times were those in which men and women were in positions of peril, when the strongest characters were put to the most severe tests, and in the blood which ran in the veins of the McCord-Blaine ancestry, was not a drop that was not full of courage, unflinching loyalty to home and country, and reliance upon the guidance and protection of divine providence.

They lived in a manner that commanded the utmost veneration. Without the conveniences of modern life, but with all the comforts necessary to their welfare, they kept in touch with the outside world, taught their children to be honest, honorable and just, laid before them the Bible and catechism, and gave them the best educational advantages that could be obtained, and amidst discouragements their descendants would consider unsurmountable, they achieved a vast degree of knowledge. Only three daughters in the family lived to reach years of womanhood and married. Those who died early in life are buried beside their parents at Centre Church.

Issue:

21. i. MARY ANN McCORD, b. June 22, 1798; m. Andrew Linn.
ii. WILLIAM McCORD, b. Oct. 24, 1799.
iii. JOHN LINN McCORD, b. June 5, 1802, d. Aug. 1802.
iv. SAMUEL McCORD, b. Sept. 22, 1803 d. June 22, 1832, unmarried.
22. v. ISABELLA McCORD, b. Sept. 21, 1805; m. James Diven.
23. vi. ELIZABETH THOMPSON McCORD, b. Sept. 4, 1807; m. John Coyle.
vii. EPHRAIM BLAINE McCORD, b. May 23, 1810, d. Aug. 16, 1828, unmarried.
viii. JAMES McCORD, b. July 28, 1812, d. Sept. 3, 1834, unmarried.
ix. ALEXANDER McCORD, b. Nov. 22, 1814 d. June 25, 1817, unmarried.

V. Mary McCord[3] (Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born July 28, 1777, in Sherman's Valley, now Perry Co., Penna., died August 23, 1843, at North East, Erie Co., Penna.; married April 22, 1794, Thomas Robinson, born 1773 in Sherman's Valley, died July 12,

1830, at North East, Penna. Philip Robinson, with his sons Samuel and George settled at Manada Gap, a pass in the Kittatinny mountain, sixteen miles from Harrisburg, in a northeasterly direction. About 1753 George crossed the Susquehanna river, and erected his home in Sherman's Valley, on the west side of the mountain. It was necessary in those perilous times to have convenient places of refuge from the Indians, and forts were built on both the farms of Philip and his son George. At Manada Gap, the fort is often mentioned as Philip Robinson's, and some times Samuel Robinson's. In 1756 the Indian outbreaks in the valley became so desperate, that at one time, "the whole of the inhabitants were gathered at a fort at George Robinson's, excepting one family." Their distress and danger became so appalling, that they came into the Cumberland Valley until the enemy deserted that section of country and went further west. Many of the settlers did not recross the mountain, but found greater comfort among the older settlements. The Robinson's returned to their former homes. George Robinson, son of Philip, had ten children, Mary, John, Margaret, Jonathan, Agnes, Sarah, Esther, Martha, George, and Thomas who married Mary McCord. In 1797 he left his wife in Cumberland county and went with his brother-in-law Joseph McCord to the shore of Lake Erie, where in Erie county, then a part of Allegheny county, he decided to locate a claim, and build a cabin for his family. In the autumn they returned, threading their way through the forest, and in the spring of 1798, each took his wife and two children, also James McMann, his wife and one child, to the beautiful region of the lake shore. Between three and four hundred miles they traversed the wilderness on horseback, and found their cabins as they left them six months before. The country soon filled with populace, and as soon as possible a church was established at North East, with Thomas Robinson a ruling elder. His wife was a generous, loving, unselfish character.

Issue:

24. i. WILLIAM ANDREW ROBINSON, b. July 20, 1795; m. Nancy Cochran.
25. ii. HETTY ROBINSON, b. Mar. 15, 1797; m. Alvah Barr.
26. iii. NANCY ROBINSON, b. Apr. 8, 1799; m. William Doty.

27. iv. GEORGE WASHINGTON ROBINSON, b. June 12, 1801; m. Matilda Wyllis.
v. JOHN ROBINSON, b. Aug. 17, 1803, d. Aug. 25, 1823, unmarried.
28. vi. MARY ANN ROBINSON, b. Oct. 11 1805; m. Benjamin Royce Tuttle.
29. vii. JOSEPH McKINNEY ROBINSON, b. Dec. 26, 1808; m. Sarah Larned Crosby.
30. viii. ALEXANDER HAMILTON ROBINSON, b. May 3, 1811; m. Lomira Wyllis.
31. ix. ELIZA McCORD ROBINSON, b. Aug. 13, 1813; m. Dyer Loomis.
32. x. SAMUEL McCORD ROBINSON, b. Jan. 26, 1818; m. Nancy Townsend.

VI. Rosanna McCord[3] (Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born May 23, 1779, in Sherman's Valley, now Perry Co., Penna., died November 1, 1830, at North East, Erie Co., Penna.; married April 5, 1796, Alexander T. Blaine, born 1776, died February 18, 1817, at North East, Penna.

In 1800 he took his wife and oldest child to Erie county and settled near the shore of the lake, where his descendants lived for many years. He was a nephew of Colonel Ephraim Blaine, who valiantly served his country during the Revolutionary War. He entered the service as a colonel, belonging to the Pennsylvania line. He was with Washington at Valley Forge, and aided greatly in relieving the distress of the soldiers. Their friendship was warm and lasting, and they were together during many of the most trying scenes of the strife. In 1778 he was appointed to the post of "commissary general of the Northern Department." His district extended from Maryland northward, including Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and New England, and in this capacity he won meritorious distincton. After the close of the war, he retired to his estate at Middlesex, Cumberland Co., Penna., where in 1794 he entertained Washington and his suite, when they were called to the interior of the state on matters pertaining to the Whisky Insurrection. He was one of the original members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati. He married first Rebecca Galbraith, and secondly Mrs. Duncan, widow of Judge Duncan of Carlisle, Penna. He was a hero of the Revolution, and died in 1808. His descendants are distinguished in all the prominent walks of life. The father of

Alexander T. Blaine was William, a brother of Colonel Ephraim Blaine, and had three children, Isabella, Alexander T. and Ephraim. The Blaine-McCord union united two strong forces of the Scotch-Irish blood.

Issue:

33. i. MARGARET McCORD BLAINE, b. July 18, 1798; m. James Mills.
34. ii. NANCY B. BLAINE, b. June 21, 1800; m. William Crawford.
35. iii. MARY BLAINE, b. 1802; m. Joseph Young Moorhead.
36. iv. EPHRAIM WILLIAM McCORD BLAINE, b. 1804; m. Eliza Smedley.
37. v. WILLIAM A. BLAINE, b. 1807; m. Martha Hall.
38. vi. JAMES BLAINE, b. 1809; m. Lucinda Crary.
39. vii. ALEXANDER W. BLAINE, b. 1812; m. Sarah A. Platt.
40. viii. ISABEL A. BLAINE, b. 1814; m. Thomas Dickson.
ix. JOSEPH F. BLAINE, b. 1817; m. Adelia Freeman.

VII. Andrew McCord[3] (Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born July 27, 1781, in Sherman's Valley, now Perry Co., Penna.; married Rosanna Bell.

Issue:

i. CYRUS McCORD.
ii. BENJAMIN McCORD.
iii. NANCY McCORD.
iv. JOSEPH McCORD.
v. MARY McCORD.
vi. WILLIAM McCORD.

VIII. James McCord[3] (Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born March 2, 1783, in Sherman's Valley, now Perry Co., Penna., died October 18, 1865, at Pittsburg, Penna., and is buried in Allegheny Cemetery at that place; married first February 11, 1808, Susan Davidson, born 1784 near Newville, Penna., died 1818 at Newville, and is buried in the Big Spring Presbyterian graveyard at that place, of which church they were consistent members, whose pastor Rev. Joshua Williams, D. D., united them in marriage.

Issue:

41. i. JOHN DAVIDSON McCORD, b. Dec. 4, 1808; m. 1st Margaret McCandlish, 2d Rosanna Blaine McCord.
42. ii. NANCY McCORD, b. Nov. 28, 1810; m. Joseph McKibben.
iii. LACY McCORD, b. Feb. 15, 1813, d. Sept. 1, 1845; m. Thomas Geddes, b. Apr. 1, 1810, d. Nov. 20, 1841. No issue.

43 iv. MARY ANN McCORD, b. Apr. 5, 1815; m. Benjamin Royce Tuttle.

James McCord married secondly July 1, 1819, Jane Sturgis who lived at Shippensburg, Penna.

Issue:

i. WILLIAM CAMPBELL McCORD, b. May 14, 1820, d. young.

44 ii. JAMES STURGIS McCORD, b. Jan. 11, 1822; m. Sarah Denny Thompson.

iii. JOSEPH ALEXANDER McCORD, b. Sept 4, 1824, d. Nov. 20, 1841. No issue.

iv. REBECCA JANE McCORD; m. William Wandless of Pittsburg, Penna.

IX. Eliza McCord[4] (Joseph McCord[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born June 1, 1795, in Sherman's Valley, now Perry Co., Penna., died January 19, 1873, at North East, Penna., married December 26, 1815, James Miller Moorhead, born August 18, 1793, in Chester Co., Penna., died January 16, 1881, at North East, Penna. His parents, Thomas Moorhead and Jane Young Moorhead, went to Erie Co., Penna., about 1800, and took their children with them on horseback. Their son James took up a large tract of land on the lake shore, and lived on it during his lifetime. Around him were families of the same name, and friends who assisted in clearing the wilderness and building his house. He was patriotic, and served as colonel in the War of 1812. He instilled the same spirit in the hearts of his children, and taught them lessons of loyalty and devotion to home and country. With his wife, he was given to hospitality, and their home was the center of the warmest cordiality and most bounteous entertainment, where guests were made abundantly welcome and left his fireside feeling it was good to have been there. They were earnest in all the pursuits of life, and left a legacy of helpful memories to those about them. They were members of the Presbyterian church, and are buried at North East, beside scores of their kindred. Their children were all born near North East, but removed to different parts of the country after marriage, and became prominent and influential.

Issue:

i. JOSEPH McCORD MOORHEAD, b. Nov., 1816, d. Mar. 24, 1905; m. Harriett Scott.

To Joseph McCord Moorhead and Harriett Scott Moorhead were born five children:

i. ROBERT SCOTT MOORHEAD, m. Mary Carroll, resided at Erie, Penna.

To Robert Scott Moorhead and Mary Carroll Moorhead were born three children:

i. FLORENCE MOORHEAD.
ii. HELEN MOORHEAD.
iii. MARGARET MOORHEAD.

ii. MARY MOORHEAD, m. Andrew Backus, resided at North East, Penna.

To Andrew Backus and Mary Moorhead Backus were born six children:

i. CHARLES BACKUS.
ii. HARRIET BACKUS.
iii. SCOTT BACKUS.
iv. LOUISE BACKUS.
v. ROBERT BACKUS.
vi. HARRY BACKUS.

iii. ISABELLA MOORHEAD, m. E. J. Dodge, resided at Harborcreek, Penna.

To E. J. Dodge and Isabella Moorhead Dodge were born two children:

i. MARY DODGE.
ii. ANNA DODGE.

iv. CHARLES MOORHEAD, m. Harriett Johnson, resided at Parsons, Kan.

To Charles Moorhead and Harriett Johnson Moorhead was born one child:

i. HAROLD MOORHEAD.

v. ANNA MOORHEAD.

ii. THOMAS MOORHEAD, b. June 28, 1819, d. Mar. 24, 1894; m. Maria Dada.

To Thomas Moorhead and Maria Dada Moorhead were born five children:

i. FRANK MOORHEAD, m. Lizzie Howard, resided at Perry, Ark.

To Frank Moorhead and Lizzie Howard Moorhead were born five children:

i. THOMAS MOORHEAD.
ii. NEWTON MOORHEAD.
iii. ALVIS MOORHEAD.
iv. NORA MOORHEAD.
v. CHARLES MOORHEAD.

ii. ELIZABETH MOORHEAD, m. Charles A. Leet, reside at Moorheadville, Penna.

To Charles A. Leet and Elizabeth Moorhead Leet were born three children:

i. FLORENCE LEET.
ii. HARRY LEET.
iii. ALICE LEET.

iii. HARRIET MOORHEAD.

iv. EDWARD T. MOORHEAD, m. Helen A. McCord, reside at North East (see McCord line).
v. ALICE MOORHEAD.

iii. CATHARINE ANN MOORHEAD, b. Nov. 19, 1821, d. Feb. 9, 1888; m. Oct. 12, 1852, Joseph Shrum McCord, b. Aug. 9, 1813, in Perry Co., Penna., d. Nov. 5, 1879.
To Joseph Shrum McCord and Catharine Ann Moorhead McCord were born four children:
i. FRANK McCORD, b. June 30, 1856, resides at Oxford, Ohio.
ii. JANE McCORD, b. Mar. 2, 1858; m. Apr. 9, 1884, Rev. John Ried Shannon, reside at Malden, Mass.
iii. ELIZABETH McCORD, b. Apr. 14, 1860, resides at Oxford, Ohio.
iv. JESSIE McCORD, b. Dec. 12, 1862, d. Feb. 22, 1864.

iv. ELIZABETH MOORHEAD, b. Apr. 29, 1824; m. Lucien H. Couse.
To Lucien H. Couse and Elizabeth Moorhead Couse were born two children:
i. MARY COUSE.
ii. NORMAN COUSE, m. Sarah Bosler, reside at North East, Penna.
To Norman Couse and Sarah Bosler Couse were born two children:
i. HARRY B. COUSE.
ii. MARY E. COUSE.

v. WILLIAM McCORD MOORHEAD, b. June 25, 1826, d. 1899; m. S. Frances Kendrick.
To William McCord and S. Frances Kendrick Moorhead were born four children:
i. WILLIAM R. MOORHEAD, m. Ella Reeder, resided at Erie, Penna.
ii. EDITH MOORHEAD, m. Calvin E. Leet, reside at Moorheadville, Penna.
iii. RALPH MOORHEAD.
iv. JAMES MOORHEAD, m. Lydia Slemmons, reside at Moorheadville, Penna.

vi. JANE MOORHEAD, b. Jan. 1, 1830, d. Mar. 19, 1892; m. George F. Sherwin, resided at Erie, Penna.
To George F. Sherwin and Jane Moorhead Sherwin were born three children:
i. JOSEPHINE SHERWIN.
ii. ANNA F. SHERWIN.
iii. JAMES W. SHERWIN.

vii. JAMES ADAIR MOORHEAD, b. Aug. 12, 1834; m. Julia E. Baldwin.
To James Adair Moorhead and Julia E. Baldwin Moorhead were born five children:
i. FREDERICK MOORHEAD, m. Margaret A. McCord, reside at Moorheadville, Penna.
To Frederick Moorhead and Margaret A. McCord Moorhead was born one child:
i. DOUGLAS MOORHEAD.
ii. ROSE ELIZA MOORHEAD.

iii. McCORD MOORHEAD, m. Blanche Pratt, reside at Moorheadville, Penna.
iv. HELEN STARR MOORHEAD.
v. MABEL MOORHEAD.

X. William McCord[4] (Joseph McCord[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born 1797 in Sherman's Valley, now Perry Co., Penna., died April, 1883, at North East, Penna.; married first Jane Young Moorhead, born August 10, 1806, in Chester Co., Penna., died 1844 at North East, Penna., members of the Presbyterian church, and are buried at that place.

Issue:

i. THOMAS MOORHEAD McCORD, b. May 30, 1831; m. first May 2, 1855, Caroline Adela Durst, b. Sept. 1, 1835, d. Aug. 1, 1878. He is in the grain commission business at Minneapolis, Minn.

To Thomas Moorhead McCord and Caroline Adela Durst McCord were born five children:

i. W. CLIFTON McCORD, b. Aug. 2, 1856; m. June 22, 1883, A. Lillian Wallace, reside at Minneapolis, Minn.
ii. ERNEST McCORD, b. 1857, d. 1857.
iii. HAROLD D. McCORD, b. Apr. 2, 1863; m. Jan. 27, 1890, Margaret A. Brown, reside at Minneapolis, Minn.
iv. FRED. M. McCORD, b. Nov. 3 1864; m. 1889, Susan Pease Toothaker, b. Apr. 15, 1862, reside at Minneapolis, Minn.

To Fred. M. McCord and Susan Pease Toothaker McCord were born three children:

i. HORACE TOOTHAKER McCORD, b. Aug. 29, 1891.
ii. CAROLINE ADELA McCORD, b. Aug. 16, 1893.
iii. HELEN ELIZABETH McCORD, b. Apr. 24, 1897.

v. HELEN A. McCORD, b. Dec. 19, 1868; m. Nov. 27, 1895, Edward T. Moorhead, b. Oct. 29, 1859, reside at North East, Penna.

To Edward T. Moorhead and Helen A. McCord Moorhead was born one child:

i. VIRGINIA MOORHEAD b. Oct. 4, 1898.

Thomas Moorhead McCord married secondly Jan. 26, 1882, Elizabeth Amelia Carnes, b. Jan. 21, 1836.

ii. CATHARINE ELIZABETH McCORD, b. 1834, d. Aug. 12, 1904.
iii. JOSEPH McCORD, b. 1836, d. 1847.
iv. WILLIAM ALEXANDER McCORD, b. Apr. 7, 1840, d. Dec. 2, 1876; m. Nov. 25, 1869, Mary E. Backus.

To William Alexander McCord and Mary E. Backus McCord were born four children:

i. FREDERICK ISAAC McCORD, b. Nov. 27, 1871, d. Feb. 12 1876.
ii. FLORENCE EDITH McCORD, b. Apr. 26, 1873.
iii. ARTHUR MOORHEAD McCORD, b. Nov. 10, 1874, d. Mar. 17, 1876.
iv. WILLIAM McCORD, b. Aug. 14, 1876, d. Feb. 22, 1877.
v. ISAAC McCORD, b. 1842.

William McCord married secondly Sarah Cowles, b. 1813, d. Mar. 3, 1891.

Issue:

i. MONTGOMERY McCORD, b. 1847, d. 1876.

XI. James R. McCord[4] (Joseph McCord[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born 1803 at North East, Erie Co., Penna., died November 15, 1873, at Goshen, Ind.; married May 21, 1835, Eliza Stillson, who died 1855 at Goshen, Ind., and is buried beside her husband at that place.

Issue:

i. MARY E. McCORD, b. 1838.
ii. HARRIETT M. McCORD, b. 1840, d. Jan. 6, 1905.
iii. WILLIAM M. McCORD, b. 1842.
iv. ALICE A. McCORD, b. 1844.
v. ELEANOR M. McCORD, b. 1847 d. Dec. 4, 1904.
vi. JAMES S. McCORD, b. 1850.
vii. JULIA A. McCORD, b. 1852.

XII. John McCord[4], (Joseph McCord[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born July 4, 1805, at North East, Erie Co., Penna., died April 9, 1872, at North East; married first February 12, 1834, Caroline Moorhead, born January 26, 1810, at Moorheadville, Penna., died December 10, 1851, at North East, members of the Presbyterian church, resided at North East, and are buried there.

Issue:

i. JANE YOUNG McCORD, b. July 16, 1836; **m. Oct. 14,** 1854, Augustus Ensign, b. June 7, 1829, at North East, Penna., reside at that place.

To Augustus Ensign and Jane Young McCord Ensign was born one child:

i. CHARLES A. ENSIGN, b. Oct. 12, 1856; m. June 12, 1901, Gertrude Cullom, of Philadelphia, Penna., reside at North East, Penna.

ii. JAMES M. McCORD, b. Dec. 12, 1839, d. Nov. 30, 1869.
iii. LUTHER McCORD, b. Dec. 1, 1844, d. May 30, 1845.
iv. JOHN CALVIN McCORD, b. July 20, 1847; **m.** Feb. 1876, Lizzie Downer, reside at Chicago, Ill.

To John Calvin McCord and Lizzie Downer McCord were born two children:

i. DOWNER McCORD.
ii. JOHN CALVIN McCORD.

v. JOSEPH THOMAS McCORD, b. Dec. 9, 1849; m. Apr. 10, 1872, Mary Rose Blaine, reside at North East, Penna.

To Joseph Thomas McCord and Mary Rose Blaine McCord were born two children:
i. FLORENCE B. McCORD.
ii. RUTH McCORD.

John McCord married secondly, 1852, Catharine Dada.

Issue:

i. WILLIAM F. McCORD, b. Feb. 12, 1856; m. Nov. 17, 1881, Florence E. Bemis.

To William F. McCord and Florence E. Bemis McCord were born three children:
i. GERTRUDE McCORD.
ii. JOHN McCORD.
iii. RALPH McCORD.

ii. CAROLINE A. McCORD, b. June 1, 1860.

XIII. Nancy McCord[4] (Joseph McCord[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born August 6, 1807, at North East, Erie Co., Penna., died December 6, 1888, at North East; married John B. Milliken, born March 9, 1807, at Onondaga, N. Y., died March 6, 1875, at North East. They were members of the Presbyterian church and are buried at that place.

Issue:

i. HARRIETT MILLIKEN, b. May 29, 1837, d. June 2, 1891.
ii. ELIZABETH MILLIKEN, d. in infancy Mar. 4, 1839.
iii. REBECCA ELIZABETH MILLIKEN, b. June 13, 1842; m. June 15, 1892, George Selkregg, b. Nov. 2, 1838, at North East, Penna., reside at that place.
iv. JOHN THOMAS MILLIKEN, b. Aug. 29, 1848; m. Dec. 5, 1872, Eleanor Ann Webster, b. May 15, 1845, at Bellefontain, Mo., daughter of Charles Webster and Ann Schee Webster. He is secretary of the Highland Water Company, at Riverside, Cal., where they reside.
v. ANDREW JOSEPH MILLIKEN, b. Sept. 8, 1851, d. Dec. 17, 1901; m. Nov. 15, 1892, Samantha Caldwell, of North East, Penna.

XIV. Joseph McCord[4] (Joseph McCord[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born May 19, 1810, at North East, Erie Co., Penna., died June 3, 1886, at North East; married September 6, 1838, Amanda Leete, born August 25, 1816, at Moorheadville, Penna., died August 27, 1885, at North East, members of the Presbyteran church and buried at that place.

Issue:

i. HANNAH ELIZABETH McCORD, b. Oct. 12, 1839, d. Feb. 18, 1890; m. Oct. 31, 1866, George Selkregg, b. Nov. 2, 1838, at North East, Penna., resides at that place.

To George Selkregg and Hannah Elizabeth McCord Selkregg were born four children:

i. CHASSIE E. SELKREGG, b. Apr. 27, 1869.

ii. MARY E. SELKREGG, b. May 20, 1872; m. Jan. 29, 1901, Albert G. Scheidenhelm, reside at North East, Penna.

iii. ANNA M. SELKREGG, b. Apr. 27, 1874; m. Jan. 11, 1905, George H. Fernald, reside at North East, Penna.

iv. LAURA A. SELKREGG, b. Apr. 9, 1882.

George Selkregg married secondly June 15, 1892, Rebecca Elizabeth Milliken, b. June 13, 1842.

ii. SIMEON McCORD, b. Aug. 14, 1841; m. Feb. 13, 1868, Nancy M. Loomis, reside at North East, Penna.

To Simeon McCord and Nancy M. Loomis McCord were born six children:

i. MARGARET McCORD, b. Feb. 5, 1869; m. Nov. 18, 1896, Frederick B. Moorhead, b. May 8, 1865, reside at North East, Penna.

To Frederick B. Moorhead and Margaret McCord Moorhead was born one child:

i. DOUGLAS McCORD MOORHEAD, b. Feb. 28, 1899.

ii. ELLA MARY McCORD, b. May 9, 1872; m. June 7, 1898, Thaddeus Lynn, b. Aug. 21, 1871, reside at North East, Penna.

To Thaddeus Lynn and Ella Mary McCord Lynn were born two children:

i. MARGARET FAYE LYNN, b. Apr. 1, 1900.

ii. DONALD McCORD LYNN, b. Mar. 7, 1903.

iii. JOSEPH LOOMIS McCORD, b. Sept. 18, 1873.

iv. FRANK HALL McCORD b. Aug. 8, 1875; m. Aug. 26, 1902, Blanche Woodruff, b. Aug. 26, 1878, reside at North East, Penna.

To Frank Hall McCord and Blanche Woodruff McCord was born one child:

i. ELEANOR McCORD, b. July 15, 1903.

v. SUSANNA ALICE McCORD, b. Mar. 1, 1879.

vi. ANDREW SIMEON McCORD, b. June 3, 1882.

iii. ANDREW McCORD, b. Sept. 15, 1843, d. Jan. 18, 1881; m. Sept. 6, 1877, Anna Mary Tuttle, b. Nov. 18, 1852.

iv. ROBERT W. McCORD, b. Oct. 27, 1845; m. June 27, 1882, Antoinette Belnap, reside at Moorheadville, Penna.

To Robert W. McCord and Antoinette Belnap McCord was born one child:

i. ELEANOR McCORD, b. July 6, 1883 d. July 9, 1883.

v. ELIZA McCORD, b. Aug. 7, 1847; m. Oct. 9, 1878, Samuel T. Moorhead, who d. Aug. 18, 1886.

vi. NANCY MATILDA McCORD, b. Dec. 13, 1849.

vii. ANNA McCORD, b. Aug. 10, 1852, d. July 27, 1885; m. Nov. 10, 1880, George A. Hampson, who resides at North East, Penna.

To George A. Hampson and Anna McCord Hampson were born three children:

i. HELEN McCORD HAMPSON, twin, b. Nov. 29, 1881.

ii. HARRIETT MARY HAMPSON, twin, b. Nov. 29, 1881.

iii. ALICE HAMPSON, b. Oct. 23, 1883.

viii. JOSEPH M. McCORD, b. Nov. 4, 1856; m. Dec. 7, 1892, Letta Hover, reside at Atchison, Kan.

To Joseph M. McCord and Letta Hover McCord were born two children:

i. WALTER H. McCORD, b. July 19, 1894.

ii. JOSEPH ALFRED McCORD, b. Feb. 28, 1904.

ix. SUSAN M. McCORD, b. Nov. 10, 1858, d. May 12, 1880.

XVI. William Harkness McCord[4] (John McCord[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born July 4, 1796, in Sherman's Valley, now Perry Co., Penna., died January 27, 1852, at Hartford, Ohio; married February 22, 1825, Julia Hall, born September 26, 1797, died January 19, 1877, at Ripon, Wis. They were married at Litchfield, Conn., removed to North East, Penna., and later to Hartford, Ohio. After the death of William Harkness McCord, his wife went with her family to Ripon. They were Presbyterian in faith, and are buried at Hartford.

Issue:

i. SANFORD HALL McCORD, b. Jan. 2, 1827, d. Apr. 5, 1873.

ii. JOHN LINN McCORD, b. July 15, 1828, d. Apr. 12, 1862; m. June 28, 1860, Elizabeth A. Carnes.

iii. WILLIAM LUCIUS McCORD, b. May 5, 1830, d. June 8, 1830.

iv. ABIGAL HALL McCORD, b. Dec. 7, 1834; m. Apr. 17, 1861, Asa Newell Barney, b. Feb. 17, 1829, at Watertown, N. Y., and resided at Ripon, Wis., for nearly forty years. He was in the War of the Rebellion, in the quartermaster's department. In politics he is a Republican. He was formerly an architect and builder, but for some time has been an employee of the Northwestern Telephone Company of Minneapolis, Minn., in which city he resides.

To Asa Newell Barney and Abigal Hall McCord Barney were born two children:

i. JOHN LYNN BARNEY, b. Aug. 23, 1863; m. June 5, 1889, Cora L. May, b. Mar. 26, 1869, at Fond du Lac, Wis., reside at Minneapolis, Minn.

To John Lynn Barney and Cora L. May Barney were born two children:

i. ISABELLE MAY BARNEY, b. Jan. 26, 1899.

ii. EDGAR LYNN BARNEY, b. Dec. 16, 1903.

ii. ELIZABETH GERTRUDE BARNEY, b. June 21, 1866.

XVII. Anne McCord[4] (John McCord[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born October 19, 1798, in Sherman's Valley, now Perry Co., Penna., died May, 1861, at Oil Creek, Penna.; married October, 1828, George Hampson, resided at Oil Creek.

Issue:

i. WILLIAM M. HAMPSON, drowned in Fox River, Wis.

ii. JOHN LYNN HAMPSON, d. at Titusville, Penna.

XVIII. Mary McCord[4] (John McCord[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born April 1, 1801, at North East, Erie Co., Penna., died May 17, 1842, at North East; married February, 1820, James Smedley.

Issue:

i. JOHN McCORD SMEDLEY, b. 1821, d. Sept. 19, 1842.

XIX. David McCord[4] (John McCord[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born February 29, 1808, at North East, Erie Co., Penna., died March 26, 1851, at North East; married first July 4, 1838, Laura Hebbard, born at Sheriden, N. Y., died February 19, 1842, at North East, where she spent her married life. They were members of the Presbyterian church.

Issue:

i. GEORGE H. McCORD, d. in a southern prison during the War of the Rebellion.

ii. B. FRANK McCORD, served through the War of the Rebellion, part of the time as scout.

iii. MARY HARKNESS McCORD, resides at North East, Penna.

iv. PAULINE McCORD, d. in infancy.

v. JOHN McCORD, d in infancy.

David McCord married secondly, 1852, Sarah Pickett who died in 1888.

Issue:

i. JASPER McCORD, d. at twelve years of age, 1865.

XX. Nancy Blaine McCord[4] (John McCord[3], Agnes

McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born June 9, 1814, at North East, Erie Co., Penna., died December 4, 1897, at North East; married December 12, 1839, Augustus Ephraim Hall, born December 26, 1812, in Connecticut, died February 2, 1892, at North East, where he removed at an early age with his parents. He was postmaster for some years, but was principally engaged in farming. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, interested in all that pertained to the good of humanity, respected and beloved, and are buried at North East.

Issue:

i. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS HALL, b. Sept. 22, 1844, d. Nov. 12, 1898; m. Feb. 25, 1874, Burga Frey Simmons, b. Jan. 1, 1846, at Alsace, France. He was a Presbyterian, in politics a Republican, was interested largely in farming and grape culture, resided at North East, and is buried at that place.

To William Augustus Hall and Burga Frey Simmons Hall were born six children:

i. JOHN McCORD HALL, b. Jan. 24, 1876, d. Feb. 25, 1896.

ii. MARY EDITH HALL, b. Jan. 19, 1878; m. Mar. 7, 1900, John M. Stone, reside at North East, Penna.

iii. NANCY BLAINE HALL, b. Dec. 6, 1879; m. Aug. 24, 1904, Dr. James H. Holtham, reside at North East, Penna.

iv. HELEN LISINKA HALL, b. Dec. 21, 1884.

v. ABBIE ALICE HALL, b. July 26, 1887.

vi. FRANCES DWIGHT HALL, b. Aug. 14, 1890.

XXI. Mary Ann McCord[4] (Samuel McCord[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born June 22, 1798, in Madison township, Perry Co., Penna., died September 24, 1872; married April 1, 1819, Andrew Linn, born April 7, 1794, on the old Linn farm, died April 24, 1860, son of Rev. John Linn, first pastor of the Centre Presbyterian church in Perry Co. They were among the sturdy pioneer settlers who laid a firm foundation for truth, righteousness and liberty. They were deeply imbued with the spirit of christianity, and left an abiding impression of their piety and devotion to duty, on the community in which they lived. They were members of the Centre Presbyterian church, and are buried in the graveyard at that place. Their home was near the church, although for

some years after their marriage, they resided at Landisburg, Penna.

Issue:

i. JOHN LINN, b. Aug. 13, 1820, d. Aug. 13, 1889; m. May 15, 1845, Margaret Anderson McClure, b. Oct. 31, 1822, d. Mar. 29, 1889, daughter of Alexander McClure and Isabella Anderson McClure. They resided near Centre, Perry Co., Penna., in early life, removed to Chambersburg, Penna., died there, and are buried in the grave yard of the Falling Spring Presbyterian church, of which church they were members.

To John Linn and Margaret Anderson McClure Linn were born seven children:

i. ALEXANDER McCLURE LINN, b. Mar. 19, 1846, m. first Nov. 3, 1887, Clara Alma Scott, who d. Apr. 3, 1888, daughter of James D. Scott and Cynthia Ann Horner Scott of Franklin Co., Penna. He lived on his father's farm until 1870, when he went to Washington, then a territory, in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad engineers, and remained four years, then was with the engineers of the Central Railroad of New Jersey for nine months, in the anthracite coal regions. In 1876 he went to Anniston, Ala., in the employ of the Woodstock Iron Company, in 1878 entered the service of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Penna., and has been with them since that date, in the capacity of conductor. During the War of the Rebellion he was with the Independent Battery I, Pennsylvania Volunteers, from 1864 until the close of the war. He married secondly May 17, 1894, Clara Humbird Conley, b. Nov. 26, 1858, at Keokuk, Iowa, daughter of John Alexander Conley and Mary Ann McKnight Conley. They reside at Chambersburg, Penna., adherents of the Falling Spring Presbyterian church.

To Alexander McClure Linn and Clara Humbird Conley Linn were born three children:

i. SAMUEL McCORD LINN, b. Dec. 29, 1895.
ii. JACOB HUMBIRD LINN, b. Sept. 30, 1897.
iii. ROBERT MacDONALD LINN, b. Aug. 13, 1899.

ii. MARY ANN LINN, b. May 2, 1848; m. Dec. 29, 1870, Enos Breneman Engle, b. Mar. 15, 1841, near Marietta Penna., son of Henry M. Engle and Elizabeth Breneman Engle. He served in the army during the War of the Rebellion. Since that time he has been engaged in state horticultural work, as nursery inspector, and resides at Waynesboro, Penna., where he and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

To Enos Breneman Engle and Mary Ann Linn Engle were born four children:

i. HARRY LINN ENGLE, b. Jan. 12, 1872, d. Jan. 7, 1890.

ii. MARGARET McCLURE ENGLE, b. Sept. 18, 1873, d. Oct. 18, 1891.

iii. ETTA McCORD ENGLE, b. Aug. 18, 1875, d. Oct. 6, 1876.

iv. ALEXANDER SCOTT ENGLE, b. Oct. 22, 1877.

iii. WILLIAM ANDERSON LINN, b. Dec. 24, 1850, d. Nov. 14, 1861.

iv. JAMES McCORD LINN, b. Oct. 10, 1852, d. Jan. 29, 1876.

v. SAMUEL ANDREW LINN, b. Oct. 22, 1856, d. Mar. 1, 1870.

vi. JOHN EDWIN LINN, b. Nov. 3, 1859.

vii. BELLE ANDERSON LINN, b. June 16, 1862, d. July 1, 1862.

ii. SAMUEL McCORD LINN, b. Nov. 18, 1822, in Madison township, Perry Co., Penna., d. Aug. 13, 1905, at Chambersburg, Penna.; m. Jan. 10, 1849, Martha Jane Brown, b. Mar. 1, 1825, near Fannettsburg, Penna., daughter of Stephen O. Brown. He was in business with John A. Linn at Landisburg, Penna., for four years, from 1849 to 1851 was a traveling salesman for a Philadelphia house. In 1852 went into business at St. Thomas, Penna., and remained until 1862, when he took an interest in the grain, coal and forwarding business at Chambersburg. In 1868 he took as partner Robert E. Coyle. In 1872 they formed a company and carried on the business at Chambersburg, Lehmaster, Richmond Furnace and Fayetteville. In 1890 he retired from the firm. In 1858 he was elected a director of the Chambersburg National Bank, and served continuously with the exception of one year, when he retired on account of the state banking law. In 1864 under its organization as a national institution, he was a charter member, and in 1889 elected president, which office he held until his death. He was a member of the Falling Spring Presbyterian church and a trustee. He was president of the Chambersburg Gas Company for twenty years, president of the board of trustees of the Chambersburg Academy for some time, and president of the Franklin County Mutual Fire Insurance Company from 1879 until 1904. He had been a resident of Chambersburg since July, 1862.

To Samuel McCord Linn and Martha Jane Brown Linn were born two children:

i. MARGARETTA BREWSTER LINN, b. June 25, 1851, d. Apr. 8, 1879.

ii. ANNA MARY McCORD LINN, b. Sept. 29, 1857, d. Jan. 23, 1893.

iii. JANE MARY LINN, b. June 26, 1825, in Madison township, Perry Co., Penna., d. Feb. 5, 1830.

iv. WILLIAM BLAINE LINN, b. Sept. 30, 1827, in Madison township, Perry Co., Penna., d. Feb. 15, 1895, at Landisburg, Perry Co., Penna.; m. Sept. 22, 1857, Jane Wilson Turbett, b. June 28, 1827, in Juniata Co., Penna., d. Feb. 16, 1877, at Landisburg, where she removed when a young girl with her parents. Her husband located at the same place some time previous to his marriage, and there they lived and died, Presbyterians of the strongest type, thoroughly pious and consecrated, buried in the Landisburg Cemetery.

To William Blaine Linn and Jane Wilson Turbett Linn were born seven children:

i. ANDREW GETTYS LINN, b. Apr. 23, 1858; m. Dec. 31, 1885, Lucy Eliza Coleman, b. Dec. 13, 1863, at King's Creek, Champaign Co., Ohio, daughter of Henry Coleman and Emma Geiger Coleman. Previous to his marriage he lived at Springfield, Ohio for some time, in June 1885, removed to Knoxville, Tenn., in the spring of 1887 to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he is in the newspaper business, a Republican in politics, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

To Andrew Gettys Linn and Lucy Eliza Coleman Linn were born three children:

i. FLORENCE ORLENA LINN, b. Jan. 13, 1889.

ii. ANDREW WARD LINN, b. Sept. 28, 1892.

iii. MABEL COLEMAN LINN, b. Nov. 25, 1897.

ii. JAMES GRAHAM LINN, b. Aug. 19, 1859, removed to Carlisle, Penna., July, 1881, and is engaged in the wholesale notion business, the firm known as McCullough and Linn.

iii. MARY AGNES LINN, b. Apr. 8, 1861; m. Jan. 18, 1887, Ira Jacob Wilson, b. Feb. 4, 1861, at Landisburg, Penna., son of John McClure Wilson and Anna Elizabeth Wilson, reside at Camden, N. J., where he has been in business for three years.

To Ira Jacob Wilson and Mary Agnes Linn Wilson was born one child:

i. JAMES LINN WILSON, b. Jan. 25, 1894.

iv. WILLIAM TURBETT LINN, b. Nov. 2, 1863, resides at Carlisle, Penna., a member of the firm of McCullough and Linn.

v. FANNIE LYON LINN, b. Sept. 4, 1865, resides at Landisburg, Penna.

iv. JOHN ALEXANDER LINN, b. Apr. 19, 1867, resides at Carlisle, Penna., in business with his brothers.

vii. ANN ELIZA LINN, b. June 22, 1869; m. Aug. 27, 1888, Dr. William Graham Hayes, b. July 31, 1864, son of Dr. William Hayes and Mary Ellen Clark Hayes, of Blaine, Perry Co., Penna., entered Pennsylvania Dental College in 1889, was graduated Feb. 27, 1891, has been in prac-

tice at Landisburg, Penna., since that date, a member of the Presbyterian church.

To Dr. William Graham Hayes and Ann Eliza Linn Hayes were born four children:

i. WILLIAM LINN HAYES, b. Apr. 20, 1889.

ii. IRMA JANE HAYES, b. May 16, 1891, d. Nov. 27, 1899.

iii. Son, b. Jan. 29, 1894, d. in infancy.

iv. ELIZABETH KATHLEEN HAYES, b. Sept. 11, 1904.

ANN ELIZA LINN, b. Sept. 24, 1831, in Madison township, Perry Co., Penna.; m. Mar. 12, 1861, Captain Andrew Loy, b. Apr. 9, 1816, near the Centre Church, Perry Co., Penna., d. Oct. 31, 1898, son of Nicholas Loy and Catharine Loy. The house in which he was born, lived and died, was built about 1808. He was a farmer, a Democrat, a trustee of the Centre Presbyterian church, of which he and his wife were consistent members. He served in the Home Militia under Governor Wolf, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He is buried in the Centre church graveyard.

To Captain Andrew Loy and Ann Eliza Linn Loy were born five children:

i. ANDREW LINN LOY, b. Feb. 16, 1862; m. Mar. 4, 1899, Lulu Belle Harmon, b. Nov. 3, 1872, at Dundas, Minn., daughter of Edward Harmon and Sarah Jane McLaughlin Harmon. He has traveled for six years for Armour and Co., Chicago, adheres to the Presbyterian church, and resides at St. Paul, Minn.

ii. WILLIAM GETTYS LOY, b. Mar. 13, 1863; m. July 30, 1904, Olive Zimmerman, b. Oct. 16, 1875, at Thompsontown, Penna., daughter of Thaddeus Stevens Zimmerman and Lucinda Baker Zimmerman. He is interested in the lumber business, a member of the Centre Presbyterian church, and resides at Ickesburg, Penna.

iii. JAMES RAMSEY LOY, b. Sept. 3, 1865; m. Dec. 23, 1891, Anna McNeal Niblock, b. Oct. 27, 1866, d. Apr. 5 1903, at Carlisle, Penna., daughter of John Blakely Niblock and Jane Ann Niblock, a graduate of the public school and the Girls' Normal School of Philadelphia. Previous to her death, her husband and family removed with her from Perry Co., Penna., to Carlisle, where Mr. Loy is engaged in business, interested in the Letort Carpet Company and the Indian Rug Company, in faith a Presbyterian.

To James Ramsey Loy and Anna McNeal Niblock Loy were born five children:

i. LINN NIBLOCK LOY, b. Sept. 23, 1892.

ii. JAMES McNEAL LOY, b. May 20, 1894.

iii. RUSSELL LOY, b. Aug. 20, 1896.

iv. JANET ELIZABETH LOY, b. Apr. 8, 1901.
v. PAUL BLAKELY LOY, b. Mar. 31, 1903.

iv. MARY McCORD LOY, b. July 16, 1867; m. Dec. 26, 1888, James Ramsey Wilson, b. July 2, 1866, at Landisburg, Penna., son of John Wilson and Mary Ellen Wilson, reside at Landisburg, members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Wilson is extensively engaged in the sale of fine horses.

To James Ramsey Wilson and Mary McCord Loy Wilson were born two children:

i. JOHN ANDREW WILSON, b. Sept. 19, 1892.
ii. MARY McCORD WILSON, b. Nov. 9, 1901, d. July 27, 1902.

v. EDWIN RUSSEL LOY, b. Oct. 16, 1870; m. May 11, 1897, Bessie Clark, b. Apr. 14, 1870, daughter of Robert Clark and Matilda Clark, of Cisna Run, Penna., reside in the old Loy home, in Perry Co., Penna., members of the Presbyterian church.

To Edwin Russell Loy and Bessie Clark Loy were born three children:

i. ANNABEL McNEAL LOY, b. Apr. 18, 1898.
ii. ROBERT ANDREW LOY, b. May 5, 1900.
iii. HUGH ALEXANDER LOY, b. May 23, 1903.

XXII. Isabella McCord[4] (Samuel McCord[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born September 21, 1805, in Madison township, Perry Co., Penna., died June 13, 1835, at Landisburg, Perry Co., Penna.; married January 23, 1827, James Diven, born March 6, 1796, at Landisburg, died October 8, 1840, at the same place. Parents and children were trained in the doctrines of the Presbyterian faith, and adhered strictly to its teachings. From their pioneer ancestors they learned the most devout way of living, and in every line of descent are true to the substantial, loyal, and intellectual plane of life laid down by their forefathers. James Diven and his wife were members of the Centre Presbyterian church, Perry Co., and are buried in the graveyard at that place.

Issue:

i. MARY ELIZABETH DIVEN, b. Aug. 8, 1828, d. Nov. 5, 1857, at Landisburg, Penna.; m. Sept. 9, 1845, John Atcheson Linn, b. Jan. 24, 1820, at Landisburg, d. Jan. 11, 1901, at Radnor, Penna. He was educated at the Landisburg Academy, engaged in mercantile pursuits at that place, and after his removal to Philadelphia in 1865, he became interested in the wholesale grocery business, although he retired from actual

commercial life some years previous to his death. In politics he was a Republican, a Presbyterian in faith, being at the date of his death a ruling elder in the Princeton Presbyterian church of West Philadelphia, Penna.

To John Atcheson Linn and Mary Elizabeth Diven Linn were born four children:

i. ANNA MARY LINN, b. Nov. 12, 1846; m. May 28, 1873, Dr. Wililam H. Wallace, b. May 28, 1844, son of William H. Wallace and Katharine F. Keyser Wallace, a prominent physician of Philadelphia, Penna., an adherent of the Episcopal church.

To Dr. William H. Wallace and Anna Mary Linn Wallace were born four children:

i. KATHARINE WALLACE, b. May 15, 1874.

ii. MARY ELIZA WALLACE, b. June 25, 1875; m. Nov. 12, 1902, Gerald Powell, of Philadelphia, Penna., b. May 28, 1871, connected with the Provident Life and Trust Company.

To Gerald Powell and Mary Eliza Wallace Powell was born one child:

i. KATHARINE POWELL, b. Sept. 16, 1903.

iii. ANNA LINN WALLACE, b. Dec. 27, 1876.

iv. ELIZABETH WALLACE, b. June 8, 1878.

ii. JAMES DIVEN LINN, b. Nov. 20, 1850, a resident of Gordonville, Penna., agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a Presbyterian.

iii. KATHARINE JANE LINN, b. Feb. 10, 1853; m. Dec. 13, 1876, William A. Patton, b. Oct. 21, 1849, son of George W. Patton and Mary Burkett Patton, assistant to the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, resides at Philadelphia, Penna., in faith a Presbyterian.

To William A. Patton and Katharine Jane Linn Patton was born one child:

i. JOHN LINN PATTON, b. Oct. 13, 1883, d. Oct. 6, 1900, while a sophomore at Princeton.

iv. LIZZIE BELL LINN, b. Sept. 10, 1855, d. Sept. 17, 1856.

ii. SAMUEL ALEXANDER DIVEN, b. Nov. 1, 1830, d. July 30, 1831.

iii. JAMES McCORD DIVEN, b. June 8, 1835, d. Feb. 19, 1837.

James Diven married secondly Mary Jane Niblock, widow of Rev. John Niblock, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Middle Ridge, Penna.

Issue:

i. WILLIAM BLEAKLEY DIVEN, b. Feb. 7, 1839; m. Mar. 18, 1874, Isabella Galbraith, b. Mar. 26, 1847, daughter of Dr. James Galbraith, of Landisburg, Penna. They removed to Norristown, Penna., where Mr. Diven d. Feb. 23, 1889.

To William Bleakley Diven and Isabella Galbraith Diven were born three children:

i. MARY JANE DIVEN, b. June 22, 1875.
ii. JAMES BARRY DIVEN, b. Oct. 21, 1878.
iii. BLAKE GOTWALS DIVEN, b. Feb. 20, 1884.

XXIII. Elizabeth Thompson McCord[4] (Samuel McCord[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born September 4, 1807, in Madison township, Perry Co., Penna., died September 22, 1840, at Landisburg, Perry Co., Penna.; married February 16, 1832, John Coyle, born November 16, 1806, in Savill township, Perry Co., Penna., died October 15, 1855, at Hoguestown, Penna. In 1833 he engaged in business at Newville, Penna., and left there for his farm in Perry Co., in 1835, which was the old Samuel McCord homestead. After a few years he removed to Landisburg, and entered the merchandising business. After the death of his wife he went to Hoguestown. They were members of the Centre Presbyterian church in Perry Co., and after John Coyle's removal to Cumberland Co. he became a member of the Silver Spring Presbyterian church. He is buried beside his wife in the Centre church graveyard.

Issue:

i. SAMUEL McCORD COYLE, b. July 19, 1834, d. Aug. 23, 1879, at Carlisle, Penna.; m. Dec. 16, 1858, Annie M. Campbell. He began merchandising in Andersonburg, Perry Co., Penna., removed to Carlisle in 1861, and continued his place of residence there until his death. He was successful in business, and maintained a prominent position among merchants. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian church of Carlisle, and is buried in Ashland cemetery at that place. No issue.

ii. WILLIAM SCOTT COYLE, b. July 20, 1836. He received an academical education, engaged in business with his brother in Perry Co., Penna., in 1861 removed to Carlisle, Penna., and again entered into partnership with his brother, the firm bearing the name of Coyle Bros. In 1888 he began business with Linn McCullough and continued with him until 1892 when he retired from the active duties of the firm. He is connected with the interests of the Letort Carpet Company and the Indian Rug Company of Calisle, and an especial partner with A. L. Hess & Company, wholesale grocers of Philadelphia. He resides at Carlisle, is a Republican in politics, a Presbyterian in religion, having served as deacon and trustee in the Second

Presbyterian church for a number of years, and is one of its most influential members.

iii. DAVID LINN COYLE, b. May 1, 1838, d. July 31, 1891, unmarried. He received an academical education, entered the army at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion in the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and served until the close of the war, in continuous service. He was employed by the firm of S. A. Coyle & Company, of Philadelphia, and for many years traveled as their salesman. Later the firm changed to Coyle, Laughlin and Company, and still later to McCandlish, Coyle and Company, in both of which he was a partner, and so remained until his death. He is buried in the Centre Presbyterian church graveyard beside his parents.

XXIV. William Andrew Robinson[4] (Mary McCord Robinson[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born July 20, 1795, in Sherman's Valley, now Perry Co., Penna., died March 10, 1871, at North East, Erie Co., Penna.; married March 9, 1820, Nancy Cochran, born December 22, 1797, in Ireland, died March 22, 1884, at North East, daughter of Alexander Cochran and Nancy Martin Cochran of County Down, Ireland, who came to America in 1802.

He received a fine education, became a teacher and was a valued member of society. His keen intelligence brought him before the public, his political reforms and efforts in the temperance cause, won for him the highest regard of his fellow men. He was for many years a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian church of North East. His wife had great strength of character and was universally beloved for her many admirable qualities. She lived to the age of eighty-seven years, and is buried beside her husband at North East.

Issue:

i. ROSANNA BLAINE ROBINSON, b. Aug. 14, 1821, d. Dec. 18, 1886; m. Oct. 24, 1846, John Davidson McCord, b. Dec. 4, 1808, at Newville, Cumberland Co., Penna., d. July 1, 1900, at Philadelphia, Penna. He married first Margaret McCandlish (see McCord line) by whom he had six children. Rosanna Blaine Robinson was educated at Oberlin College, and was a woman of rare intelligence. She was active in the work of the Presbyterian church, and for many years was treasurer

of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia.

To John Davidson McCord and Rosanna Blaine Robinson McCord were born three children:

i. CHARLES CLIFFORD McCORD, b. July 28, 1847; m. Mar. 19, 1885, Sarah E. Smyth, b. Aug. 11, 1854, reside at Beaver, Penna.

To Charles Clifford McCord and Sarah E. Smyth McCord were born two children:

i. CHARLES CLIFFORD McCORD, b. Jan., 1886, d. Jan. 1886.

ii. GEORGE ROBINSON McCORD, b. July 5, 1888.

ii. ELLA McCORD.

iii. MARY ROBINSON McCORD, m. Oct. 10, 1878, Joseph DeForest Junkin, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, reside at Philadelphia, Penna.

To Joseph DeForest Junkin and Mary Robinson McCord Junkin were born three children:

i. JOSEPH DeFOREST JUNKIN, b. Nov. 9, 1879, a graduate of Harvard College; m. Jan. 3, 1905, Wilhemina Carrington Shaus, of New York City.

ii. ROSAMUND ROBINSON JUNKIN, b. Aug. 15, 1886.

iii. GEORGE JUNKIN, b. June 25, 1891.

ii. ALEXANDER COCHRAN ROBINSON, b. Nov. 26, 1822, d. Dec. 31, 1875; m. Oct. 23, 1863, Catharine Mather Ely, born in New England. At the age of nineteen years he left his home at North East, and went to Ind., later to Chicago, Ill., and in 1848 he entered into the firm of McCord and Company, of Pittsburg, Penna., dealers in the fur and hat trade, a few years later, he joined his brothers in the carpet business, and in 1863 became a member of Robinson Bros.' banking house, in which firm he continued until his death. He was a member of the Presbyterian church.

To Alexander Cochran Robinson and Catharine Mather Ely Robinson were born four children:

i. ALEXANDER COCHRAN ROBINSON, b. Oct. 19, 1864; m. Oct. 2, 1890, Emma Payne Jones, daughter of John Bright Jones, of Sewickly, Penna. He is in the Robinson Bros. banking house of Pittsburg, Penna., a member of the Presbyterian church, resides at Sewickly.

To Alexander Cochran Robinson and Emma Payne Jones Robinson were born three children:

i. ALEXANDER COCHRAN ROBINSON, b. Nov. 1, 1891.

ii. JOHN NOEL ROBINSON, b. Dec. 25, 1892.

iii. DAVID ROBINSON, b. Aug. 1, 1894.

ii. SELDEN MARVIN ROBINSON, b. Nov. 20, 1866.

iii. ROSALINA ROBINSON, b. Nov. 19, 1871, d. Mar. 12, 1876.

iv. PHILIP ELY ROBINSON, b. Mar. 18, 1875.

iii. JOHN F. ROBINSON, b. Mar. 9, 1824, d. Dec. 19, 1904; m. Feb., 1861, Philena Alice Livingston, daughter of an iron manufacturer of Pittsburg, Penna. In early manhood he was engaged in business at Ripley, N. Y., removed to Pittsburg in 1848, entered the dry goods store of Murphy & Burchfield, later he became a partner in Robinson & Company's carpet establishment, and from 1863 to 1891, when his health failed, was a member of the firm of Robinson Bros.' banking house. Since 1870 he resided at Sewickly, and for twenty-one years was a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian church at that place. No issue.

iv. NANCY MARTIN ROBINSON, b. Mar. 30, 1826, d. 1875; m. Oct. 10, 1860, Alexander Cochran, M. D., b. Jan. 11, 1825, d. Oct. 12, 1865, at Westfield N. Y., where he was a prominent physician.

To Dr. Alexander Cochran and Nancy Martin Robinson Cochran was born one child:

i. WILLIAM ROBINSON COCHRAN, M. D., b. Apr. 6, 1864; m. May 27, 1896, Frances Mildred Parker, b. Dec. 18, 1868. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1882 with the degree of Ph. B. and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1885 with the degree of M. D. He entered the medical profession in Philadelphia. Since 1894 he has been in Knoxville, Tenn. In 1898 he was professor of pathology in the Tennessee Medical College, and in 1900 he was surgeon in the Eastern Tennessee Dispensary.

To Dr. William Robinson Cochran and Frances Mildred Parker Cochran were born two children:

i. WILLIAM ROBINSON COCHRAN, b. Sept. 5, 1897.

ii. ELIZABETH BARBER COCHRAN, b. Nov. 15, 1899.

v. DAVID ROBINSON, twin, b. Jan. 30, 1828, d. Jan. 7, 1895. In 1848 he entered the banking house of William H. Williams, Erie, Penna.; in 1850 went to Pittsburg, entered the banking house of Holmes and Son. Later he became a partner in the Thompson Bell banking institution. In 1836 became a partner in the banking firm of the five brothers, Alexander C., John F., David, William A., and Samuel M. He was a ruling elder for thirty-three years in the First Presbyterian church of Pittsburg. He was unmarried.

vi. REV. THOMAS HASTINGS ROBINSON, twin, b. Jan. 30, 1828; m. May 13, 1856, Mary Wolf Buehler, b. May 10, 1833, d. Oct. 20, 1901, daughter of Col. Henry Buehler and Anna Margaretta Wolf Buehler, of Harrisburg, Penna. His life has been devoted to the gospel ministry in the Presbyterian church. A graduate of Ober-

lin College and the Western Theological Seminary, he was licensed to preach June 15, 1854, was called to be colleague pastor of the Market Square Presbyterian church, Harrisburg, the same year. In 1876 upon the death of the pastor, he assumed charge of the congregation, retired to accept the professorship of sacred rhetoric, pastoral theology and church government, in the Western Theological Seminary, which position he held from 1885 to 1901. He was president pro tem. and trustee of Wilson College from 1875 to 1887, a trustee of Princeton College, and has held many important offices in the church. He is the author of "The McCord Memorial" and a "History of the Robinson Family", and through his courtesy some of the dates have been used in these records.

To Rev. Thomas Hastings Robinson and Mary Wolf Buehler Robinson were born seven children:

i. HENRY BUEHLER ROBINSON, b. Dec. 27, 1857, d. Dec. 30, 1857.

ii. ANNA MARGARETTA ROBINSON, b. July 21, 1859, d. Dec. 23, 1881.

iii. WILLIAM ANDREW ROBINSON, b. Sept. 25, 1861.; m. Nov. 26, 1888, Anna Green MacLaren, b. July 5, 1861, daughter of Rev. Donald MacLaren and Elizabeth Green MacLaren. A graduate of Princeton University, he studied at Leipzig and Heidelberg, and is professor of Latin in the Lawrenceville School, N. J., previously professor of Greek and secretary of the faculty at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Penna., an elder in the Presbyterian church.

To William Andrew Robinson and Anna Green MacLaren Robinson were born two children:

i. ELIZABETH MacLAREN ROBINSON, b. Feb. 8, 1890.

ii. THOMAS HASTINGS ROBINSON, b. Jan. 18, 1893.

iv. ELIZA McCORMICK ROBINSON, b. Aug. 5, 1863; m. Oct. 9, 1890, George Richmond Fleming, a lawyer, resided at Harrisburg, Penna., b Sept. 13, 1860, d. Jan. 6, 1898, son of Hon. David Fleming and Susan Mowry Fleming.

To George Richmond Fleming and Eliza McCormick Robinson Fleming were born two children:

i. ANNA MARGARETTA FLEMING, b. July 30, 1891.

ii. SUSANNA MOWRY FLEMING, b. Apr. 23, 1895.

v. EDWARD ORTH ROBINSON, b. May 20, 1865; m. Oct. 29, 1898, Mary Baird McKnight, b. Dec. 17, 1866, daughter of Charles McKnight and Jean Baird McKnight, reside at Pittsburg, Penna.

To Edward Orth Robinson and Mary Baird

McKnight Robinson was born one child:

i. EDWARD ORTH ROBINSON, b. Dec. 28, 1900, d. July 4, 1902.

vi. THOMAS HASTINGS ROBINSON, b. Feb. 6, 1871; m. Oct. 2, 1900, Anna Jacobus Scott, b. Apr. 3, 1876, daughter of James B. Scott and Anna Wallace Jacobus Scott, reside at Pittsburg, Penna.

To Thomas Hastings Robinson and Anna Jacobus Scott Robinson were born two children:

i. ANNA JACOBUS ROBINSON, b. May 11, 1902.

ii. MARY WOLF ROBINSON, b. Jan. 28, 1904.

vii. MARY BUEHLER ROBINSON, b. Jan. 26, 1874.

viii. WILLIAM ANDREW ROBINSON, b. June 17, 1830, d. Oct. 4, 1902; m. Oct. 20, 1874, Alice Elizabeth Blaine, b. 1843, daughter of Alexander W. Blaine and Sarah Platt Blaine. He served his country during the War of the Rebellion, enlisted as a private in Company A, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves, 38th Pennsylvania Volunteers, known as the "Pittsburg Rifles", rose from rank to rank, until May 22, 1865, he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the regiment, and later was created brevet colonel and brigadier general. He was for a few years engaged in the carpet house of Robinson & Company, Pittsburg, Penna., later a partner in the firm of Livingston & Co., and senior member of the banking house of Robinson Bros., a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian church of Pittsburg, and a trusteee in the Western Theological Seminary.

To William Andrew Robinson and Alice Elizabeth Blaine Robinson were born three children:

i. ALICE ROBINSON, b. Mar. 29, 1876.

ii. ALEXANDER BLAINE ROBINSON, b. Apr. 7, 1878.

iii. WILLIAM ANDREW ROBINSON, b. Aug. 22, 1880.

viii. SAMUEL MARTIN ROBINSON, b. July 9, 1833, d. May 20, 1902. In 1853 he left his home in North East township, Penna., and joined his brothers at Pittsburg, Penna. On Dec. 16 of that year he entered the Thompson Bell banking house, and in July, 1858, entered the First National Bank of Pittsburg. He was successively, a teller in that institution, for five years president of the South Pittsburg Gas Works, and again became a member of the banking house from which he retired about 1896. He was unmarried.

XXV. Hetty Robinson[4] (Mary McCord Robinson[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born March 15, 1797, in Sherman's Valley, now Perry Co., Penna., died February 27, 1844, and is buried at Door Village, Ind.; married October 19, 1819, Alvah Barr, born in

Vermont, died March 10, 1861, and is buried at Oswego, Ill. They lived until 1839 in Pennsylvania and Ohio, when they decided to go further west and removed to Illinois, and resided in different localities in that state. His wife was a staunch Presbyterian, while in his earlier years he belonged to the Christian church and continued in that faith. He was for many years a contractor on public works connected with canal traffic in the east, and carried on the business to some extent in the west. A skillful and scientific architect, he rose to a prominent position in his line of business.

Issue:

i. MARY ANNE BARR, b. Dec. 8, 1820, d. Dec. 9, 1846; m. Dec. 8, 1844, William Hilton, b. Nov. 24, 1816, d. Mar. 4, 1894, at Mishawaka, Ind., where he lived since 1847, and was engaged in the carriage manufacturing business. His birth place was Benton Center, N. Y.

To William Hilton and Mary Anne Barr Hilton was born one child:

i. MARY ELLEN HILTON, b. Feb. 14, 1846, resides at Mayfield, Cal.

ii. JULIA S. BARR, b. Sept. 11, 1823, d. Feb. 1, 1846; m. 1844, James H. Hubbard, b. 1817, in New York state, d. 1889. Interested in real estate, his life was spent in various enterprises connected with that line of work.

To James H. Hubbard and Julia S. Barr Hubbard was born one child:

i. JULIA AURELIA HUBBARD, b. June 24, 1845; m. May 7, 1874, George Whitfield Gordon, b. Sept. 20, 1842, at Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., son of Thomas Gordon and Jane Smith Gordon, members of the Episcopal church, reside at Alameda, Cal.

iii. MARTHA CHARLOTTE BARR, b. Sept. 25, 1825, d. Dec. 18, 1887; m. 1848, Wright Murphy, b. 1811, at Bangor, Maine, d. Feb. 22, 1865, at Oswego, Ill., where he practiced law for many years. A member of the Universalist church, a strong advocate for temperance, liberal in his views, he was a power for good, and extremely popular.

To Wright Murphy and Martha Charlotte Barr Murphy were born three children:

i. ROBINSON BARR MURPHY, b. May 11, 1849; m. Oct. 28, 1875, Lina Virginia Johnson, b. at Mobile, Ala., daughter of James Doran Johnson and Elizabeth Johnson. He enlisted in the War of the Rebellion Aug. 6, 1862, at the age of thirteen years, with Company A, 127th Illinois Volunteers, and was made orderly to the colonel of the regiment. In January, 1864, he was made orderly to General J. A. J. Lightburn

was in several battles and received a medal of honor for gallant conduct on July 28, 1864, when he led two regiments into battle near Atlanta and had his horse shot from under him. He was then only fifteen years of age, and was in continuous service until his company was mustered out June 5, 1865. He resides at Front Royal, Va., a commercial traveler, twenty-five years with the present company, member of the Methodist church.

To Robinson Barr Murphy and Lina Virginia Johnson Murphy were born three children:

i. ROBINSON BARR MURPHY, b. Dec. 23, 1876, d. May 23, 1877.

ii. MARTHA CHARLOTTE MURPHY, b. Jan. 28, 1878; m. May 11, 1905, Charles Augustus Macatee, an attorney at Clifton Forge, Va.

iii. ANNIE MARGENIA MURPHY, b. Nov. 8, 1881.

ii. MARTHA CHARLOTTE MURPHY, b. Jan. 4, 1851,; m. Sept. 27, 1877, Clarence Melvin Whiting, M. D., b. Oct. 17, 1851, at Litchfield, Mich., d. Oct. 12, 1884, at Polo, Ill., son of David Whiting and Harriett Hale Whiting. He was graduated in medicine from Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1873, and practiced eleven years at Polo, Ill., a member of the Presbterian church. His widow resides at Eureka Springs, Ark.

To Dr. Clarence Melvin Whiting and Martha Charlotte Murphy Whiting were born three children:

i. CLARA FANNIE WHITING, b. Mar. 15, 1879; m. Dec. 8, 1904, Dr. Russell G. Floyd, of Eureka Springs, Ark.

ii. HALE SANFORD WHITING, twin, b. Apr. 26, 1883, d. Aug. 21, 1883.

iii. HARRY MURPHY WHITING, twin, b. Apr. 26, 1883, d. Sept. 13, 1883.

iii. FRANCES ELLA MURPHY, b. Apr. 27, 1855; m. June 10, 1877, William Holyoke, reside at Topeka, Kan.

To William Holyoke and Frances Ella Murphy Holyoke were born three children:

i. MARTHA ADALINE HOLYOKE, b. Jan. 22, 1878.

ii. JOSEPH MURPHY HOLYOKE, b. Oct. 21, 1880, d. Nov. 8, 1886.

iii. ELIZABETH MURPHY HOLYOKE, b. May 30, 1887.

iv. MILTON FORD BARR, b. Nov. 13, 1829; m. Apr. 2, 1854, Catharine Johnson, b. May 1, 1826, in Ireland, came when three years of age, with her parents, to America, d. July 22, 1884, and is buried in Osage Co., Kan. Her husband's birth place was Crawford Co., Penna.,

and lived there until the removal of his parents to Illinois in 1839. After his marriage he went to Iowa, to Chicago in 1864, and to Kansas in 1874. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and since the death of his wife has resided with his children, at present with his son at Coeur D'Alene, Idaho.

To Milton Ford Barr and Catharine Johnson Barr were born five children:

i. MARGARET LAVENIA BARR, b. Apr. 3, 1855, d. Aug. 16, 1888, at Kusiae, Caroline Islands; m. Apr. 21, 1880, Rev. Alfred Christopher Walkup, b. May 18, 1850, at Nunda, Ill., son of Joseph Walkup and Mary White Walkup ordained 1880 a missionary of the Congregational church.

To Rev. Alfred Christopher Walkup and Margaret Lavenia Barr Walkup were born three children:

i. JOHN MILTON WALKUP, b. Oct. 6, 1882.

ii. ELEANOR EVA WALKUP, b. Mar. 14, 1885.

iii. ALFRED WILLIAM WALKUP, b. Dec. 22, 1886.

ii. WILLIAM MILTON BARR, b. May 10, 1857; m. Dec. 31, 1884, Jane Chambers Allen, b. May 14, 1855, at Moorefield, W. Va., d. June 8, 1903, at Sanger, Cal., daughter of James W. F. Allen and Caroline Williams Allen. For some years he was engaged in busines in Kansas, removed to California in 1888, and for two years was interested in the grain and lumber trade. Since that time he has been active in the insurance and real estate business connected with western enterprise, a member of the Presbyterian church, his residence at Sanger, Cal.

To William Milton Barr and Jane Chambers Allen Barr were born six children:

i. CAROLINE LAVENIE BARR, b. Dec. 16, 1885.

ii. JAMES ALLEN BARR, b. Sept. 5, 1887.

iii. MARY ROBINSON BARR, b. July 19, 1890.

iv. ALICE JANE BARR, b. Mar. 26, 1892.

v. MILTON FRANK BARR, b. June 22, 1893.

vi. EDWIN LEWIS BARR, b. Mar. 13, 1895.

iii. ROBINSON LINCOLN BARR, b. Mar. 4, 1860, d. June 24, 1903, at Fresno, Cal.; m. Nov. 4, 1890, Anna E. Edminston.

To Robinson Lincoln Barr and Anna E. Edminston Barr were born two children:

i. JESSIE LAVENIE BARR.

ii. MARJORIE BARR.

iv. HETTIE MARTHA BARR, b. May 3, 1861; m. May 19, 1881, Thomas P. Campbell, b. Mar. 7, 1856, at Camden, Ill., son of David L. Campbell and Martha Fruit Campbell, reside at Spokane, Wash.

To Thomas P. Campbell and Hettie Martha Barr Campbell were born seven children:

i. LEE MILTON CAMPBELL, b. Oct. 25, 1882.
ii. KATE LAVENIA CAMPBELL, b. Aug. 29, 1884.
iii. ADA FRANCELIA CAMPBELL, b. Apr. 23, 1886; m. Mar. 7, 1905, Marius C. Peterson, reside at Coeur D'Alene, Idaho.
iv. THOMAS ROBINSON CAMPBELL, b. May 22, 1888.
v. MARION BARR CAMPBELL, b. Aug. 30, 1891.
vi. DWIGHT GEORGE CAMPBELL, b. June 13, 1900.
vii. HARLIE CAMPBELL, b. June 2, 1902.

v. OLIVER EDWIN BARR, b. June 17, 1864; m. Oct. 12, 1887, Dora May Topping, b. July 28, 1868, at Eureka, Kan., daughter of Philetus C. Topping and Mary L. Topping. He is in the general merchandising business, resides at Coeur D'Alene, Idaho.

To Oliver Edwin Barr and Dora May Topping Barr were born three children:
i. CLARK MILTON BARR, b. May 31, 1890.
ii. ERMA MAY BARR, b. Mar. 26, 1897.
iii. OLIVER ALFRED BARR, b. Aug. 7, 1901.

v. EDWIN THOMAS BARR, b. Dec. 22, 1832, d. July 15, 1853.

vi. ROBINSON ALEXANDER BARR, b. July 6, 1838; m. Sept. 14, 1865, Nancy Fenner Slocum, b. Mar. 23, 1845, at Lake Zurich, Iowa, daughter of Brinson W. Slocum and Anna W. Holbrook Slocum. He was in the mercantile busines for a number of years, later removed to Britt, Iowa, and in 1904 to Grinnell Iowa. He served in the War of the Rebellion from 1862 to 1865.

To Robinson Alexander Barr and Nancy Fenner Slocum Barr were born four children:
i. HETTIE ANNA BARR, b. June 18, 1866, d. Nov. 29, 1867.
ii. EDWIN ROBINSON BARR, b. Apr. 1, 1868, d. July 23, 1874.
iii. GEORGE SLOCUM BARR, b. Jan. 13, 1875, d. Sept. 10, 1896; m. Oct. 29, 1894, Mary Janet Lewis, b. Apr. 13, 1872.

To George Slocum Barr and Mary Janet Lewis Barr was born one child:
i. MARTHA GEORGE BARR, b. Sept. 1, 1896.

iv. WILLIAM MILTON BARR, b. Aug. 26, 1878.

XXVI. Nancy Robinson[4] (Mary McCord Robinson[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born April 8, 1799, at North East, Erie Co., Penna., died January 18, 1845, at Springfield, Erie Co., Penna.; married William Doty, born 1795 in Washington Co., N. Y., died May 19, 1864, at Springfield, Erie Co., Penna. He re-

SCHOOLHOUSE NEAR NEWBURG, PENNSYLVANIA,
ERECTED PRIOR TO 1800.

moved to the latter place in 1828. He was given the title of major from holding that office in a home militia, was postmaster for twenty years and sheriff for some time. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, he a ruling elder. Devoted to religious work, they used every effort to advance the cause of christianity, were hospitable and charitable, and aided humanity in every way. Giving of their abundance, with wholesome advice and the knowledge gained from experience, they were of inestimable use and held in the highest esteem by all who knew them.

Issue:

i. CALVIN ROBINSON DOTY, b. Oct. 1, 1821, d. Sept. 22, 1860; m. Sarah A. Townsend, b. 1822, d. Aug. 22, 1855. He was a railroad contractor, was enroute for a western contract, when he became ill, and died in Michigan. He was a mason, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

To Calvin Robinson Doty and Sarah A. Townsend Doty were born four chidren:

i. KATE CAROL DOTY, b. Nov. 28, 1847, d. Apr. 4, 1889,; m. Aug. 25, 1870, Elisha Burr Maynard, of Massachusetts, b. Nov. 21, 1842, at Wilbraham, Mass., Judge of the Superior Court, son of Walter and Hannah Burr Maynard.

To Judge Elisha Burr Maynard and Kate Carol Doty Maynard were born seven children:

i. ROBERT DOTY MAYNARD, b. June 3, 1871; m. Oct. 29, 1896, Grace M. Parmenter, b. Apr. 7, 1871, at Springfield, Mass., daughter of Charles Henry Parmenter and Emma Sophia Gray Parmenter, by profession a civil engineer, resides at Ashfield, Mass.

To Robert Doty Maynard and Grace M. Parmenter Maynard were born two children:

i. PAULINE MAYNARD, b. Nov. 7, 1898.

ii. WALTER PARMENTER MAYNARD, b. June 3, 1903.

ii. ISABELLA FRANCES MAYNARD, b. Sept. 25, 1873, d. Sept 27, 1887.

iii. ELISHA BURR MAYNARD, b. May 27, 1875. d. Oct. 11. 1875.

iv. RUTH MAYNARD, b. Aug. 18, 1876; m. June 10, 1903, Edward Marsden Denoon. reside at Springfield. Mass.

v. JOSEPHINE MAYNARD, b. Mar. 28, 1878, d. Apr. 25, 1878.

vi. PAUL MAYNARD, b. Nov. 1, 1879, d. Sept. 29, 1885.

vii. WILLIAM DOTY MAYNARD, b. Mar. 18, 1889.

ii. EMMA FRANCES DOTY, b. Oct. 20, 1849, d. Feb. 20, 1850.

iii. WILLIAM HENRY CALVIN DOTY, b. Aug. 27, 1852; m. May 12, 1880, Ella Frances Maynard, b. May 1, 1852, reside at Springfield, Mass.

iv. SARAH LOUISA DOTY, b. June 28, 1855; m. 1877, Edgar L. Hills, reside at Ashtabula, Ohio.

To Edgar L. Hills and Sarah Louisa Doty Hills were born two children:

i. MAUD L. HILLS, b. Feb. 19, 1879.

ii. MARGARET HILLS, b. Dec. 24, 1887.

ii. CORDELIA ROBINSON DOTY, b. Apr. 10, 1825, d. Apr. 14, 1900; m. 1863, John F. Annis, b. 1818, d. Aug. 18, 1879, resided at Springfield, Mass.

iii. WILLIAM DOTY, b. June 14, 1834, d. Nov. 9, 1834.

XXVII. George Washington Robinson[4] (Mary McCord Robinson[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born June 12, 1801, at North East, Erie Co., Penna., died January 4, 1877, at Girard, Penna.; married March 16, 1825, Matilda Wyllis, of Ripley, N. Y., members of the Presbyterian church, and buried at Girard.

Issue.

i. SARAH MATILDA ROBINSON, b. Dec. 25, 1826, d. 1863; m. Newton Truesdale, resided at Conneautville, Penna..

To Newton Truesdale and Sarah Matilda Robinson Truesdale was born one child:

j. GEORGE HENRY TRUESDALE, b. May 25, 1855, d. Dec. 18, 1899.

ii. JOSIAH WHITNEY ROBINSON, twin, b. May 25, 1829, d. Apr. 3, 1898; m. Dec. 23, 1858, Nancy Jane Ferguson, b. Feb. 13, 1835, d. Sept. 1, 1903, resided at Girard, Penna.

To Josiah Whitney Robinson and Nancy Jane Ferguson Robinson were born two children:

i. MARY MATILDA ROBINSON, b. Jan. 31, 1860; m. June 2, 1892, Edward Henry Lichtenwalter, b. June 16, 1860, at Fairview, Penna., son of Henry Lichtenwalter and Katherine Lichtenwalter.

ii. JENNIE AMERICA ROBINSON, b. June 15, 1866, d. Sept. 20, 1868.

iii. JOSEPH WYLLIS ROBINSON, twin, b. May 25, 1829; m. first Mar. 9, 1854, America Robertson, who d. Sept. 4, 1890; m. secondly Apr. 4, 1894, Laura A. Graves. He is a farmer, member of the Presbyterian church, and resides at Girard, Penna.

iv. EDWIN EVANS ROBINSON, b. Dec. 8, 1833, d. Mar. 20, 1902; m. Rosetta J. Bailey.

THE BIG SPRING PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT NEWVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA, PRIOR TO 1881.

To Edwin Evans Robinson and Rosetta J. Bailey Robinson were born two children:
i. WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.
ii. WALTER ROBINSON.

XXVIII. Mary Ann Robinson[4] (Mary McCord Robinson[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born October 11, 1805, at North East, Erie Co., Penna., died July 31, 1839, at North East; married April, 1831, Benjamin Royce Tuttle, born May 29, 1798, died May 14, 1860, at North East, where his parents settled at an early date. By profession he was a contractor and builder, and belonged to a highly honored family. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, zealous in all good works, and are buried at North East.

Issue:

i. EDWIN RUSH TUTTLE, b. Sept., 1832, d. Dec. 27, 1863; m. June 15, 1855, Mary Sherwood, b. Aug. 29, 1837, d. July 15, 1874. He was in a banking house in Pittsburg, Penna., and later engaged in the same business in Chicago. After his death his wife returned to her old home in N. Y., in 1873 took her children to Niles, Mich., to educate them, and died the following year.
To Edwin Rush Tuttle and Mary Sherwood Tuttle were born three children:
i. EDITH SHERWOOD TUTTLE, b. Nov. 9, 1858, d. June 16, 1881.
ii. ANNIE ROBINSON TUTTLE, b. Sept. 5, 1860; m. Apr. 30, 1885, Rev. William Hamilton Jeffers, D. D., L. L. D., b. May 1, 1838, son of Joseph Jeffers and Barbara Moore Jeffers, a graduate of Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Penna., 1855; Zenia Theological Seminary, 1859. He was professor of Greek and Latin at Westminster College and Wooster University; pastor of Euclid Avenue Presbyterian church, Cleveland, Ohio, 1875-1877; professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Western Theological Seminary 1877-1902; resides at Los Angeles, Cal.
To Dr. William Hamilton Jeffers and Annie Robinson Tuttle Jeffers were born two children:
i. JOHN ROBINSON JEFFERS, b. Jan. 10, 1887.
ii. HAMILTON MOORE JEFFERS, b. Oct. 13, 1893.
iii. MARY GEORGIANA TUTTLE, b. Mar 19, 1863, d. Jan. 1, 1890.
ii. THOMAS TUTTLE, d. in infancy.

Benjamin Boyce Tuttle married secondly, Mary Ann McCord and had three children (see McCord line).

XXIX. Joseph McKinney Robinson[4] (Mary McCord Robinson[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born December 26, 1808, at North East, Erie Co., Penna., died December 23, 1843, at Houston, Texas; married July 10, 1834, Sarah Larned Crosby, of Fredonia, N. Y., born August 15 ,1813, at Thompson, Conn., died October 14, 1865, at Belvidere, Ill., a devoted wife and mother, a consecrated member of the Baptist church. At an early age her husband left the home of his boyhood, and went to Albany, N. Y., and remained there three years after marriage. In 1837 he went to Houston, Texas, for his health, was in the mercantile business all his life;noted for his many christian virtues; exerted a widespread influence for good and the upbuilding of the church; was especially interested in the young men in the cities in which he resided, and was a power for good among them; was a member of the Presbyterian church. After his death his family lived at Davenport, Iowa.

i. FRANKLIN CASS ROBINSON, b. July 21, 1835, d. July 11, 1897; m. Feb. 4, 1875,Caroline Martha Rutledge, b. Feb. 4, 1849, at LeClair, Iowa, daughter of William Rutledge and Sarah Rutledge. He served during the War of the Rebellion, the first two years in active service. He had a severe sunstroke and swamp fever in Virginia, and never regained his health. For several years previous to his death he suffered greatly, as a result of his exposure during his life in the army. For sometime before the close of the war he was with the Christian Commission in Tennessee. His place of residence was Davenport, Iowa.

To Franklin Cass Robinson and Caroline Martha Rutledge Robinson was born one child:

i. ALICE FLORENCE ROBINSON, b. Nov. 4, 1878.

ii. FRANCES MARY ROBINSON, b. July 31, 1837; m. Feb. 17, 1858, Alexander Fraser Williams, b. June 15, 1826, at Westfield, N. J., d. Dec. 15, 1887, at Davenport, Iowa, son of Charles Williams and Eliza Miller Williams. He was in the wholesale hardware business in Davenport for twenty years, and with his family adhered to the doctrines of the Baptist church.

To Alexander Fraser Williams and Frances Mary Robinson Williams were born four children:

i. ELLA OPHELIA WILLIAMS, b. Mar. 5, 1859; m. Oct. 26, 1882, John Stephen Thompson, b. Sept. 12, 1856, at Davenport, Iowa, deputy assessor, son of Stephen Thompson and Maria Hutt Thompson, reside at Twin Oaks, Cal.

To John Stephen Thompson and Ella Ophelia Williams Thompson were born four children:
i. ALEXANDER WILLIAMS THOMPSON, b. Sept: 9, 1883.
ii. LORENTUS STEPHEN THOMPSON, .b May 17, 1885.
iii. ELOISE THOMPSON, b. May 2, 1889.
iv. HAROLD FREDERICK THOMPSON, b. Nov. 21, 1890.

ii. ANNA SARAH WILLIAMS, b. Feb. 25, 1862; m. Oct. 14, 1884, Jennings Price Crawford, M. D., b. Aug. 27, 1855, at Marion, Lynn Co., Iowa, son of Jennings Crawford and Sarah Price Crawford. A graduate of the State University of Iowa, he is a prominent physician and surgeon, and lecturer on Surgical Technique and Operative Procedures, resides at Davenport, Iowa.

To Dr. Jennings Price Crawford and Anna Sarah Williams Crawford were born five children:
i. FRANCES LOUISE CRAWFORD, b. Jan. 24, 1887.
ii. GENEVIEVE CRAWFORD, b. Oct. 4, 1888.
iii. HELEN CRAWFORD, b. June 26, 1891.
iv. DOROTHY CRAWFORD, twin, b. Sept. 1, 1897.
v. MARGARET CRAWFORD, twin, b. Sept. 1, 1897.

iii. FREDERICK CROSBY WILLIAMS, b. Sept. 11, 1870, d. Sept. 21, 1894.
iv. JOSEPH ROBINSON WILLIAMS, b. Mar. 19, 1876, d. Feb. 11, 1894.

XXX. Alexander Hamilton Robinson[4] (Mary McCord Robinson[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born May 3, 1811, at North East, Erie Co., Penna., died August 5, 1872, at Laporte, Ind.; married 1833 Lomira Wyllis, born October 1, 1813, in Oswego Co., N. Y.

He was a merchant, sheriff, member of the legislature, and after the close of the War of the Rebellion, was engaged in the drug business at Laporte. During the war he was in the commissary department, served three years, and lost his health in the service. His life was one of great usefulness. He and his family were members of the Presbyterian church, and are buried at Laporte.

Issue:
i. MARY L. ROBINSON, b. Feb. 21, 1834, d. May 6, 1866.
ii. LYDIA ROBINSON, b. May 21, 1835; m. Mar. 12, 1863, James Angell, b. Sept. 10, 1830, a machinist residing

at Galion, Ohio. He was in the War of the Rebellion, adjutant in the 29th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

To James Angell and Lydia Robinson Angell were born two children:

i. HARRIETT ROBINSON ANGELL, b. Feb. 18, 1865, d. Sept. 28, 1865.

ii. ALEXANDER ANGELL, b. May 30, 1870.

iii. WILLIS ROBINSON, b. June 2, 1838, d. Dec. 17, 1851.

iv. HAMILTON ROBINSON, b. Apr. 9, 1841, d. Oct. 10, 1882.

XXXI. Eliza McCord Robinson[4] (Mary McCord Robinson[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born August 13, 1813, at North East, Erie Co., Penna., died November 30, 1867, at North East; married April 28, 1839, Dyer Loomis, born October 1, 1810, died December 2, 1901, at North East, where he served as a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church for fifty-two years. He and his wife were of upright character, with charitable instincts and nobleness of purpose. They are buried at North East.

Issue:

i. MARY ELLEN LOOMIS, b. 1841, d. 1862, unmarried.

ii. JOSEPH WARREN LOOMIS, b. 1843, d. 1896; m.; no issue.

iii. GEORGE LAMARTINE LOOMIS, b. 1847, d. Aug. 26, 1862.

XXXII. Samuel McCord Robinson[4] (Mary McCord Robinson[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born January 26, 1816, at North East, Erie Co., Penna., died February 12, 1892, at Plymouth, Ohio; married August 14, 1838, Nancy Townsend, who died December 18, 1898. His wife resided before her marriage at Springfield, Erie Co., Penna., and with him removed to Ohio in 1845. He was a commission merchant at Plymouth, a director of the S. M. and N. R. R., and vice president of the First National Bank, an honorable, christian gentleman of the highest type, in faith a Presbyterian. With his wife and daughter he is buried at Plymouth.

Issue.

i. MARY LOUISE ROBINSON, b. Feb. 26, 1839, d. July 27, 1888.

XXXIII. Margaret McCord Blaine[4] (Rosanna McCord Blaine[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1])

was born July 18, 1798, in Sherman's Valley, now Perry Co., Penna., died December 18, 1858, at North East, married December 20, 1820, James Mills, born September 23, 1789, in New Jersey, died May 16, 1833, at North East, and is buried beside his wife at that place. His father John Mills born September 19, 1766, in New York, died April 25, 1838; married September 14, 1788, Elizabeth Banghart, born December 7, 1769, in New Jersey, died December 24, 1836, at North East, where they resided since 1812. Margaret McCord Blaine Mills and her husband were devoted adherents of the Presbyterian faith and taught their children the beauty and wisdom of the christian life. They were influential in church work and liberal in all lines of charity.

Issue:

i. ROYAL ALEXANDER BLAINE MILLS, b. Oct. 7, 1821, at North East, Penna., d. Jan. 25, 1882, at Chicago, Ill.: m. Nov. 23, 1852, Eliza Ann Neely, b. Feb. 16, 1828, at Harborcreek, Erie Co., Penna., d. Oct. 11, 1892, at Chicago, Ill., and is buried beside her husband in Oakwood Cemetery at that place, daughter of Joseph Neely and Matilda Moorhead Neely. In 1843 he went in a covered wagon to Chicago, and in the early days was in the wholesale grocery business. He retired from that in 1859 and became engaged in the real estate business. In 1874 he was stricken with blindness and an injury to his spine, caused by a fall from his carriage. Paralysis ensued and for eight years he was confined to his bed. He and his wife were consistent members of the Christ Reformed Episcopal church of Chicago.

To Royal Alexander Blaine Mills and Eliza Ann Neely Mills were born five children:

i. FREDERICK NEELY MILLS, b. Oct. 4, 1853, d. Apr. 28, 1898.

ii. NINETTE S. MILLS, b. Oct. 11, 1855, d. Apr. 18, 1856.

iii. JAMES MARCELLUS MILLS, b. Aug. 27, 1858; m. Oct. 17, 1883, Charlotte Adams Walker, b. July 30, 1860, at Lansing, Mich., daughter of Henry W. Walker and Jane Adams Walker. He is connected with the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank at Chicago, Ill.

To James Marcellus Mills and Charlotte Adams Walker Mills were born two children:

i. MARGARET MILLS, b. July 16, 1887.

ii. JAMES LEONARD MILLS, b. Sept. 11, 1893.

iv. JENNIE MATILDA MILLS, b. Oct. 31, 1860, resides at Chicago, Ill.

v. KATHARINE LOUISE MILLS, b. Jan. 22, 1867, resides at Chicago, Ill.

ii. JOHN MARCELLUS MILLS, b. Mar. 7, 1823, at North East,Penna., d. Mar. 15, 1905, and is buried at that place; m. Sept. 7, 1847, Harriett Marania Haynes, b. Apr. 3, 1826, at Westfield, N. Y., daughter of James H. Haynes and Elizabeth K. Bentley Haynes. His life was spent in the place of his birth, where he was a member of the Presbyterian church, a merchant of influential standing; in politics a Republican, having voted for every President from Freemont to Roosevelt. He was a useful, progressive citizen, interested in all that pertained to the welfare and advancement of his fellow men, and until the advanced age of eighty-two years, retained his faculties, and kept in touch with the current events of the day. He was highly esteemed.

To John Marcellus Mills and Harriett Marania Haynes Mills were born seven children:

i. ROYAL JAMES MILLS, b. June 28, 1848; m. June 2, 1875, Elwina Walldorf, b. Sept. 21, 1849, at Monroe, Mich., daughter of Frederick Walldorf and Celestine A. Godfroy Walldorf. Educated at North East and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., he commenced his business career as a clerk in his native town, and later accepted the position of cashier with the Adams Express Company at St. Louis, Mo. For ten years he has resided at Monroe, Mich.; retired from active business; a member of the Episcopal church.

ii. FLORENCE MARGARET MILLS, b. Nov. 28, 1850; m. Mar. 17, 1875, Cassius Uriah Johnson, b. July 20, 1845, in Chatauqua Co., N. Y., son of James Johnson and Nancy Johnson. Educated in Fredonia, N. Y., a Republican, a member of the Episcopal church, for some years after marriage lived at Buffalo, N. Y., is at present with the Page-Davis School of Correspondence at New York, and resides at Brooklyn, N. Y.

To Cassius Uriah Johnson and Florence Margaret Mills Johnson was born one child:

i. MAUD HAYNES JOHNSON, b. Oct. 6, 1878.

iii. FRANK CHARLES MILLS, b. Feb. 13, 1854; m. May 23, 1883, Nancy Till Johnson, b. Nov. 9, 1860, at North East, Penna., daughter of James Sprague Johnson and Nancy Blaine Johnson. Educated at North East, Penna., he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and is engaged in the oil business at Buffalo, N. Y., where he resides, a member of the Episcopal church.

To Frank Charles Mills and Nancy Till Johnson Mills were born three children:

i. BESSIE GRAY MILLS, b. Nov. 6, 1884, d. June 19, 1893.

ii. FRANK BOYD MILLS, b. Jan. 8, 1888.

iii. PAUL BLAINE MILLS, b. Jan. 10, 1891, d. May 18, 1903.

iv. DR. JOHN MARCELLUS MILLS, b. July 16, 1857, m. Sept. 25, 1882, Elizabeth Zeigler Beverton, b. May 30, 1863, at Wrightsville, Penna., daughter of Barton Beverson and Amanda Wilson Beverson. He obtained his early education at the Lake Shore Seminary at North East, Penna., was graduated from the University of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1882, held the position of assistant resident physician of the Fall Brook Coal Company, at Antrim, Penna., from 1882 until 1886, when he was appointed resident physician of the same company, which position he filled until 1895. Since that time he has practiced medicine at Clayton, N. Y., where he is successful and eminently skillful. He is a member of the Episcopal church.

To Dr. John Marcellus Mills and Elizabeth Zeigler Beverson Mills were born three children:

i. BURTON BEVERSON MILLS, b. Apr. 14, 1885.

ii. FLORENCE ELWINA MILLS, b. Aug. 18, 1888, d. Mar. 17, 1899.

iii. JOHN LESLIE MILLS, b. Sept. 21, 1900.

v. ANNA JOSEPHINE MILLS. b. Apr. 4, 1860, m. June 18, 1884, Willis E. Gray, who has been in the railroad service since boyhood, for a number of years superintendent of the Chicago and Alton Railway, and since then has been superintendent of construction of a railway in China.

To Willis E. Gray and Anna Josephine Mills Gray were born two children:

i. MARGARET MILLS GRAY, b. Sept. 18, 1888.

ii. MARCELLUS MILLS GRAY, b. Dec. 3, 1894.

vi. BURTON CAMPBELL MILLS, b. Dec. 8, 1863, d. Dec. 8, 1884.

vii. MARY ELIZABETH MILLS, b. Oct. 2, 1868.

iii. MARY MOORHEAD MILLS, b. Dec. 13, 1824, at North East, Penna., d. May 31, 1882; m. June, 1847, Harley Dwight Selkregg, b. Sept. 28, 1823, d. June 23, 1881, a Presbyterian, and for many years a merchant at North East, Penna.

To Harley Dwight Selkregg and Mary Moorhead Mills Selkregg were born four children:

i. JAMES MILLS SELKREGG, b. Mar. 19, 1848; m. Fannie Farnam, of Oneida, N. Y.

To James Mills Selkregg and Fannie Farnam Selkregg was born one child:

i. EDNA F. SELKREGG.

ii. HARRIETT MARGARET SELKREGG, b. July 6, 1851,; m. June 25, 1890, Carson Rowan Cos-

grove, b. June 8, 1848, at Westfield, N. Y., son of John Cosgrove and Sarah Cosgrove, reside at Sidney, N. Y.

iii. LESLIE DWIGHT SELKREGG, b. June 5, 1854; m. Margaret Cook, of Panama, N. Y.,

To Leslie Dwight Selkregg and Margaret Cook Selkregg were born six children:

i. RUSH A. SELKREGG.
ii. CARL L. SELKREGG.
iii. HARLEY G. SELKREGG.
iv. FLORENCE M. SELKREGG.
v. J. PAUL SELKREGG.
vi. JESSIE M. SELKREGG.

iv. GEORGE HARLEY SELKREGG, b. Aug. 3, 1862; m. Frances Reimond.

To George Harley Selkregg and Frances Reimond Selkregg were born five children:

i. EDWIN R. SELKREGG.
ii. FRED. M. SELKREGG.
iii. HATTIE F. SELKREGG.
iv. JAMES L. SELKREGG.
v. CHARLOTTE SELKREGG.

iv. MARGARET BLAINE MILLS, b. July 4, 1827, at North East, Penna., d. July 3, 1897; m. Apr. 15, 1851, William A. Selkregg, b. Oct. 28, 1826, d. Feb. 28, 1894, a manufacturer and oil producer at North East, Penna., where he and his wife were born, lived, died and are buried, members of the Presbyterian church.

To William A. Selkregg and Margaret Blaine Mills Selkregg were born two children:

i. WILLIAM OSEE SELKREGG, b. Jan. 31, 1852; m. Nov. 3, 1874, Ida N. Austin, b. July 29, 1857, in Erie Co., Penna., daughter of Harvey Austin and Elizabeth Austin, resides at North East, Penna., an oil producer and farmer, in faith a Presbyterian.

To William Osee Selkregg and Ida N. Austin Selkregg were born three children:

i. JESSIE MARGARET SELKREGG, b. July 24, 1875, d. Feb. 19, 1876.
ii. ELIZABETH PRUDENCE SELKREGG, b. Jan. 21, 1877.
iii. FRED. WILLIAM SELKREGG, b. Sept. 28, 1878, d. Feb. 20, 1880.

ii. ROYAL M. J. SELKREGG, b. Apr. 4, 1858, d. Oct. 10, 1871.

v. JAMES BLAINE MILLS, b. Mar. 6, 1832, d. July 22. 1858.

XXXIV. Nancy B. Blaine[4] (Rosanna McCord Blaine[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born June 21, 1800, at North East, Erie Co., Penna., died May 21, 1877, at North East; married June 20, 1820, William Crawford, born December 25, 1796, at Jersey Shore,

Penna., died August 19, 1850, at North East, where he was for many years in the manufacturing business, and an office bearer in the First Presbyterian church. He is buried beside his wife at North East.

Issue:

i. ALEXANDER BLAINE CRAWFORD, b. Sept. 24, 1821, d. July 7, 1858; m. Apr. 28, 1846, Mary Anna Symonds, b. Jan. 23, 1823, daughter of Stephen Symonds and Prudence Symonds, of Rochester, N. Y. They were Presbyterian in faith, and resided near North East, Penna.

To Alexander Blaine Crawford and Mary Anna Symonds Crawford were born six children:

i. CHARLES E. CRAWFORD, b. Feb. 28, 1847, d. Oct. 10, 1904; m. May 14, 1868, Emma C. MacIntyre, resided at North East, Penna.

To Charles E. Crawford and Emma C. MacIntyre Crawford were born three children:

i. ALICE C. CRAWFORD, b. May 14, 1870; m. Dec. 20, 1903, Fred. C. Weisz.

ii. EMMA LEONE CRAWFORD, b. Feb. 11, 1875; m. Mar. 12, 1898, Donald F .Blood.

To Donald F. Blood and Emma Leone Crawford Blood was born one child:

i. VIRGINIA LEONE BLOOD, b. Jan. 16, 1903.

iii. WILLIE BLAINE CRAWFORD, b. Apr. 10, 1881, d. Aug. 7, 1881.

ii. ROSE M. CRAWFORD, b. Jan. 30, 1849.

iii. HARRIETT I. CRAWFORD, b. Sept. 16, 1850, d. May 7, 1899; m. Dec. 31, 1874, John E. Kendig.

To John E. Kendig and Harriett I. Crawford Kendig were born three children:

i. CHARLES D. KENDIG, b. Jan. 21, 1876.

ii. MARY C. KENDIG, b. Oct. 8, 1877.

iii. JOHN CALVIN KENDIG, b. Jan. 22, 1879.

iv. WILLIAM BLAINE CRAWFORD, b. Feb. 11, 1854. d. Mar. 23, 1857.

v. BERTHA A. CRAWFORD, b. Nov. 23, 1856.

vi. ANNIE BLAINE CRAWFORD, b. Nov. 27, 1858, d. May 28, 1892; m. July 14, 1886, Wiliam C. Hull.

ii. THOMAS CHILDS CRAWFORD, b. Nov. 27, 1822, d. Jan. 27, 1903; m. Nov. 19, 1850, Ruth Adelle Willcox, b. July 16, 1827, at Venango, Penna., d. Mar. 25, 1900, daughter of Thomas Kenyon Willcox and Elizabeth Von Wagner Willcox. They resided on the Lake Shore road near North East, Penna., died there, were Presbyterian in faith, and are buried at North East.

To Thomas Childs Crawford and Ruth Adelle Willcox Crawford were born five children:

i. ELLA MARGARET CRAWFORD, b. June 16, 1854, d. Mar. 16, 1857.

ii. MARY JO CRAWFORD, b. Dec. 17, 1857.

iii. WILLIAM THOMAS CRAWFORD, b. Feb. 7, 1860.

iv. ALBERT WILLCOX CRAWFORD, b. Dec. 8, 1862, d. Feb. 25, 1885.

v. FRANK BLAINE CRAWFORD, b. June 3, 1865.

iii. ROSANNA MARY CRAWFORD, b. Apr. 20, 1825, d. Aug. 1, 1846; unmarried.

iv. WILLIAM ALLISON CRAWFORD, b. Aug. 17, 1827; m. Jan. 2, 1855, Sophia Caughey, b. Aug. 17, 1834, at Fairview ,Erie Co., Penna., d. July 8, 1904, buried at North East, Penna., daughter of Miles W. Caughey and Nancy Caughey. He has been extensively engaged in the oil business for a number of years, is a member of the Presbyterian church, and resides at Erie, Penna.

To William Allison Crawford and Sophia Caughey Crawford were born two children:

i. KATE MASON CRAWFORD, b. Dec. 23, 1855; m. Apr. 11, 1895, Judson Walker, b. Dec. 26, 1836, at Waterford, Penna., son of James Walker and Sarah Ross Walker, reside at Waterford.

ii. MILES WILLIAM CRAWFORD, b. Dec. 26, 1857; m. Sept. 14, 1896, Edith Gmuender, b. May 22, 1876, at Erie, Penna., daughter of George Gmuender and Mary Esser Gmuender, reside at Erie.

v. HARRIETT NEWELL CRAWFORD, b. Sept. 16, 1829, d. Aug. 29, 1850, unmarried.

vi. JAMES McCORD CRAWFORD, b. Dec. 25, 1831, d. June 20, 1857, unmarried.

vii. EPHRAIM WILLIAM McCORD CRAWFORD, b. Oct. 23, 1833, d. Sept. 21, 1902; unmarried.

viii. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CRAWFORD, b. May 25, 1836; m. Dec. 26, 1871, Emma Jaehning, b. July 5, 1853, at Ontonagon, Mich., daughter of Moritz Jaehning and Amelia Jaehning. He served three years during the War of the Rebellion in Company C, 16th Pennsyvania Cavalry. For twenty-five years he was employed by the C., M. & St. Paul Railroad, first as brakeman, later as conductor, resides at North East, Penna., a member of the Presbyterian church.

To Benjamin Franklin Crawford and Emma Jaehning Crawford was born one child:

i. EMMA JOSEPHINE CRAWFORD, b. Nov. 26, 1872.

ix. JOSEPH THOMAS CRAWFORD, twin, b. Mar. 30, 1839, d. Oct. 18, 1840.

x. JOSEPHINE ELIZABETH CRAWFORD, twin, b. Mar. 30, 1839; m. Nov. 27, 1862 Nelson Ritner Mills, b. Aug. 21, 1835, at North East, Penna., son of Michael Banghart Mills and Arvilla Phillips Mills ,reside at North East, Penna., members of the Presbyterian church.

To Nelson Ritner Mills and Josephine Elizabeth Crawford Mills were born four children:

i. MAUD BANGHART MILLS, b. Oct. 5, 1863, d. July 25, 1885.
ii. JESSIE JOSEPHINE MILLS, b. Sept. 18, 1865.
iii. NANCY ARVILLA MILLS, b. Oct. 2, 1871.
iv. BETH CRAWFORD MILLS, b. July 28, 1879.

xi. EDWIN JOSEPH CRAWFORD, b. May 18, 1842, d. Mar. 18, 1859.

XXXV. Mary Blaine[4] (Rosanna McCord Blaine[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born 1802 at North East, Erie Co., Penna., died August, 1865; married Joseph Young Moorhead, born October 22, 1795, died March 4, 1880, son of Thomas Moorhead and Jane Young Moorhead. During her entire life she was called Polly.

Issue:

i. ROSANNA JANE MOORHEAD, b. Feb. 26, 1825, d. Jan. 16, 1893; m. John M. McLane, b. 1820, d. June 27, 1862.
To John M. McLane and Rosanna Jane Moorhead McLane were born four children:
i. JOHN M. McLANE, b. 1857, d. 1857.
ii. MARY M. McLANE, b. 1858; m. ——— Parsons.
iii. JESSIE W. McLANE, b. 1860; m. ——— Burbick.
iv. ROSE B. McLANE, b. 1862; m. Arthur Fraser.

ii. MARGARET MILLS MOORHEAD, b. June 2, 1827, d. Nov. 17, 1872; m. Mar. 1, 1866, Samuel Tate Moorhead, b. Aug. 25, 1827.

iii. MARY ROBINSON MOORHEAD, b. June 25, 1831; m. John Dickson Moorhead, b. Aug. 24, 1829.

iv. JOSEPH ALEXANDER MOORHEAD, b. Feb. 4, 1834.

v. NANCY CRAWFORD MOORHEAD, b. Apr. 20, 1838; m. first George Perkins, M. D., b. 1831, d. 1865; m. secondly Joseph Tuttle.

vi. MATILDA NEELY MOORHEAD, b. Feb. 26, 1841; m. Benjamin G. Crary.

vii. CAROLINE JOSEPHINE MOORHEAD, b. 1847; m. William Oxtoby.

XXXVI. Ephraim William McCord Blaine[4] (Rosanna McCord Blaine[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born 1804, at North East, Erie Co., Penna., died October 31, 1858, at North East; married Eliza G, Smedley, born 1810 at Morris, Conn., died April 19, 1855, at North East. They were of the Presbyterian faith, active in church work, of generous charity, earnest in all that pertained to the welfare of their family, and are buried at North East.

Issue:

i. ALEXANDER T. BLAINE, d. in infancy.
ii. PERCY R. BLAINE, d. in infancy.
iii. ANNA BLAINE, d. in infancy.
iv. WILLIAM ALEXANDER BLAINE, resides at Minneapolis, Minn.
v. EMMA ELIZA BLAINE, b. Dec. 19, 1842; m. Jan. 10, 1867, Henry A. Fross, b. June 10, 1839, at Mackinaw Mich., d. Oct. 12, 1903, at North East, Penna., son of Henry Fross and Eliza Kincaid Fross. He was in the War of the Rebellion, 83d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, a merchant, by church affiliation a Presbyterian, and is buried at North East. His widow resides at Minneapolis, Minn.

To Henry A. Fross and Emma Eliza Blaine Fross were born three children:

i. HARRY BLAINE FROSS, b. July 24, 1874, d. in infancy.
ii. KATHARINE BLAINE FROSS, b. July 12, 1876, d. Feb. 2, 1905.
iii. WILLIAM ARTHUR FROSS, b. Jan. 5, 1879.

vi. ARTHUR EPHRAIM BLAINE, b. Oct. 14, 1848, resides at Minneapolis, Minn.

XXXVII. William A. Blaine[4] (Rosanna McCord Blaine[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born 1807 at North East, Erie Co., Penna., died 1851 at North East; married Martha Hall.

Issue:

i. WILLIAM EPHRAIM BLAINE, b. 1845.

XXXVIII. James Blaine[4], (Rosanna McCord Blaine[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born August 8, 1809, at North East, Erie Co., Penna., died December 14, 1881; married September 3, 1837, Lucinda Crary, born November 24, 1817, died September 27, 1881.

Issue:

i. WILLIAM CRAWFORD BLAINE, b. Aug. 13, 1839, d. June 11, 1863; m. Feb. 26, 1863, Caroline J. Gilmore.
ii. MARY ROSE BLAINE, b. Feb. 15, 1843, d. Oct. 5, 1877; m. Feb. 23, 1865, Isaac A. Case.

To Isaac A. Case and Mary Rose Blaine Case were born three children:

i. ARTHUR BLAINE CASE, b. May 14, 1869; m. Nov. 29, 1895.
ii. ISABEL D. CASE, b. Sept. 14, 1873; m. Nov. 29, 1894.
iii. MARY E. CASE, b. Dec. 5, 1876; m. Oct. 7, 1897.

iii. JOSEPH A. BLAINE, b. Nov. 15, 1844; m. Apr. 26, 1877, Mary D. Chase.

To Joseph A. Blaine and Mary D. Chase Blaine were born three children:
i. JOSEPHINE BLAINE, b. Sept. 17, 1883.
ii. JAMES BLAINE, twin, b. Feb. 20, 1886.
iii. HENRY BLAINE, twin, b. Feb. 20, 1886.
iv. ISABEL D. BLAINE, b. Aug. 29, 1846, d. May 4, 1872; m. Feb. 27, 1868, John Culbertson.
v. MARGARET M. BLAINE, b. Apr. 15, 1849; m. Sept. 25, 1878, John Korrady.
To John Korrady and Margaret M. Blaine Korrady were born three children:
i. KARL BLAINE KORRADY, b. Jan. 28, 1880.
ii. FLORENCE M. KORRADY, b. May 17, 1882.
iii. J. BLAINE KORRADY, b. Feb. 2, 1885.
vi. JAMES H. BLAINE, b. June 4, 1851, d. Aug. 26, 1900.
vii. FRANK C. BLAINE, b. Feb. 1, 1855; m. Dec. 27, 1882, Lottie N. Meyers.
viii. WILLIS L. BLAINE, b. July 30, 1859; m. first May 24, 1883, Maggie B. Aspinwall.
To Willis L. Blaine and Maggie B. Aspinwall Blaine was born one child:
i. BERNICE BLAINE, b. July 10, 1887.
married secondly Oct. 12, 1892, Lillie Salsbury.
To Willis L. Blaine and Lillie Salsbury Blaine was born one child:
i. LELAND BLAINE, b. Nov. 15, 1896.
ix. CAROLINE S. BLAINE, b. Sept. 15, 1861; m. first Apr. 20, 1887, Daniel Parkhurst.
married secondly Jan. 26, 1896, William E. Warren.

XXXIX. Alexander W. Blaine[4] (Rosanna McCord Blaine[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born 1812, at North East, Erie Co., Penna., married Sarah A. Platt; resided at North East, were members of the Presbyterian church, and are buried at that place.

Issue:
i. ALICE ELIZABETH BLAINE, b. 1843; m. Oct. 20, 1874, William Andrew Robinson (see Robinson line).
ii. GEORGE WHITESIDE BLAINE, b. 1849, a banker; m. Anne Hampson. reside at North East, Penna.
To George Whiteside Blaine and Anne Hampson Blaine was born one child:
i. RUTH H. BLAINE.
iii. MARY ROSE BLAINE, b. 1852; m. Apr. 10, 1872, Joseph Thomas McCord (see McCord line).

XL. Isabel A. Blaine[4] (Rosanna McCord Blaine[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born 1814 at North East, Erie Co., Penna.; married Thomas Dickson, members of the Presbyterian church at North East, and are buried at that place.

Issue:

i. ALEXANDER T. DICKSON, m. Julia Rosier.
To Alexander T. Dickson and Julia Rosier Dickson were born two children:
i. NELLIE DICKSON.
ii. MAUD DICKSON.

XLI. John Davidson McCord[4] (James McCord[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born December 4, 1808, at Newville, Penna., died July 1, 1900 at Philadelphia, Penna.; married first 1833, Margaret McCandlish, born April 12, 1806, at Newville, died April 10, 1845, at Pittsburg, Penna., daughter of William McCandlish and Jane Piper McCandlish. His business as well as his religious career was begun in Newville. At the age of eighteen years he opened a hat store there and at the same age united with the Big Spring Presbyterian church. In 1832 he rode over the mountains to western Pennsylvania, thence to Indiana and Illinois, with the view of locating in a prosperous community. Finding no place that proved satisfactory, he left Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), returned to Pittsburg, and began his mercantile life, which continued uninterrupted until he retired in 1867. In 1833 he opened a house in Pittsburg for the hat trade in connection with the sale of fur. In the first few years of its existence, he was in partnership with two friends. In 1847 he and a younger brother James S. McCord, took control of the business, under the name of McCord and Company. He was active in all lines of enterprise, director in several banks in Pittsburg, one of the original incorporators of Allegheny Cemetery, the last survivor of its first board of directors, a member of the first Presbyterian church of Pittsburg, superintendent of the Sunday school for ten years, trustee of the congregation for twenty-four years, and a ruling elder from 1855 until he left the city in 1867, and took up his residence in Philadelphia. He united with the Spruce Street Presbyterian church, under the ministry of Rev. William P. Breed, D. D., was made a ruling elder in 1870, a trustee in 1872, and so continued until his death. He was a member of the Board of Domestic Missions, a member of the Board of Publication and Sunday School Work, a member of the Presbytery's committee of church extension, treas-

THE BIG SPRING PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT NEWVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

urer of the Presbyterian Hospital until 1891, and an interested worker in the temperance cause. He was a trustee in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, and there is still an interest-bearing scholarship, which is greatly blessed. He was six times a commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church. His business ability and accuracy were pronounced traits and strong forces in his character, and he was frequently called upon to act as executor in the settlement of estates, and accepted guardianships in a number of instances. His methodical manner in his transactions with those who besought his counsel and assistance, his integrity and steadfast principles in the administration of justice, rendered him a power for good. He is buried in the Allegheny cemetery at Pittsburg.

Issue:

i. JANE MARGARET McCORD, b. Aug. 15, 1834, d. Nov. 13, 1879; m. Oct. 20, 1873, Rev. Oliver Brown McCurdy.

To Rev. Oliver Brown McCurdy and Jane Margaret McCord McCurdy were born two children:

i. JOHN McCORD McCURDY, d. in infancy.

ii. MARGARET ANNA McCURDY, d. in infancy.

ii. SUSAN DAVIDSON McCORD.

iii. WILLIAM McCANDLISH McCORD, b. Nov. 21, 1836, d. Apr. 18, 1875; m. June 21, 1866, Anna Eliza Gray, b. Apr. 16, 1844. He was interested in the hat and fur business in Pittsburg, Penna., a private soldier in the Civil War, a member of the Presbyterian church, in politics a Republican.

To William McCandlish McCord and Anna Eliza Gray McCord were born two children:

i. JULIA LIVINGSTON McCORD, b. Sept. 19, 1867.

ii. JOHN DAVIDSON McCORD, b. Mar. 8, 1872, employed with the Pittsburg Trust Company; m. Oct. 3, 1900, Josephine Neal, b. Apr. 15, 1878, reside at Sewickly, Penna.

To John Davidson McCord and Josephine Neal McCord were born two children:

i. JOHN DAVIDSON McCORD, b. June 10, 1902.

ii. WILLIAM NEAL McCORD, b. Sept. 13, 1904.

iv. MARY ELLEN McCORD, d. at the age of one year, eleven months, Apr. 7, 1840.

v. JAMES EDWIN McCORD, b. Oct. 23, 1840, d. Aug. 3, 1904; m. Feb. 3, 1870, Susan Stephenson, b. June 9, 1845. He was in the hat and fur business in Pittsburg, Penna., in politics a Republican; served with Anderson's cavalry during the Civil War, in faith a Presbyterian, resided at Pittsburg.

To James Edwin McCord and Susan Stephenson McCord were born six children:

i. ELLEN STEPHENSON McCORD, b. Feb. 10, 1871, d. July 29, 1871.

ii. JOHN DAVIDSON McCORD, b. Sept. 12, 1872, educated at Princeton University, studied law in Philadelphia, Penna., d. Apr. 9, 1903, at Pasadena, Cal.

iii. ANNIE ELIZABETH McCORD, b. Jan. 23, 1878.

iv. MARY ROSE McCORD, b. Aug. 4, 1880.

v. JAMES EDWIN McCORD, b. Oct. 7, 1881.

vi. FRANCES STEPHENSON McCORD, b. Jan. 6, 1886.

vi. ALICE BRIDGENORTH McCORD, b. Apr. 1, 1842; m. Dec. 7, 1871, John Benton Morrow, b. May 14, 1838, at Newville, Penna., d. Aug. 21, 1900, at Ellicott City, Md., son of John S. Morrow and Rachel Talbott Morrow. Educated at the Newville Academy, he followed the profession of a journalist, in politics he was a Democrat, in faith a Presbyterian.

To John Benton Morrow and Alice Bridgenorth McCord Morrow were born six children:

i. JOHN McCORD MORROW, d. in infancy.

ii. ROSE ROBINSON MORROW, b. Mar. 8, 1874.

iii. RACHEL TALBOTT MORROW, d. in infancy.

iv. ELLA McCORD MORROW, b. Nov. 9, 1876; m. Sept. 17, 1901, Lawrence Randall Sollenberger, b. Jan. 1, 1867, at Newville, Penna., son of Samuel Sollenberger and Margaret Randall Sollenberger, reside at Baltimore, Md. He is engaged with the U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Company.

To Lawrence Randall Sollenberger and Ella McCord Morrow Sollenberger were born two children:

i. RANDALL SOLLENBERGER, b. June 17, 1902.

ii. ALICE McCORD SOLLENBERGER, b. Aug. 10, 1903.

v. JOHN BENTON MORROW, b. Sept. 13, 1879.

vi. JAMES EDWIN MORROW, b. Jan. 19, 1882.

John Davidson McCord married secondly Rosanna Blaine Robinson, and had three children (see Robinson line).

XLII. Nancy McCord[4] (James McCord[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born November 28, 1810, at Newville, Penna., died January 28, 1892, at North East, Erie Co., Penna., where she is buried; married September 3, 1834, Joseph McKibben, born 1794 at Newville, died November 13, 1836, at Newville, and is buried in the Big Spring Presbyterian graveyard at that place. Soon after his death, his wife, who was a character of great strength and beauty, removed with her only

daughter to North East, became a member of the Presbyterian church, and resided there until her death.

Issue:

1. SUSAN MARY McKIBBEN, b. Oct. 18, 1836, educated at Edgeworth Seminary, near Pittsburg, Penna., d. Jan. 21, 1892, at Westfield, N. Y., where she resided after her marriage, a member of the first Presbyterian church there, buried at North East, Penna.; m. Oct. 20, 1857, George Thomas Jewett, b. Jan. 30, 1830, at Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y., son of Jedidiah Jewett and Hannah Mosher Jewett, resides at Westfield.

   To George Thomas Jewett and Susan Mary McKibben Jewett was born one child:

   i FRANCES JEWETT, b. Dec. 6,1866; m. Sept. 21, 1892, Clayton Jay Bannister, b. Dec. 12, 1860, at Cherry Creek, N. Y., son of Henry Bannister and Lucretia Jane Safford Bannister, freight agent for the Lake Shore Railroad, located at Westfield, N. Y., members of the Episcopal church

XLIII. Mary Ann McCord[4] (James McCord[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born April 5, 1815, at Newville, Penna., died October 3, 1895, at North East, Erie Co., Penna.; married March 8, 1844, Benjamin Royce Tuttle, of North East, born March 29, 1798, died May 14, 1860, at North East, where both are buried. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church for a number of years. His wife survived him thirty-five years, and was greatly beloved, of strong character, with gentle manner and much sweetness of disposition. Benjamin Royce Tuttle was married first to Mary Ann Robinson (see Robinson line).

Issue:

i. ANNA GEDDES TUTTLE, b. Mar. 18, 1847, d. Aug. 2, 1847.

ii. JAMES McCORD TUTTLE, b. Apr. 29, 1849, d. Apr. 6, 1858.

iii. ANNA MARY TUTTLE, b. Nov. 18, 1852; m. Sept. 6, 1877, Andrew McCord, b. Sept. 15, 1843, at North East, Penna., d. Jan. 18, 1881, at North East He was a member of the firm of McCord & Company, hat and fur house, Pittsburg, Penna., son of Joseph McCord and Amanda Leet McCord, connected with the First Presbyterian church of Erie, Penna., and later with the First Presbyterian church of Pittsburg. He is buried at North East. No issue.

XLIV. James Sturgis McCord[4] (James McCord[3], Agnes McKinney McCord[2], Joseph MacKenzie[1]) was born January 11, 1822, at Newville, Penna., died December 1, 1894, at Pittsburg, Penna.; married July 2, 1850, Sarah Denny Thompson, born October 31, 1827, at Pittsburg, died September 30, 1889, at Philadelphia, Penna., daughter of Samuel Thompson and Mary Denny Parke Thompson who removed to Pittsburg in 1810 from Parkesburg, Penna., and educated their child at Miss Leech's school at Pittsburg and the seminary at Washington, Penna. James Sturgis McCord removed to Pittsburg in 1835 and was engaged in the banking business the greater part of his life. He was president of the Real Estate Savings Bank, vice president of the Allegheny Insurance Company, director of the First National Bank, director of the Third National Bank Union Storage Company, and interested in a number of similar institutions. He was a staunch friend, a wise counselor, public spirited and enterprising, one of Pittsburg's most influential citizens. He and his wife were members of the First Presbyterian church, Shady Side, then of the Second Presbyterian church, Shady Side, and in later years were connected with the First Presbyterian church of Pittsburg. They are buried in the McCord lot in Allegheny Cemetery, at Pittsburg.

Issue:

i. ANNIE McCORD, b. July 10, 1851; m. Oct. 4, 1877, Rufus E. Shapley, b. Aug. 4, 1840, at Carlisle, Penna., is a lawyer residing at Philadelphia, Penna., a graduate of Dickinson Law School at Carlisle, Penna.

To Rufus E. Shapley and Annie McCord Shapley was born one child:

i.HILDA SHAPLEY, b. May 1, 1881.

ii. WALTER LOWRIE McCORD, b. June 24, 1854, educated in Pittsburg, Penna., and Andover, Mass., d. Aug. 10, 1893; m. Aug. 9, 1877, Annie Benny, of Allegheny, Penna., daughter of James and Annie Friend Benny.

To Walter Lowrie McCord and Annie Benny McCord were born four children:

i. BENNY McCORD, b. May 12, 1878.
ii. MABEL McCORD, b. Feb. 2, 1880.
iii. WALTER LOWRIE McCORD, b. Feb. 5, 1883.
iv. SARAH THOMPSON McCORD, b. Mar. 5, 1887.

iii. ARTHUR PARKE McCORD, b. June 9, 1858, educated in Pittsburg, Penna., and Cannonsburg, Penna., resides at Pittsburg.

iv. JOSEPH ALEXANDER McCORD, b. Apr. 1, 1860, educated in Pittsburg, Penna., Lawrenceville, N. J., and at the Troy, N. Y., Polytechnic School; m. Oct., 1894, Elinor Boynton Reed, daughter of Dr. Reed of Washington, Penna. He is a stock broker in New York and resides on Long Island.

To Joseph Alexander McCord and Elinor Boynton Reed McCord was born one child:

i. DAVID WATSON McCORD.

v. JAMES STURGIS McCORD, b. Dec. 18, 1867, educated in Pittsburg, Penna., and Lawrenceville, N. J.; m. Dec. 9, 1896, Margaret Louise Elder Patrick, b. Sept. 10, 1869, at Pittsburg, daughter of William Wallace Patrick and Martha Elder Patrick. He is in the banking business at Philadelphia, Penna.

CHAPTER VIII.

QUIGLEY—BRADY.

James Quigley, the first ancestor of whom we have knowledge, came to this country from Ireland in 1730, and took up four hundred acres of land, in what was later Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Penna. At Quigley's Bridge, within a stone's throw of the Conodoguinet Creek, he built his home, and for five generations his descendants have inherited and lived there. Though still in possession of the family, the house is not the one made sacred by the work of his hands, for in 1841 it was replaced by a large brick dwelling, which is still in a good state of preservaton. The spot is beautiful. The creek winds in graceful curves towards the Susquehanna river, with here and there a grassy island dotting its sparkling surface; and a few miles to the north, across the fertile stretches of the valley, a range of mountains known as the North or Kittatinny, rises above the sloping hills, and traces its outlines on the sky. The creek and the mountains are the sole survivors of time, since those early days when James Quigley erected his house of logs in the forest; rowed his birch bark boat along the stream, scanning the edges of the distant hills for the face of a redskin, lest in his absence they reduce his home to ashes and take his loved ones captive.

Of his wife, Jeanette, we have nothing but tradition to point to her Scottish parentage, her name Jeannette bearing the sweetest impress of her country. We are assured she was a devoted wife, a loving mother, and a wise counselor, or she would not have given to the world such brave and illustrious children. In 1738 the house of worship at Middle Spring was dedicated, three miles from the homestead. James Quigley and his wife were members and faithful

attendants, and with their children are buried in the old graveyard, which surrounded the original log church, where on the twenty-seventh of September, 1900, their descendants erected a monument to the memory of their ancestors, who took part in the Colonial and Revolutionary service, and with their wives lay for many years in unmarked graves. James Quigley not only proved himself a warrior in keeping the Indians from his own door, but was in active service, commissioned ensign, March 25, 1756, in Rev. John Steele's company of Cumberland County Colonial Rangers, and in Revolutionary service, private in Colonel Robert Adams' company, Sixth battalion. He died in 1782. His will reads:

"To dear and loving wife, all my stock of cows and horses, to be disposed of at her pleasure. I also allow her a comfortable maintainence out of my real estate all her life. To daughter Mary Brady 10 pounds. To heirs of son John, if any, 1 dollar, when demanded. To dear and loving son Robert, all the balance of my estate.

ALEX. McLAUGHLIN,
ROBT. McCOMB,
JAMES McCUNE,
Witnesses.

ROBERT QUIGLEY, *Executor.*

Issue:

i. SAMUEL QUIGLEY, d. May 28, 1753.
ii. JOHN QUIGLEY, d. June 6, 1753.
iii. MARTHA QUIGLEY, d. June 12, 1753.
iv. AGNES QUIGLEY, d. Aug. 26, 1756.
a. v. MARY QUIGLEY, b. Aug. 16, 1735; m. Captain John Brady.
b. vi. ROBERT QUIGLEY, b. 1744; m. Mary Jacob.

CHAPTER IX.

THE BRADY FAMILY.

"Hugh Brady, Most Reverend Lord Bishop of Meath was the fourth son of Sir Dennis O'Grady or Brady, of Fassaghmore, County Clare, Ireland, knight and chief of his name, and was directly descended from a long line of ancestors, including several kings of the province of Munster, and other McBradys who were monarchs of Ireland, their genealogy having been traced back to King Milesius, by Sir William Betham, who was Ulster King of Arms, Dublin. In course of time the O and the Mc were dropped and the name became plain Brady. Hugh Brady, above mentioned, was the first Protestant Bishop of Meath county, Ireland, whose descendants have continued to conform to the Protestant religion. One branch of the family was represented in England by Sir A. Brady, baronet, London, and by his brother, Captain Edward Brady, who married Mary Ann Sharp, a descendant of James Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrews, Scotland, who was murdered near Edinburg, May 3, 1679. General Alexander Brady Sharp, of Carlisle, Penna., a representative of the Sharp branch, made a study of the family genealogy. Another branch of the Brady family in Pennsylvania is that of Captain John Brady. His father, Hugh Brady, the propositus, an Enniskilliner, who with Hannah, his wife, had seven sons and two daughters, are reported to have settled along the Conodoguinet creek, and have come from Delaware at an early date. This may be a mistake however, but we have no definite proof. All the sons and daughters married and had issue. Samuel married Jane Simonton, and had six children, two sons and four daughters. John married Mary Quigley and had thirteen children. Joseph married Mary Carnahan and had two sons and four daughters. He

Bradh

was a soldier of the Revolution. William married —— Ferguson, who emigrated to North Carolina after the Revolutionary War, and from thence to Kentucky. Hugh married Jane Young and had five sons and four daughters, two of whom, Hannah and Rebecca, married Samuel and Hugh McCune in the Cumberland Valley. Ebenezer married Jane Irvine, and had four sons and four daughters. James married Rebecca Young and had four sons and three daughters. Mary married Samuel Hanna, and had two sons and two daughters. Margaret married Archibald Hanna and they also had four children, two sons and two daughters."

BRADY COAT-OF-ARMS.

(Rt. Hon. Sir Magiere Brady, Bart, P. C. Vice Chancellor of the Queen's University, and a Commissioner of National Education, at one time Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 2nd son of Francis Tempest Brady, Esq., of Willow Park, Co. Dublin).

Arms—Az. A Saltire eng.
Or. btw. 4 Martlets Ar.
On a chief Gu. 3 dishes, each holding a boar's head couped of the 2nd.
Crest—A Martlet Or. charged on the breast with a trefoil slipped Vert.
Motto—Vincit Pericula Virtus.
(Virtue Conquers Peril.)—*Burke.*

Symbolism:
Or. (Gold) Generosity.
Ar. (Silver) Peace and Purity.
Gu. (Red) Military Fortitude.
Az. (Blue) Truth and Loyalty.
Vert. (Green) Hope.

The boar's head was a mark of hospitality.
The Saltire cross was the symbol of resolution,
Being engrailed shows a grant of land given at some time.
The Martlet was the mark of the 4th son in a family, and having no feet to stand on, meant he was dependent on his own exertion for support.
The trefoil signifies perpetuity.—*Wade.*

CHAPTER X.

MARY QUIGLEY BRADY AND HER DESCENDANTS.

a. Mary Quigley daughter of James Quigley and Jeanette Quigley was born August 16, 1735 in Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Penna., died October 20, 1783, married 1755, Captain John Brady, born 1733, died April 11, 1779.

No family of pioneers was more conspicuous in the early history and settlement of the country than the Bradys. Hugh Brady and Hannah Brady came to the Scotch-Irish Covenanter community, along the Conodoguinet creek about 1750. Tradition points to the fact that they lived in Delaware, and removed to Pennsylvania at the solicitation -of friends who were prosperous and found the land good and available. They were near neighbors of the Quigley family, and were members of the Middle Spring Presbyterian church. John Brady, the second son of Hugh Brady and Hannah Brady was born near Newark, Delaware, where he received a good education and taught school. He came with his parents to Pennsylvania, and soon won the love of Mary Quigley. At twenty-two, the age of his marriage, he was six feet in height, well formed, with black hair, hazel eyes and a dark complexion. Fearless, impulsive and generous, he was one whom friends loved and enemies hated. Soon after his marriage, the breaking out of the French and Indian War caused him to enlist in the service and defend his country from the merciless invaders. On July 19, 1763, he was commissioned captain, Second battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiments, commanded by Governor John Penn, Lieutenant Colonels Asher Clayton and Tobias Frances. In 1764 he

received his commission of captain in the Second Pennsylvania battalion, in Colonel Bouquet's expedition west of the Ohio, in which campaign he participated, and took part in the land grant to the officers in that service during the year 1766. He was actively engaged against the Indians who made desperate slaughter in Bedford and Cumberland counties, and killed many of the settlers. When his regiment reached Bedford, the officers drew a written agreement, wherein they asked the proprietaries for sufficient land on which to erect a compact and defensible town, and give each a commodious plantation on which to build a dwelling. Captain John Brady was one of the officers who signed this petition. In 1768, "urged by the restless, mysterious impulse that moulds the destiny of the pioneer of civilization," he removed his family to Standing Stone, now Huntingdon, Penna. The following year he again changed his location to a site opposite the present town of Lewistown, Penna. At that period titles to uncultivated lands could be secured by erecting a house, and by cutting a few trees by way of improvement. In this manner he took up a vast tract of land on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, later known as Smoketown, and had he lived longer, he would have been one of the wealthiest men in the state. Owing to the dishonesty of those connected with the management of his affairs, his family was deprived of any benefit from his exertions. In 1776 he took his wife and children and belongings to Muncy Manor, where he built a semi-fortified log house, known later as "Brady's Fort". It was a private affair and was not classed among the provincial fortifications. The spot on which it stood is now in the borough of Muncy, and a slight elevation in a field is pointed to as the exact plot of ground. After Northumberland county was formed, Captain John Brady was appointed foreman of the first grand jury, and served in many such capacities afterward.

Not slow to respond to the call to arms in defense of home and the independence of the nation, he marched to the front in some of the bloodiest engagements of the War of the Revolution. He fought with Washington at Brandywine, where his two sons Samuel and John were with him, and he was wounded in the mouth. The loss of some teeth

was the result, but he was disabled by an attack of pleurisy and was sent home.

In 1775 Colonel Plunkett made his famous expedition to the Wyoming Valley, and he was one of his ablest assistants. The Connecticut settlers claimed under their charter, the territory of the province of Pennsylvania as far south as the 41st degree of latitude, which ran a mile north of Lewisburg, and determined to enforce their rights. In 1772 a party of them reached the present town of Milton, but were driven back by Colonel Plunkett. The settlers were not subdued and the contest was waged many years. They advanced to the Muncy Valley and made a settlement where the town was later located. In order to punish the intruders for their presumption in occupying this part of the West Branch region, blood was shed and continued loss of life.

He was a surveyor of land in Cumberland, Buffalo and White Deer Valleys, and in the possession of his descendant Mrs. Charles Gustav Ernst, nee Mollie Brady Cooper of Punxsutawney, Penna., is a surveyor's guide book, entitled "Tables of Difference of Latitude and Departure", for navigators, land surveyors, etc., "compiled at the instance of a committee of the Dublin Society, by John Hood, Land Surveyor. Published in Dublin in 1772." She has also an account book, which has on the inside of the leather cover, the words printed in ink, "John Brady, his book, Cumberland County, 1765." It shows a report of surveys from 1765 to 1767, with the name of the owner of land surveyed, quantity of land surveyed, in whose name, number in the office, date of application and date of survey, receipted bills, lists of names of early settlers, and quotations of pathos and humor, such as "The man can never please who has but one sort of wit."

Wit sometimes gives us the privilege to play the fool boldly.

Keep him at least three paces distant who hates bread, music, and the laugh of a child.

Call him saint who can forget his own sufferings in the minute griefs of others.

Death at a distance we but slightly fear,
He brings his terrors as he draws more near.
Remember man as you pass by,
As thou art now, so once was I.
As I am now, so shalt thou be,
Prepare for death and follow me."

In the same volume is a poem on George III, we presume original, and a letter.

Oh, George the third ,what do you mean,
Is wisdom from you fled,
Or have you got no eyes to see
That England's almost dead.

Why do you cause the foul north wind
Upon this garden to blow,
So that the flowers cannot spring,
It seems to blast them so.

Consider well before too late,
Consider while you're king,
Oh think, think that your empire's great,
While over us you sing.

But when you turn our cruel foe
As plainly doth appear,
Then we are forced to let you know
That you shall not reign here.

Nor shall your cursed ministry
Impose on us their laws,
And if they ask us to comply
We'll smash and break their jaws.

At Boston now they have begun
To show their cruel spright,
But well I know ere all was done
Many souls did take their flight.

And so shall many, many more
Ere we lose liberty,
Before freedom shall live no more
Both you and we shall die.

A letter written March 26, 1775:

Honoured Grandfather—

Yesterday my dady handed me a letter with a black seal, which caused me to conclude that the contents were on account of the death of a near friend, which proved true. I did expect that it was you, my grandfather, as your health has been much impaired sometime past. But when I read the letter, I can't tell whether I was glad or sorry, but I thank God you are not dead, and I hope my grandmother is gone where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. I know Sir, that if a man of your years and wisdom and experience does not know how to deport himself under this afflicting dispensation of God's providence, it becomes one of my years to be silent in the matter. I conclude with my best wishes for your prosperity, and hope yet to see you in the land of the living.

Your loving grandson.

His writing is clear and distinct, even after the lapse of more than a century. His accounts were kept with accuracy and neatness. His brain power showed in his business transactions as well as on the field of blood, when he hunted the trail of the red man or struggled with the British, with whom he put into play his strong arm and fought to kill.

In August 1776 he had an adventure with the Indians at Derr's landing. Lewisburg was originally called Derrstown, and on the run that empties in to the river below the town, was a mill owned by Derr, who kept a trading house, where the Indians were supplied with powder, lead, tobacco and rum. Captain John Brady feared the Indians would be tampered with by the British, and thought it advisable to propose a treaty with the Muncy and Seneca tribes, who were up the West Branch, and were unfriendly with the Delawares on the North Branch. He and two others were chosen to make the proposal. They sought the chiefs of the tribes, who listened with apparent approval, smoked the pipe of peace, promised to be present at Fort Augusta on the appointed day, led the men out of their camp, and shook hands with them in seeming friendship. They assembled at the fort a hundred strong, and dressed with all the adornments of war on their persons. The people at the fort were too poor to make large presents

such as the Indians had received on former occasions, and the treaty was not made. They left well satisfied however, and in their canoes proceeded homeward. Later in the day Captain John Brady imagined Derr's might be besieged, and his home was near the landing and his family possibly in danger. He crossed the North Branch, and on the bank of the river near the trading house were the canoes of the Indians. The squaws after some time, worked with oars to get the canoes to his side of the stream, and when they landed, ran to the thickets of sumac, which grew on his farm to the height of a man's head. Not slow to suppose they were in mischief, he rapidly went to where they were, and found the squaws conveying rifles, tomahawks and knives into the bushes and hiding them. He jumped into a canoe and crossed to Derr's, where he found the Indians intoxicated. A barrel of rum stood at the door, with the head out. He emptied its contents, and said to Derr, "My God, Frederick what have you done?" To which Derr replied, "Dey dells me gif um no dreet town on de fort, so I dinks as I gif um one here, als he go home in bease." One of the Indians told him he would one day rue the spilling of the rum, and he was on his guard, for he knew the revengeful spirit of his enemy. They left Derr's the next day, after a night of drunken rioting.

On March 3, 1776, he was commissiond first major of the battalion commanded by Colonel Plunkett, and on October 14 ,1776, captain in the Twelfth regiment of the Pennsylvania line, commanded by Colonel William Cooke, whose two daughters became wives of two of Captain John Brady's sons. In 1778, on the invasion of the Wyoming Valley he went with his family to Sunbury, and September 1, 1778, returned to the army. In the spring of 1779 he received orders to join Colonel Hartley on the West Branch, and on the 11th of April, 1779, was killed by a concealed body of Indians. He had taken an active part in efforts to subdue their atrocities, and his daring and repeated endeavors, intensified their hatred and desire to capture him, resulting so fatally on that spring time morning. With a guard and wagon he went up the river to Wallis' to procure supplies. His family was living at the "Fort," at Muncy, during the winter and early spring,

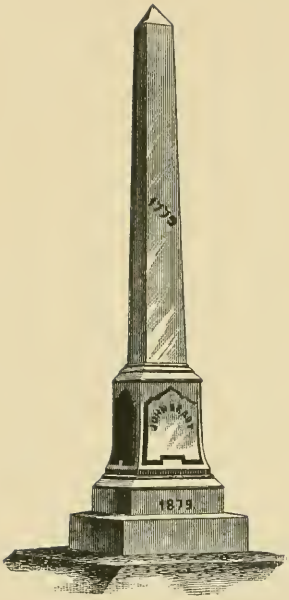
and from his home to the provision house was only a few hours ride. On their return trip, about three miles from Fort Brady, at Wolf Run, they stopped to wait for the wagon, which was coming another way. Peter Smith whose family was massacred on the 10th of June, and on whose farm young James Brady was mortally wounded, was by his side. Captain John Brady said, "This would be a good place for Indians to hide." Smith replied in the affirmative, when the report of three rifles was heard, and the Captain fell without uttering a sound. He was shot with two balls between the shoulders. Smith mounted the horse of his commander and escaped to the woods unharmed, and on to the settlement. It was not known what Indians did the shooting, but proof was evident that a party had followd him with intent to kill. In their haste, they did not scalp him, nor take his money, a gold watch, and his commission, which he wore in a green bag suspended from his neck, his dearest earthly possession. Thus perished one of the most skilled and daring Indian fighters, as well as one of the most esteemed and respected of men, on whose sterling qualities and sound judgment, the pioneers of the entire settlement depended.

Carried to his home at Fort Brady, which he erected and is now within the borough limits of Muncy, his heroic little wife looked the second time upon the blood stained form of one of her family, her son James having met the same doom on the 8th of August of the preceding year.

Laid to rest on the hillside where few interments had been made, his grave was well nigh forgotten, and weeds and briars hid the lonely mound of earth, until the spot was identified through the efforts of a granddaughter of Captain John Brady, Mrs. Backus, wife of General Electus Backus, U. S. A. Prior to 1830 at Halls, a heavy granite marker was erected bearing the inscription

Captain John Brady,
Fell in defense of our forefathers,
At Wolf Run, April 11, 1779,
Aged 46 years.

An old comrade who was present at his burial, pointed



MONUMENT UNVEILED AT MUNCY, PENNSYLVANIA, OCTOBER 15, 1879 TO THE MEMORY OF CAPTAIN JOHN BRADY.

to the site, and requested that he be laid by his side. His request was granted, and near by Captain John Brady's grave, is that of his friend Henry Lebo. The highway runs by the cemetery, which is between Muncy and Williamsport, and is beautifully located, and is in a good state of preservation, the dust of many pioneer settlers within its bosom.

A hundred years after his death, through a dollar subscription fund, raised by Mr. J. M. M. Gernerd, a monument was placed in the cemetery at Muncy, and unveiled October 15, 1879. The date 1779 is on the front of the shaft, the name "John Brady" in the die, and the date of erection 1879 in the sub-base. The cost was $1600.00, and that of the slab in the burial lot at Halls $70.00, the latter also due to the untiring energy of Mr. Gernerd, by an autograph subscription at twenty-five cents a signature.

In closing his oration at the unveiling of the monument, Hon. John Blair Linn, of Bellefonte, Penna., said: "To Captain Brady's descendants, time fails me in paying a proper tribute. When border tales have lost their charm for the evening hour; when oblivion blots from the historic page the glorious record of Pennsylvania in the Revolution of 1776; then and then only will Captain Samuel Brady of the Rangers be forgotten. In private life, in public office, at the bar, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives of the United States, in the ranks of battle, Captain John Brady's sons and grandsons and great-grandsons have flung far forward into the future the light of their family fame."

Captain John Brady was foremost in all expeditions that went out from the West Branch settlement, and his untimely death was a sore affliction. When the inmates of the fort heard the report of the rifles that ended his life, they with his wife, ran to ask Smith, who was with him, where he was, and his reply "In heaven or hell or on his way to Tioga," showed his rapid flight, for he did not wait to see whether he was killed or taken prisoner. Some years later, his son General Hugh Brady was visiting in Chambersburg, Penna., and an old citizen inquired if he knew John Montour. He became very excited and said, "Yes, he is the damned rascal who killed my father." Historians differ as to the accuracy of the latter statement, but

whether John Montour's was the shot that killed him, enough it is to know, that a foul hand and revengeful heart wrought his doom. Not only had he been a soldier, but was useful and influential in political life. His was a remarkable career, and death claiming him in the prime of manhood, robbed the earth of one of her strongest sons, and the nation of one of her most loyal subjects, but in the lives and life work of his children, was continued and completed the blessings and benefits to mankind commenced so unselfishly by him.

And now came the test of character which proved Mary Quigley Brady a true woman, a consecrated mother, and one of the bravest heroines of history. At the age of twenty, the little Scotch-Irish maiden with large bright blue eyes, linked her fortune with that of John Brady, big, broadshouldered, and handsome, coming scarcely above his heart in height, yet as fearless and noble as he. It was considered a good match. The Quigley and Brady families were of the same faith, the same social standing, and each in comfortable circumstances. Until 1768 she either lived with her father or near him, and enjoyed the privileges of her girlhood home as in days gone by. With true wifely devotion she followed her husband's restless footsteps to the West Branch Valley, and on the tract of land which was given him for provincial services, she began her work of training her sons and daughters for the duties of life, and nobly she fulfilled her mission. Churches there were none, hence the instruction given, was largely due to her zeal, while the father cultivated the soil and protected the little home won by him by military daring. Later, on their productive land near Muncy, she encouraged her sons in the tilling of the soil, but their souls longed for broader fields of activity and usefulness, and the battle cry rather than the reaper's song brought a responsive echo. "Her sons, beside their fine mental endowments, were perfect specimens of humanity, and the average height of the six boys when grown to manhood was six feet."

When Captain John Brady joined Washington's army, he took with him his sons Samuel and James, the first winning an officer's commission soon after he was twenty years

of age, and James becoming a sergeant before he reached the age of eighteen.

Day after day during those perilous times, Mary Quigley Brady kept her younger sons employed on the farm, ever on the alert against the surprises of the Indians. Her position being wearing and dangerous, her husband was given leave of absence while the army was in winter quarters at Valley Forge.. In 1778 her son James was mortally wounded by an Indian, dying four days after Liberty, her youngest and thirteenth child was born. As independence had just been declared, she called her Liberty, and was very anxious lest the minister who christened the child, would not know whether , from the name, it was a boy or girl. He baptized it Liberty Brady, and happily applied the feminine gender in his prayer for its welfare, and relieved the mother's anxiety. As there were thirteen states, and this the thirteenth child, the name was fitting and well chosen, and has descended to each successive generation of the Quigley family. After the death of her husband in 1779, with her cup of sorrow filled to the brim; turning from his new made grave, beside which slumbered four children, she fled with her nine remaining sons and daughters to the home of her parents in the Cumberland Valley, along the Conodoguinet Creek. She spent the months from May until October with her father and mother, returning to the Buffalo Valley with her family, and settled on the original tract of land presented to her husband by the government. Many men would shrink from such a perilous undertaking in those days of bloodshed, knowing not in what bushes might be hiding an Indian who hungered for a scalp to add to his trophies; but her duty to her children led her through all the dangers, and her cheerful courage never flinched, and with her manly sons and helpful daughters took up the burden of life again in her own home.

When she started from her father's house, her brother Robert Quigley gave her a cow, which she led over the hills to the Buffalo Valley, carrying Liberty, who was fourteen months old, before her, on horseback. Her indomitable perseverance enabled her to reach her destination in safety, but the difficulties and exposure of the journey were great, and although a vigorous, healthy woman of forty-four, her con-

stitution weakened, and coming to the scene of her heart's deepest sorrow, opened for her a trying winter. The season of 1779-1780 was severe, the depths of snow so impassable that intercourse with even their few scattered neighbors was hindered, some of whom were massacred by the Indians in the early springtime. The savage invasion obliged her and her family, with others, to take shelter about three miles distant, where the women and children remained during the day,while the men went to their farms and returned at night, but she preferred sharing danger with her boys, than in agonizing suspense away from them, which characteristic of steadfast affection and unswerving performance of duty, is strikingly visible in those of all branches of the family who have Quigley blood in their veins. Many a day the son Hugh walked by the side of his brother John, carrying a rifle in one hand and a forked stick to clear the plow shear, in the other, while John plowed. The mother frequently went with them, to prepare their meals; in constant peril, but in this as in all the joys and adversities of life, an angel of mercy to them, her death on the 20th of October, 1783, was a personal and grievous loss to each of her children. To them, since the death of her husband, she had given her undivided attention and affection, and for them she had unselfishly labored. She was rewarded for her care as shown by a remark made by her distinguished son, General Hugh Brady, "My brothers lived to be men in every sense of the word, at a period when the qualities af men were put to the most severe tests." She was proud of her children, and modest in receiving praise for her share in their training, but her satisfaction in seeing them leaders in warfare, at the time America's most eventful history was enacted, more than repaid her. They were not only skilled in military tactics, but their alertness and ingenuity in planning attacks made their names and deeds linger in every heart and on every tongue. Their gentlemanly manners, and fascinating conversational powers, combined with solid common sense, made them respected and admired, and no social function was complete until the broad shouldered, handsome figure of one of Mary Quigley Brady's sons appeared. They were everywhere in demand, and had she lived to see them matured and fully equipped for life's battles, she would have

found them as much at ease with the women of culture, as in the presence of armies. She died at the age of forty-eight years after a lingering illness, due to the struggles and exposure of existence on the frontier. She lived until independence was established, and the Indians who wrought so much pain and distress in her family, were driven far beyond the river. Some of her children were grown and the younger depended greatly on her wisdom and advice, but during her protracted weakness, learned to lean on each other in the affairs of their household.

Hers was a beautiful life, and her love for her family was supplanted only by her trust in God. She was buried in the old Lutheran plot in Lewisburg, and later, her remains, with those of her son John and his wife, were removed to the new cemetery. On the gravestone, time-stained and worn, is the inscription:

Mary, widow of Captain John Brady,
(who fell in the Revolution of '76)
Departed this life October 20, 1783.
All tears are wiped from her eyes..

She lies far from her kindred, and the dust of her sons and daughters is widely scattered, scarcely two of them buried in one place. Some graves are marked with granite columns, and some lie in lonely spots with nothing but the tangled grasses to cover their bareness.

Issue:

2. i. CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY, b. 1756; m. Drusilla Van Swearingen.
3. ii. JAMES BRADY, b. 1758, d. Aug. 13, 1778, unmarried.
iii. WILLIAM BRADY, b. 1760, d. in infancy.
4. iv. JOHN BRADY, b. Mar. 18, 1761; m. Jane McCall.
5. v. MARY BRADY, b. Apr. 22, 1764; m. Captain William Gray.
6. vi. WILLIAM PENN BRADY, b. Aug. 16, 1766; m. Jane Cooke.
7. vii. GENERAL HUGH BRADY, twin, b. July 27, 1768; m. Sarah Wallis.
8. viii. JANE BRADY, twin, b. July 27, 1768, d. Feb. 27, 1845, unmarried.
9. ix. ROBERT QUIGLEY BRADY, b. Sept. 12, 1770; m. Mary Cooke.
x. AGNES BRADY, b. Feb. 14,,1773 d. Nov. 24, 1773.
10. xi. HANNAH BRADY, b. Dec. 3, 1774; m. Robert Gray.
xii. JOSEPH BRADY, b. Aug., 1777, d. in infancy.
11. xiii. LIBERTY BRADY, b. Aug. 9, 1778; m. William Dewart.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.

II. Captain Samuel Brady[3] (Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born 1756 near Shippensburg Cumberland Co., Penna., died December 25, 1795, given the title of "Young Sam", to distinguish him from his uncle Sam; married 1785, Drusilla Van Swearingen, who died January, 1823. From the pen of an historian of 1846 we quote the following, relating to the adventures of young Sam Brady: "Who has not heard of Brady, captain of the spies, of his perilous adventures by field and flood, of his hair-breadth escapes in the imminent deadly breach, of his chivalrous courage, of his unmatched physical ability and activity, yet where do we read his history? It is to be learned only from the aged setttlers of western Pennsylvania, or peradventure from a timeworn ranger, for a few of his warriors still survive. We trust that an historian will be found to place Brady of the Rangers with Wayne, Marion, Lee, and other distinguished patriots whose memories are immortal. He is emphatically the hero of western Pennsylvania, and future bards of this region, when time shall have mellowed the facts of history, will find his name the personification of all that was fearless and fruitful of resource in the hour of danger. His the step that faltered not, the eye that quailed not, even in the terrific scenes of Indian warfare. Many a mother has quieted the fears, and lulled to sleep her infant family, by the assurance that the broad Allegheny, the dividing line between the Indians and the whites, was watched by the gallant Captain of the Rangers; and to their apprehensions of death or captivity, has replied encouragingly, 'They dare not move on the river, for there lies Brady and the Rangers'."

He was, when grown to manhood, five feet, eleven and three-fourth inches in height, and weighed one hundred and sixty-eight pounds. His remarkable powers of physical endurance, his strength and extraordinary agility, were prominent even before he attained the years of maturity. His fame and bravery as an Indian fighter and scout has been woven in story and song, until his name is familiar in every household. His exploits and services prior to the Revolution were numerous and valuable, and the redskins

looked after him with bloodthirsty eyes. He was as brave as he was handsome.

On August 3, 1775, he enlisted, and joined General Washington at Boston. At the age of nineteen years he was a full-fledged soldier. At the battle of Long Island, he distinguished himself, and was commissioned lieutenant in Captain John Doyle's company, Wayne's brigade, appointed captain by brevet for services at Germantown and the Brandywine, and was with General Wayne at Chadd's Ford. After his commission as lieutenant he escaped from Paoli, at the time of the massacre, and leaped across a deep enclosure, which enabled him to assist in saving a number of lives. The chasm was so wide, that from his remarkable leap, he was called "The Jumper." The British were so near to him that as he jumped across a fence, they impeded his progress, by pinning with bayonets his blanket coat to the rails. He tore himself free, shot a cavalryman, who was close to him, ran to a swamp, where he with fifty-five men who had escaped, joined the army in the morning. He served in western Pennsylvania as a captain-lieutenant, and until the close of the Revolution appeared on the rolls of the Third, Sixth and Eighth Pennsylvania Line, in continuous service in the U. S. Army. He received special appointments on several occasions from General Washington, for special duties, and fought at White Plains, and was one of the gallant defenders at Trenton and Princeton. At the latter place, as one of Hand's riflemen, he escaped capture. His impetuosity led him into repeated danger, but his resourceful mind was ever equal to the emergency.

General Broadhead successfully wrote to General Washington, and suggested his name as captain, and he was breveted captain August 2, 1779. In the archives of the state, there is a letter from Colonel Broadhead in which he speaks of a letter from General Washington, commending Captain Samuel Brady for assistance and services. The war closed when he was twenty-seven years old, yet he was noted for skill and daring, and was everywhere quoted as the scout who shot to kill.

He was with Colonel Broadhead at Pittsburg, when the sad intelligence of his father's death reached him. In the frenzy of his grief, he raised his hand and made a vow, that

"Aided by Him who formed yonder sun and heaven, I will avenge the murder of my father, nor while I live will I ever be at peace with the Indians of any tribe." Nor was the opportunity long delayed. The Indians attacked a family near Pittsburg and killed all excepting a boy and his sister, who were taken prisoners. Captain Samuel Brady, with an Indian guide, Cole, determined to rescue them. The second evening, the savage tribe camped by a stream of water, unconscious of the hungry eyes of their pursuers, who eagerly thirsted for their fierce, wild blood. As their fire blazed in the darkness, Cole said "They will sleep by that fire to-night." "Yes," replied Captain Samuel Brady, "and I will awake them in a voice of thunder in the morning." With breathless impatience the scout awaited the dawn, and with the first streak of light in the east, he saw an old chief rise and stir the fire. Instantly a shot rang out, and he fell into the flame, and in the encounter which followed eight warriors were relieved of their scalps. The children were rescued, and the boy asked for the Captain's tomahawk, which he used in cutting off the head of the chief who fell into the fire saying, "It was he who scalped my mother."

Captain Samuel Brady was to Pennsylvania from Fort Pitt to Wheeling, what George Rodgers Clark and Daniel Boone were to Kentucky, and he was a pioneer of the strongest type. The thrilling adventures of this soldier of the frontier , and his vigilant endeavors to wipe from the earth the last trace of the redskins, is one of the most interesting pages of history, and his success sent many a warrior to the happy hunting ground. His skill in stratagems and his enterprising disposition, did more towards protecting the borderland, than his entire regiment besides.

At one time he was pursued by Indians, and jumped into the hollow of a tree. When the redskins reached the spot, a spider had woven a web across the opening, and they did not look into the fallen trunk.

On the Beaver river at Brady's Bend, he with his men killed a number of the enemy, and Governor McKean offered a reward of five hundred dollars for violating state law. He surrendered himself for trial, was honorably acquitted, proved to the jury that the Indians had killed a family in Virginia, and he simply avenged the murder. To

him was given the amount of reward offered for his own person.

On one occasion he took with him on a scouting expedition, according to General Broadhead's instructions, two comrades, Biggs and Bevington. Near the village of Fallstown, at a place above the mouth of the Beaver river, they found the charred walls and chimney of the cabin belonging to the settler Gray. The Indians who wrought the havoc were supposed to be in concealment nearby, and the men were debating their course, when they saw Gray on horseback riding toward home. As was the custom, they had painted their faces, and were dressed in Indian fashion. The Captain realized the need of tact, for if Gray saw them, he would probably shoot before an explanation could be made, so as soon as the settler passed him, he sprang upon his horse, seized Gray in his arms, and said "Don't struggle, I'm Sam Brady." With his little party, they examined the ruins of the cabin, and found no trace of burned bodies, so Gray felt no doubt that his wife, her sister, and his five children were captives. They soon found the trail, and rapidly followed. The Indians were not concealed, and were quite a large force. His men wanted to go back to Fort McIntosh for assistance, but their leader pointed out the necessity of keeping them in sight, and the four determined to press on and do or die. Towards nightfall they caught a glimpse of the Indians crossing a mountain pass about a mile away, and counted thirteen, together with the two women and five children. At a famous spring, which after the adventure of this terrible night was called Bloody Spring, they built their fire and camped, whilst Captain Samuel Brady led his party along a creek, which thereafter bore the name of Brady's Run, to a spur of the mountain which commanded a view of the camp. Unsuspicious of observing foes, they prepared their evening meal, while the Rangers lay concealed nearby.

Finally they fixed themselves in a semi-circle, surrounding the women and children. Their muskets, rifles and tomahawks were piled at the foot of a tree, and ere long, with the dying embers of the fire in the center of the group, the dusky braves and their prisoners were asleep. The Captain planned the attack and the only advisable way

was to kill them before they awoke. Gray was given the right of the semi-circle, Bevington the left, choosing the center for himself, and instructing Biggs to take the firearms and tomahawks. Their only chance for success, lay in their use of the scalping knife and tomahawk. Forced to leave their guns, they crawled on their knees toward the camp. The sound of a twig which snapped under Biggs' hand woke an Indian, who raised himself, and hearing nothing further, went to sleep again. After sufficient interval to allow him to get into sound slumber, they began anew their snake-like march. They reached the circle at the same time, and simultaneously their three knives killed three Indians. Again the stroke and yet again. The third Indian Gray struck did not die instantly, and was finished with his tomahawk. His reeling body fell upon the legs of his comrade next him, who attempted to scream, whereupon the scout's knife sent him to join his fellows. The three Indians remaining made efforts to rise, but he killed one with his knife, another with his tomahawk, and Biggs who had snatched the rifles, shot the last one. It was only a moment of time, yet the Captain of the Rangers had ended the lives of six, Bevington three, Gray three, and Biggs one.

The women and children screamed and fled to the woods when they saw the tomahawks and war painted faces of the supposed Indians, but were soon overtaken and with horses, arms, plunder, and scalp of each savage, were returned to a place of safety. Gray's cabin was a ruin, but willing hands helped him to rebuild, and before many weeks passed he had a place he called home.

Captain Samuel Brady worked with unabated energy to secure as many scalps as possible, for each warrior slain was one step nearer the successful keeping of his vow to avenge the death of his father and brother, and for each scalp he could receive remuneration. In the minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, Joseph Reed, President, February 19, 1781, an order was drawn "in favor of Colonel Archibald Lochry, Lieutenant of the county of Westmoreland, for the sum of 12 lbs., 10 s. in state money, equal to 2500 dollars, Continental money, to be by him paid to Captain Samuel Brady, as a reward for an Indian

scalp, agreeable to a late proclamation of this board." (Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, D. D.)

He was well versed in the wiles of the Indians, and was ever on their trail, but was captured only a few times. During one season of captivity, his fertile brain conceived a plan, which he successfully carried out. His hands were tied, and in the night, he rolled to the fire, burnt his bonds, with a heavy stick brained an Indian, and escaped.

In pursuit of some of the Sandusky Indians, in what is now the state of Ohio, he was nearer losing his life, that was so valuable to the country, than at any period of his remarkable career. He ambushed his Rangers at Brady's Lake. The party they were seeking were most of them killed, but a larger force of Indians came when the skirmish was at its height, and after a long fight he was taken prisoner. A few of his men were overlooked, but the majority were killed and scalped. As he was a renowned character, his death was to be delayed until other Indian tribes could be notified and a general jubilee of rejoicing held. At last the great day dawned and from far and near the chiefs with their tribes assembled, to see the most frightful tortures inflicted on their enemy. The fires were lighted around him but burned low, as he was bound to a stake, while different bodies of savages came riding in on their ponies. To add to his torture too, the flames were kept in check, and his suffering would have been very severe, had the Indians not made such confusion during the arrival of their friends, that the guard was not vigilant, and he cautiously pulled at the withes which bound his wrists, and slowly, surely they broke beneath the strain. Some accounts claim that the heat enabled him to break his bonds, but it was probably due to his wonderful physical strength. Stripped of his clothing, he dashed madly across the flame of fire, according to one writer, seized a squaw, the wife of a famous chief, according to other historians, her child, threw her into the fire, and in the attendant turmoil caused by his desperate deed, he made good his escape. With no weapons of defense, no clothing, nothing to eat, and hundreds of Indians wildly following with resolute persistence, he ran through a hundred miles of woods. He hurriedly picked berries, dug roots and washed them in the streams through

which he plunged, or secured what food he could get, until he came to the Cuyahoga river, near the present town of Kent, Portage Co., Ohio.

He made his way to Standing Rock, and intended to cross at that ford, but the Indians were awaiting him, and he ran farther along the bank, to a place where the rocks rose at some points to a height of twenty-five feet. The body of the river at the narrowest part was from twenty-three to thirty feet wide, and was deep and dangerous. There was no other ford than Standing Rock for miles, and the Indians felt assured of their prize, but faint heart was not known to the Captain of the Rangers, and even a rushing torrent of water did not stop him in his course. Gaining a less precipitous edge of the cliff, he ran back into the forest, to get a good start, and was so near the approaching red men, that he heard their shots and exclamations. Across the expanse of water, at a height of probably twenty or twenty-five feet, he bounded, and with the eye of a practiced marksman, struck the bank on the other side, and stood on the cliff, as the wild yell and wilder appearance of the first pursuer denoted his disappointment and rage. He gave way to his wrath in his desperate utterance of sadness, "Brady made damn good jump. Indian no try." Captain Samuel Brady was wounded in the leg however, and was overtaken by the Indians who had crossed the ford. With his strength almost exhausted he dived under the water at Brady's Lake and concealed himself. He lay among the lilies breathing through a reed which was hollow, until danger was past. His leg was in such a condition that blood oozed from the wound, leaving a crimson trail, by means of which he was tracked to the lake. Around it they waited and listened, and concluded he was drowned, and finally returned to their camp, and he to the fort.

A desperate undertaking was that of Brady and Lewis Wetzel during the "bloody year" of 1782. The western settlements were excited over the rumor that the allied Indian tribes of that section of country were contemplating a raid on the whites of the frontier. General Washington ordered General Broadhead to send two reliable scouts to visit them and spy on their actions. The daring fighter Brady, as usual was his first selection, and the choice of his companions

being left to him, he said he would take but one, and that one Lewis Wetzel.

Their conspiracy was to represent Indians, which they did. They went to the grand council at Sandusky, and claimed to be Shawnees, anxious to join in the attack soon to be made on the white settlers. Unsuspicious of their disguise, the Indians were at first friendly and they were privileged to attend the council meetings, where ways and means were freely discussed. They became familiar with their intentions, and learned their plans and mode of procedure.

For some time they were unsuspected, but one old chief suddenly began viewing them with suspicious eyes, and the two men who had noticed his glances, were not surprised when he started toward them with a tomahawk in his hand. In an instant the Captain shot him dead, Wetzel felled a chief, and after some moments of desperate fighting, they gained the outskirts of the camp, where they sprang on two fine Kentucky horses, which had been captured. On and on they rode like two winged demons, their warpaint and feathers weirdly hideous in the cold March daylight. One horse gave out, but the two men undaunted lost not a moment, one riding, the other running. They came to the wigwams of some friendly Delawares, just as their second horse fell beneath his rider. Securing another, they took turns, one riding, the other running as before.

At intervals they stopped and shot a pursuer, always keeping a distance of many yards. When they reached the Ohio river, they plunged with their horse into the icy torrent. Captain Samuel Brady clung to its back, while Wetzel hung to its tail, and struggling and swimming they gained the other side, leaving the Indians to give up the chase. It was intensely cold. Their clothes were frozen, long icicles hanging from them, and almost perished, they attempted to build a fire. Wetzel was scarcely alive, and to save him, the Captain killed their horse, disembowelled it, and put his comrade into the animal, to keep him warm, while he lit the fire. When he had made a raging heat, he took Wetzel from the horse's body and rubbed him until he was warm. It was a hairbreadth escape, and the plan of the Indians was exposed to

the government, and both scouts were commended for their courage and the manner in which they gained the information. The Indian conspiracy was broken in twain, and the dashing young Captain of the Rangers was more than ever beloved by the women and children as their protector, and respected by the men, to whom he was the embodiment of physical manhood.

Sometime during the year 1780 he made a trip to the Sandusky towns, to learn the state of affairs with the Indians. Alone and unassisted he made a map of the section of country in which they were located, marked the towns, went so near their principal town that he was able to capture two horses and two squaws. He seated the squaws on the horses, but one dropped unobserved from her horse when near the Ohio river, and with the other in custody, he rode through the woods. The ride was monotonous, yet he was compelled to keep such a sharp lookout for Indian trails, that he was not surprised to meet a warrior on horseback, with a woman in front of him on the saddle, and two children running beside them. After studying the face of the woman for a moment he found her to be Jenny Stupes, wife of a frontiersman, and determined to save her. By a marvelous accuracy, he shot the Indian dead, without inflicting a single injury to the woman. He rolled from the horse, leaving her bewildered. Captain Samuel Brady was in disguise, and rushed toward her, in his painted countenance the wild gleam of savagery, in his hand a scalping knife. Supposing him to be what his disguise indicated, she said, "Why did you kill your brother?". "Why, Jenny, dont you know me? I am Sam Brady", said the captain, and with her children and his prisoner, he started for the nearest settlement. Jenny Stupes had a little dog, which followed her, and by means of which the Indians who belonged to the party that captured her, could trail her and her rescuer.

After the load fired into the Indian's body, but three were left for his rifle. He did not want to lose one by killing the dog, yet it had to be killed or the little band of fugitives might be found. Finally the dog came near, and he used his tomahawk in putting it out of the way. At last

Fort Pitt was reached, and Jenny, her two children, and the captured squaw, landed in safety within its walls.

He was anxious to see the Indian he had shot and he went to the spot the next day, in company with a body of men from Fort McIntosh. They searched for the warrior, and were about to leave in despair, when a pet Indian who had come with them, called them to a glade, where they found his grave. His comrades had carefully buried him, but laid branches of trees beside him, and stuck bushes into the ground, which instead of concealing him, withered and disclosed the spot. He lay about two feet under the sod, with all his accoutrements of war around him, his savage jewelry on his arms and breast. Stripped of his raiment and jewels, his ammunition taken from him, he was alone and unadorned in his narrow bed. Captain Samuel Brady had achieved such fame and had successfully met and conquered so many Indian outbreaks in the past few months, that when he and his men arrived at Pittsburg, with the scalp of the dead chief, they were received with military honor.

He was a "gentle and taciturn man, of handsome, lithe, graceful figure, warmly attached to his friends, never boastful or given to harsh expressions in regard to persons or subjects." "Contrary to the family habit, he was a swarthy man, with long black hair, and bright blue Irish eyes like his mother." His eyes were beautiful, and in conversation he moved his head less than them. His manner was quiet but full of gentlemanly courtesy. He was beloved by the children, and lying in front of the blazing logs he recounted his adventures, and they in childish wonder and admiration, gathered around him, until he rolled himself in his blanket and went to sleep. He preferred this, and usually came in by the back gate "just to see how Polly and the children were getting along." Polly was his sister and expected him to disappear as mysteriously as he came. He was well versed in the Bible, and at times when induced to stay over night, he would suggest to the boys, William and Jackson Gray, that they get a Bible and read "varse about". A chapter anywhere was found, and with no book, he repeated his part correctly. His favorite position during these readings was stretched on the floor, with his big, earn-

est eyes fixed on the fire. He was full of true, wholesome piety.

He was not afraid to speak the truth, even though it meant death. After peace was declared, he killed three Indians, and a reward of three hundred dollars was offered for him. Sometime later, he was sitting in a tavern in West Virginia, when two Virginians rode up, and told the keeper they wanted horse feed and dinner. He was rolling his rifle on his knees, and they laid their pistols on a table near, while they conversed with the landlord. He told them the young Captain was popular and lived in that region. They promised him part of the reward if he would assist in his capture. The landlord said it was useless as no one could take Sam Brady alive. They vowed they could. The man opposite said,"I am Sam Brady". They looked at him, measured his strength, and gave up the attempt. After dinner they turned to the table to take up their pistols, but the Captain of the Rangers said "no", and not even the landlord persuaded him to change his mind. He afterward presented them to their sons. At the trial at Pittsburg, he laid the scalps on the bar, and said, "There they are, I killed them." Women and men were there to fight for him if necessary, but their services were not needed.

His success as a scout, and the public recognition and applause of his daring enterprises, met with approbation with some, and envy with others. A number of his brother officers censured the commandant for giving him such frequent opportunities for preferment and distinction. The jealousy waxed greater, until an open complaint was made, and a demand sent to headquarters, that others should be allowed to share with him the dangers and honors of the service. He was soon acquainted with the facts, and in a few weeks an opportunity was presented, which tested the efficiency of the arrangement.

The Indians made inroads into the Sewickly settlement, committing the most barbarous depredations. A party of soldiers was sent to subdue them, under command of officers, his name omitted. The day after they started, he begged the commander to give him a few men, "just to catch the Indians," but he was refused. With true Scotch-Irish perseverance however, he tried his luck a second time with bet-

ter results, and was put in command of five men. With these he added his pet Indian, who served as his mascot, and struck the Indian trail. Instead of moving in the same direction as the first detachment had done, he crossed the Allegheny at Pittsburg and went up the stream. He supposed the Indians had come down the river in canoes, until they reached the settlement, and examined the mouths of all the creeks flowing into it. At the mouth of the Big Mahoning, six miles above Kittanning, the canoes were drawn up to the western bank. He moved down the river and as soon as it was dark, he made a raft and crossed to the Kittanning side. He then went up the creek, and found the Indians had crossed too, as their canoes were drawn to its upper bank. He subdued their atrocities at that place.

When General Wayne reached Pittsburg in 1792 he requested Captain Samuel Brady, who lived in Ohio Co., W. Va., to come to him, and on his arrival gave him command of all the spies in the employ of the government at that time. He ordered his sixty or seventy men so judiciously, that the frontier was free from depredations. Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, D. D., says, "He was a singular mixture of the Puritan and cavalier. He could pray like an old Covenanter, and fight with all the dash and spirit of Prince Rupert. Pennsylvania owes him a debt of gratitude which should never be forgotten." Tradition tells us Cooper used him as his hero in the Leather Stocking Tales.

His wife was the daughter of Captain Van Swearingen. After marriage, they lived at Chartier's Creek, Washington Co., Penna., then in Ohio Co., W. Va., near Wellsburg, and in 1793 removed to Short Creek, two miles west of West Liberty, W. Va., where he resided until his death. His life in years was short, in deeds beyond the reckoning of man. No man was a better fighter. No undertaking was too great for him, nor peril too blinding. Captain Samuel Brady of the Rangers was as tender as a woman, and few men have been as sincerely beloved, and as deeply mourned when death claimed him.

Issue:

12. i. **VAN SWEARINGEN BRADY**, b. Sept. 13, 1786; m. Elizabeth Ivess.
13. ii. **JOHN BRADY**, b. May 24, 1790; m. Nancy Ridgely.

III. James Brady[3] (Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) second son of Captain John Brady and Mary Quigley Brady, was born 1758, near Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., died August 13, 1778.

Like his brother he was a strong, healthy child, and in his boyhood learned to shoulder his musket, and follow Indian trails. With the gift of one born to command, he developed a powerful physique, which gave promise of great personal magnetism and ability, but destiny decreed otherwise. At the age of eighteen, he was a sergeant, and accompanied his father and brother on several occasions, when they joined the troops under General Washington. His mind was brilliant, and his dash and spirit indicated his good humored superiority; his agility and bravery in all daring expeditions and exploits made him popular with his comrades.

He was six feet, one inch in height, and had red hair. General Hugh Brady paid him a glowing tribute, when he said, "My brother, James, was a remarkable man. Nature had done much for him. His mind was as well finished as his body. I have ever placed him by the side of Jonathan, son of Saul, for beauty of person and nobleness of soul, and like him, he fell by the hands of the Philistines."

At that time, the men wore long hair, plaited and tied in a queue at the back of the head. James had his hair arranged in the prevailing fashion, and the color and fine suit were admired by his friends. He was captain of the militia, and one day the "Young Captain of the Susquehanna," with others, was having his hair "done up" by Mrs. Buckalow. He was lively and full of nonsense, and she said to him, "Ah, Jim, I fear the Indians will get this red scalp of yours yet." "If they do", he replied, "it will make a bright light on a dark night". In less than a week he fell a prey to the tomahawk, and the savages held his scalp as a trophy.

On the 8th of August, 1778, a corporal and four men of Colonel Hartley's regiment, with three militiamen were ordered to guard fourteen reapers and cradlers who were assisting Peter Smith, near the mouth of Loyalsock creek, at Turkey Run, across the river from Williamsport.

It was necessary in those perilous days, to appoint sentries to protect the settlers while they harvested. When no

commissioned officer was present, it was the custom for the company to choose a leader, whom they called "Captain", and to obey him in every respect. James Brady, on account of his shrewdness and lack of cowardice was selected to command this party. They reached the farm on Friday and the greater part of the work was completed that day. That night four of the reapers returned to Fort Muncy. In the morning the remainder began their duties again. The four cradlers were near the house, the reapers at some distance. The rifles belonging to the men were around a tree, but Brady thought it imprudent and put his apart from the others. At daybreak, the fog was so great, they could scarcely see about them, and an hour after sunrise were surprised by a band of Indians who took them unawares, under cover of the fog. The sentry, panic-stricken, fled, followed by the reapers. Brady ran for his rifle, but was pursued by three Indians, who fired at him before he reached it. He fell over a sheaf of grain and escaped the first shot, but within a few rods of his rifle received a wound in the arm. He succeeded in getting his gun however, and killed the first Indian. He picked up another gun and shot a second, when the remainder closed in upon him. He was active and in the full vigor of manhood, and for a few minutes he fought desperately, when a thrust from a spear pinned him to the ground, and in an instant he was robbed of his scalp. It was scarcely off his head, when a little Indian was told to strike a tomahawk into his bleeding temples four times. The savages then hurriedly fled, after killing a sentry and militiaman. Unconscious, he lay for some time, but when he partially recovered, he crawled to the cabin of Jerome Vanness, who did the cooking for them, heard the firing, and concealed himself, but at the approach of Brady went immediately to him and rendered him all possible assistance. They found the Indians were Mingoes, and thirty in number. Brady begged Vanness to fly, as they might return, but he refused, and with the aid of soldiers who came from Fort Muncy, he made his commander comfortable. Vanness had dressed his frightful wounds, and after drinking quantities of water he asked for his gun, and with it beside him, went to sleep. When the relief party rode up, Brady supposed his enemies

had come back, staggered to his feet, grasped his rifle, and prepared to defend himself. With tenderest care he was taken to a canoe, and rowed as rapidly as possible down the river to Sunbury, then Fort Augusta, forty miles away, where his mother was, and whither he had requested to be conveyed to see her.

On the way he thirsted continually and became delirious. It was nearly midnight when they reached the town, and they did not intend to arouse Mrs. Brady, but she had fears that something had happened to her son and met them at the river. The spot where they landed is pointed out at Sunbury as a place of interest. The young captain was a fearful looking spectre of his former self, and the meeting was heart-breaking.

He lived four days in delirium, and on the fifth his reason returned and he described the horrible occurrence with the most minute details. He made a brave fight for life, but death was inevitable. He was buried near Fort Augusta, and for more than a century his grave was unknown. After careful research and investigation the exact spot was located, near a saw mill, owned by Ezra Canfield, and a short distance from Loyalsock creek, where Bull Run flows into the river.

IV. John Brady[3] (Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) fourth son of Captain John Brady and Mary Quigley Brady, was born March 18, 1761 near Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., died December 10, 1809, at Milton, Penna., married at Shippensburg, January 26, 1785. Jane McCall, born March 8, 1767, died March 4, 1829.

The heroism and patriotic spirit of the early settlers were transmitted to their children, and John Brady inherited an abundant share of pluck and Scotch-Irish determination to conquer. Born in the Cumberland Valley when the Indians counted the scalps on their belts with gruesome satisfaction; when the lives of men were short and full of danger; with ancestors who had read their Bibles by the camp fires of Cromwell's army; with a father's example to stimulate, and a mother's counsel to guide, he lived for the furtherance of the best interests of his country, and enjoyed the esteem and grateful applause of his friends. When seven years of age he went with his parents and their children to Standing Stone,

the small Indian town, which sheltered this illustrious family for a year. Along the Juniata river and the West Branch of the Susquehanna, he spent the years when massacre and torture were every-day occurrences, and the hair-breadth escapes of his father and brother Samuel only intensified his boyish eagerness to drive from his country the fiery redskins.

He was tall like his brother, six feet, one inch in height, not heavy but muscular, and as straight as an arrow. His power of endurance was wonderful, and his intellectual ability was great, his shrewd insight into human nature enabling him to serve the government in political as well as savage warfare.

No perilous expedition undertaken by his father was considered too dangerous for him to share. When Captain John Brady and his son Samuel were ordered to Brandywine, John the younger, was allowed the privilege of going with them to return with the horses. He was directed by his father to go home, but the boy of fifteen could not resist a shot at the British, and great was his father's surprise on the morning of the battle to see him in the ranks, with a huge rifle by his side. During the retreat he was wounded and escaped capture through the kindness of his colonel, William Cooke. A few scars reminded him through life of his first endeavor to uphold the hands of those who fought for liberty. He lost his rifle in the battle, for which he received pay. His father was slightly injured, and Ensign Boyd who told him of the anticipated struggle, was killed. He was most tenderly beloved by his mother.

When sixteen years of age, he took charge of the family and superintended the management of the farm, in the absence of his father and brother, whose services were in constant demand by the government. Soon after the death of his mother, the children scattered. In 1784 and 1785, Samuel, Mary, and John married, and the younger members of the family lived with them. John Brady settled at Short Creek. In 1794 he was elected to the office of sheriff of Northumberland county. In 1802 he was proprietor of a hotel at Milton, Penna. He was buried at Lewisburg, Penna. His wife, Jane McCall, was an intelligent, exemplary woman. Her influence was widely extended, and her

descendants are cultured and illustrious. She survived her husband twnty years, and her remains were interred with his in the old Lutheran burial ground. After some years they were removed to the new cemetery. On the tombstone is the inscription:

"John Brady son of John and Mary Brady departed this life
December 10, 1809, aged 48 years.
He was a good man and a just one.
Jane wife of John Brady departed this life
March 4, 1829, aged 62 years.
Her trust was in Him who is the Father of the
fatherless, and the husband of the widow."

Issue:

14. i. MARY BRADY, b. Jan. 15, 1786; m. William Piatt.
ii. JAMES BRADY, b. Jan. 17, 1789, d. Nov. 26, 1790, in infancy.
iii. JOHN BRADY, b. Jan. 13, 1791, d. Sept. 4, 1837, unmarried.
15. iv. SAMUEL BRADY, b. Feb. 22, 1793, d. Feb. 17, 1816, unmarried.
16. v. WILLIAM PERRY BRADY, b. Feb. 16, 1795; m. Rachel Mussina.
17. vi. JASPER EWING BRADY, b. Mar. 4, 1797; m. Margaret Maria Morton.
18. vii. HANNAH BRADY, b. Apr. 2, 1799; m. William Piatt.
19. viii. JANE BRADY, b. Aug. 22, 1801; m. Rowland Stoughton.
ix. JAMES McCALL BRADY, b. Nov. 10, 1803, d. Aug. 21, 1829, unmarried.
x. NANCY BRADY, b. Feb. 22, 1806; m. George Eckert. No issue.
xi. CHARLOTTE BRADY, b. May 18, 1808; m. H. C. Piatt. No issue.

V. Mary Brady[3] (Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) fifth child of Captain John Brady and Mary Quigley Brady, was born April 22, 1764, near Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., died December 13, 1850; married September 10, 1784, Captain William Gray, who died July 19, 1804, at Sunbury, Penna.

She was the oldest daughter and naturally the younger members of the family were dependent upon her. After the death of her father, she gave to her mother the tender ministrations of a strong, affectionate character. After her mother died, she married soon, and the bride and groom took the younger brothers and sisters to their new home at Sunbury, where they remained until they married. Gen-

eral Hugh Brady was the exception. He lived with Captain Samuel Brady, whose home was in Washington county. Penna., until he was commissioned ensign in General Wayne's army in 1792.

Captain William Gray received his commission June 28, 1778, and the Pension Record says: "He died July 19, 1804, before the passage of a law for the service only in the Revolutionary War, therefore there is no statement of his military services, other than that by his widow, Mary, when she made her application for a pension dated July, 1838. She stated that she was living in Sunbury, Penna., and was aged 74 years in April last, was the widow of William Gray, who was a captain in the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental line, and served to the close of the war, but gives no dates or further details of his service or incidents connected therewith. His commission is dated June 28, 1778, signed by John Jay, President of Congress, and authorizes his rank as captain in Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania from June 3, 1777."

His death by drowning was a sorrow, from which his wife never fully recovered. Owing to mismanagement of the executors of his estate, his widow was left in moderate circumstances. After some years of hardship and privation, she was able to regain some of her property, refurnished her house and built an addition to it, which enabled her to live more comfortably.

In girlhood she was handsome, had good features, blue eyes, a well shaped nose, and perfectly poised head. She was aristocratic in her ideas and dignified in appearance. Her health until her death was excellent. At sixty years of age she walked to Sunbury from Mahanoy City, a distance of twenty-five miles, and was not exhausted. Her erect carriage was noticed even in her old age. Some one remarked to her, "Oh, how straight you are." To which she replied, "Did you ever know a Brady to stoop?"

To her children the visits of their Uncle Samuel Brady were notable events in their lives. She allowed him to follow his eccentric ideas in her home, and always heartily welcomed him to her fireside. He called her Polly, and showed her the warmest affection.

She and her husband were members of the Presbyterian

church at Sunbury. In June, 1848, she was living there. She died at Lancaster and is buried at Sunbury.

Issue:

i. ELIZABETH BRADY GRAY, b. Apr. 23, 1786 .

ii. MARY GRAY, b. Sept. 13, 1790, d. 1866; m. first Lieut. Robert Galbreath Seely, U. S. A., who d. 1813.

To Lieut. Robert Galbreath Seely and Mary Gray Seely was born one child:

i. HARRIETT JANE SEELY, b. Jan. 22, 1811, d. Aug. 1901; m. George Totten of New York City.

To George Totten and Harriett Jane Seely Totten were born three children:

i. HARRIETT TOTTEN.

ii. GILBERT TOTTEN.

iii. MARIE TOTTEN; m. Geo. Putnam Smith.

Mary Gray married secondly Rev. Martin Bruner b. Apr. 22, 1790, d. Mar. 27, 1852, resided at Sunbury, Penna.

To Rev. Martin Bruner and Mary Gray Bruner were born three children:

i. WILLIAM A. BRUNER, b. July 10, 1818, killed during the battle of Fredericksburg, Md.

ii. CHARLES J. BRUNER, b. Nov. 17, 1820, d. Mar. 15, 1885; m. June 3, 1852, Louisa Weiser.

To Charles J. Bruner and Louisa Weiser Bruner were born six children:

i. MARY GRAY BRUNER, b. Apr. 18, 1853.

ii. ELIZABETH WEISER BRUNER, b. Aug. 18, 1855, d. July 27, 1856.

iii. LOUISA BRUNER, b. Mar. 1, 1857, d. Nov. 7, 1861.

iv. CHARLES FRANCIS BRUNER, b. Nov. 6, 1858, d. 1860.

v. WILLIAM W. BRUNER, b. Feb. 23, 1861, d. Dec. 7, 1901; m. and resided at Sunbury, Penna.

vi. FRANK TOTTEN BRUNER, b. Aug. 5, 1863, d. Mar. 15, 1871.

iii. MARY E. BRUNER, b. May 6, 1823, d. Sept. 6, 1823.

iii. WILLIAM GRAY, b. Dec. 3, 1792.

iv. JACKSON GRAY, b. Sept. 30, 1796; m. Sept. 3, 1827, Margaretta J. Carpenter.

VI. William Penn Brady[3] (Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) sixth child of Captain John Brady and Mary Quigley Brady, was born August 16, 1766, near Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., died November 16, 1843, at Mahoning, Penna.; married October 2, 1791, Jane Cooke, born November, 1771, died April 6, 1827, daughter of Colonel William Cooke, who commanded the company in which Captain John Brady and his two sons served at the

battle of Brandywine. William Penn Brady was deputy surveyor of Northumberland Co., Penna., for many years. He removed to Indiana Co., Penna., in 1806 and resided at Brady's Mill. Early historians tell us his name was William Perry Brady, but his direct descendants claim his middle name was not Perry but Penn. He was a prominent man in the state, politically and influentially.

Issue:

i. CAPTAIN JOHN BRADY, b. Aug. 25, 1792, d. 1852, captain of volunteers in the War of 1812; m. and descendants resided near Lewisburg, Penna.

ii. WILLIAM BRADY, b. Mar. 10, 1794, d. in infancy.

iii. ROBERT BRADY, b. Dec. 22, 1795; d. Feb. 3, 1849; unmarried.

20. iv. COL. HUGH BRADY, b. Jan. 2, 1798; m. Sarah Smith Evans.

21. v. MARY BRADY, b. Mar., 1800; m. James Erwin Cooper.

22. vi. JAMES BRADY, b. July 25, 1802.

VII. General Hugh Brady[3] (Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) twin brother of Jane Brady, and seventh child of Captain John Brady and Mary Quigley Brady, was born July 27, 1768, at Standing Stone, Penna., died April 15, 1851 at Detroit, Mich, married October 10, 1805, Sarah Wallis, of Lycoming Co., Penna., born August 19, 1778, died August 25, 1833 at Detroit. After he returned with his mother and family from her father's home in Cumberland county, he apprenticed himself to a tanner. Soon his mother died and he went to Washington Co., Penna., with his brother Captain Samuel Brady. He joined with parties in pursuit of the Indians on several occasions, but had a personal encounter with them only once. On May 22, 1791, the scouts discovered a trail, about eight miles up the Indian Cross-cut. The next morning Lieutenant Buskirk, with twelve state Rangers, and ten citizens, met at the old Mingo town, and with Hugh Brady started on the trail. About sunset they were fired on by the savages, who were concealed in the bushes. Three men were wounded and Lieutenant Buskirk was killed. After a bloody encounter of about ten minutes the Indians retreated. They were pursued until dark but were not overtaken. The following day a large party of Rangers returned to the field, and found twenty-two Indian packs, which showed that twenty-two Indians had fought that

number of Rangers. Eight Indians were wounded and died before they reached their towns. Hugh Brady said he "had a shot at the bare back of one, but was not sure that he fell."

On March 7, 1792, he was appointed ensign in a rifle company commanded by Captain John Crawford. William Clarke, of Kentucky, was the first lieutenant. He was on the recruiting service, and received only three dollars a month. Poor pay and inferior clothing induced him to join the headquarters of the army at Legionville, twenty miles from Pittsburg. On Christmas day, 1792, he performed his first military duty. He commanded a picket guard. At guard mounting, the officer of the day, Major Mills, saw that the young ensign was inexperienced, and when he visited his guard at twelve o'clock, he took pains to instruct him. He had Baron Steuben's tactics, and an old sergeant to coach him, so he was prepared to receive the rounds when they approached at night. The Major complimented him, and inspired him with confidence, which served him well in after years.

In speaking of the privations of army life, he said "During the winter of 1794-95 we lived poorly. Our beef came to us on the hoof, and we had little or nothing to fatten them with. Having no salt to cure, it was slaughtered, and hung up under a shed, where by exposure, it became perfectly weather beaten, and as tough as an old hide. Of course it made a miserable soup. At the same time our men received only half rations of flour, and were working like beavers to complete our quarters. Thus we lived until February, when a brigade of pack horses arrived loaded with salt and flour, and with them came a drove of hogs. From this time forward we considered ourselves living on the fat of the land. An early spring followed and with it came ducks, geese and trout to improve our living. The Indians soon after came in with flags to sue for peace. The treaty was opened at Greenville on the 4th of July, 1795, on which day I arrived at that place. I had been ordered there as a witness in the case of Captain Preston, who was tried for disobeying orders."

He remained with the army at Fort Wayne for some months, and while there received letters from his brothers

urging him to come home, as he had not seen them for ten years. He was anxious to visit the haunts of his boyhood, and his family had grown from children into men and women and longed to see their distinguished brother. He resigned his commission and on November 20, 1795, left Fort Wayne, and spent the winter following in Lexington, Ky. In March, 1796, he rode to Marysville, thence by quartermaster's boat to Wheeling, Va. The journey was three weeks in length. He went to the home of his brother Captain Samuel Brady, whose death had occurred on the preceding Christmas. On the 20th of July he reached the scenes of his youth, and went first to see his sister Mary, Mrs. William Gray. Ten years had changed him from a boy of seventeen to a man of twenty-seven, and when he inquired of his sister if her husband were in, she replied, "I presume you will find him at the store", and returned to the parlor. He was leaving the house, when he heard steps behind him, and found his sister Hannah rushing into his arms, exclaiming, "My brother Hugh". She had seen him last, when she was only eight years old, but knew him from his resemblance to his twin sister Jane. Some months he passed in Sunbury and vicinity, when in the winter of 1798-99 he was appointed captain in Adams' army, which in less than two years was disbanded.

His brother William owned a tract of wild land on the Mahoning river, about fifty miles from Pittsburg, and urged his aid in improving his uncultivated acres. In the spring of 1802 they settled on the waste, and that summer built a grist and saw mill. Their bread stuffs had to be carried thirty miles on horseback, and their meat killed with their rifles. Life was a perplexing problem.

In 1805 he married and took his wife to their home on the settlement, where his two children, Sarah and Preston, were born. The society was not what he desired for his family, advantages there were none, and his financial condition did not look encouraging. In 1810 he removed to Northumberland, and in 1812 was again called into service, and was in the employ of the government until his death.

His military record was brilliant. He entered the U. S. army March 7, 1792, as ensign; was with General Wayne on his western expedition, after the defeat of St. Clair;

commissioned lieutenant February 10, 1794, and captain January 8, 1799. After an absence of a few years from the service, he was restored to it by President Jefferson in 1808. He was commissioned colonel of the 22d foot June 6, 1812, and commanded his troops at the battle of Chippewa. He displayed great courage, and General Scott says in his report: "Old Brady showed himself in a sheet of fire." Equal bravery he displayed at the battle of Niagara Falls, where he received a wound. On the reduction of the army, he was retained in service, as colonel of the 22d foot. After 1835 he was in command of the department, of which Detroit, Mich., was the headquarters. While at that place he contributed to the pacification of the frontier troubles, at the time of the Canadian dangers. By the army he was considered one of its fathers. He received two brevets: As brigadier general July 6, 1822, and as major general, for faithful service May 30, 1848.

At the battle of Chippewa he was "wounded in the groin, by a ball striking his sword scabbard, which disabled him." That sword was on the buffet in his reception room for years, and beside it another sword, with scabbard of solid gold, inlaid with rubies, diamonds and pearls, presented him by the state of Pennsylvania, in token of his gallant service to his country.

Like his brothers, he was tall, almost six feet in height, erect, handsome and distinguished looking, with keenly beautiful, penetrating eyes that flashed fire. He was genial and hospitable, his dining table often surrounded by men such as the Rev. George Duffield D. D., Judge McLean, Millard Filmore and Scott, Worth and Macoms of the army. His military tactics were perfect, his services beyond recompense. His unbounded generosity and thoughtful solicitude for those beneath him in rank, made him one of the most popular men of his day.

His tender care for his mother was beautiful, and his admiration for his brothers and sisters, and his pleasure in their successful achievements made him beloved by his family circle.

General Hugh Brady was an illustrious man, of forcible character. General Scott said of him "God never made a better man or better soldier." He was a devout christian,

GENERAL HUGH BRADY.

an honorable patriot. He was devoted to his military career until his death. His life was a series of loving services for his home land. He was driving a pair of spirited horses that became entangled in wires that were dropped for repairs from a telegraph pole. They ran away with him, fatally injuring him as they threw him from his carriage. His pastor, Dr. Duffield, was with him during his last hours, and said to him: "General, you are very ill; my friend, very ill." The General opened his eyes, and pressing Dr. Duffield's hand, replied, "Yes, yes sir. I know it. I know it." "But, General, you are badly hurt and very ill." "Oh yes," he faintly replied, "yes, I know it." A pressure, a silence, a few sobs, when Dr. Duffield said, "But General, you are very ill. I am sorry to tell you, you are just about to die." Instantly raising himself, straight as in health, his eyes flashed under his bandaged forehead, and he firmly uttered the words, "Let the drum beat, my knapsack is slung, I am ready to die." "Thus parted two old friends, belonging to two of the oldest Scotch-Irish families in the Cumberland Valley, Presbyterian in all their branches, the one a leading divine of the northwestern frontier of our country, the other the commander of the Northwestern Military Department of the UnitedStates, distinguished and honored." In an account of his life, General Hugh Brady says, "But what a wonderful generation this has been, the most wonderful since the days of our Saviour". This descendant of the early pioneeer settler, this lion-hearted officer of the Revolution, was as fine a gentleman as a soldier, and well deserved the lines from the poem of D. Bethune, Esq., written after his death:

"And manly eyes may weep to-day,
"As sinks the patriot to his rest,
"The nation held no truer heart
"Than that which beat in Brady's breast."

His wife died eighteen years before him. She was a clever, aristocratic woman, and modestly shared the honor bestowed upon her celebrated husband, who was until her death, her devoted lover. They are buried in Elmwood Cemetery, at Detroit, Mich.

Issue:

i. SARAH WALLIS BRADY, b. June 19, 1807, d. Apr. 12, 1828; m. Mar. 1, 1827, Col. Electus Backus, U. S. A. No issue.

23. ii. SAMUEL PRESTON BRADY, b. June 22, 1809; m. Elizabeth Mary Nexsen.

24. iii. MARY LAITHY BRADY, b. Nov. 11, 1811; m. Col. Electus Backus, U. S. A.

iv. ELIZABETH HALL BRADY, b. Oct. 31, 1814, d. Feb. 4, 1825. No issue.

v. JANE BRADY, b. Mar. 10, 1817, d. June 18, 1848. No issue.

vi. CASSANDRA BRADY, b. Aug. 18, 1819, d. Mar. 24, 1864. No issue.

VIII. Jane Brady[3] (Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) twin sister of General Hugh Brady, and eighth child of Captain John Brady and Mary Quigley Brady, was born July 27, 1768, at Standing Stone, Penna., died February 27, 1845, at Northumberland, Penna.

"Aunt Jenny" was a woman of unusual intelligence and ability. She did not have the advantage of an early education, but she showed a love for good literature, and in later years, when she was deaf, she selected choice books, and improved her mind in every possible way. When she was young she was gay and fond of sports, played ball with her brothers and greatly enjoyed their amusements and society. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. Her death was the result of an accident. She was on her way to visit a poor sick woman, when she fell and dislocated her hip and did not recover from the injuries she sustained. She was unmarried.

IX. Robert Quigley Brady[3] (Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) ninth child of Captain John Brady and Mary Quigley Brady, was born September 12, 1770, died prior to 1814 in Jefferson Co., Penna. married Mary Cooke, daughter of Colonel William Cooke of the Revolution and sister of the wife of William Penn Brady. She survived her husband and died at Sunbury, Penna. He was at one time in partnership with his brother, General Hugh Brady, in Indiana Co., Penna. The only record concerning him in the courts of that county, is an account filed by his administrator in 1814. His estate was small, and was probably taken by the widow, as no mention is made of his children. He lived in Indiana county from 1806-1809.

Issue:

i. JOHN BRADY, resided at Achison, Ohio.
ii. Son.

X. Hannah Brady[3] (Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) eleventh child of Captain John Brady and Mary Quigley Brady, was born December 3, 1774, died November 26, 1835, at Sunbury, Penna.; married Robert Gray, a nephew of Captain William Gray. No issue.

XI. Liberty Brady[3] (Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) thirteenth and youngest child of Captain John Brady and Mary Quigley Brady, was born August 9, 1778, died July 25, 1851, at Sunbury, Penna.; married William Dewart, of Sunbury.

At the age of five years she lost her mother, but found a devoted sister in Mrs. William Gray, with whom she made her home until her marriage. She is buried at Sunbury.

Issue.

i. WILLIAM DEWART, a rector of the Episcopal church, and its main founder at Sunbury.

XII. Van Swearingen Brady[4] (Captain Samuel Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) son of Captain Samuel Brady and Drusilla Van Swearingen Brady, was born September 13, 1786, at Chartiers Creek, Washington Co., Penna., died 1859; married 1810, Elizabeth Ivess, daughter of Captain William Ivess, of Ohio Co., W. Va., at which place he lived until 1813, when he removed to Manchester, Adams Co., Ohio, and died there. He was a remarkably handsome man, six feet in height, with an athletic build, broad shoulders, and like his Brady ancestors, as straight as an arrow, undaunted in courageous achievements, and qualified to fill any position in life. He was affable and cordial in manner and conversation, and universally beloved. He is buried at Manchester.

Issue:

i. SAMUEL BRADY, m. Matilda Parker and had one child, Mary F. Brady, who lived at Napoleon, Ohio. He d. in 1855.
ii. PRISCILLA BRADY, m. Jacob Pence, d. between 1880-1890 without issue.
iii. HUGH BENONA BRADY, d. 1852, unmarried.
iv. SARAH ANN BRADY, d. 1853, unmarried.
v. DRUSILLA BRADY, m. Benjamin Pence and had four

daughters; Susan, m. Guthrie; Bettie, m. Sibral; Maria, unmarried; Lucinda, m. William Robuck and resides at Manchester, Ohio.

vi. JOHN BRADY, m. Mrs. Nancy Lytle and had two children, Theodosia and Winfield.

25. vii. WILLIAM IVESS BRADY, b. May 12, 1817; m. 1839, Sarah Stephens.

viii. DR. ROBERT BRADY, m. Helen Hampton and lived at Catlettsburg, Ky., until his death in 1856. No issue.

ix. ELIZABETH BRADY, m. Van Swearingen and had two sons, Van and John.

XIII. John Brady[4] (Captain Samuel Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) son of Captain Samuel Brady and Drusilla Van Swearingen Brady, was born May 24, 1790, near Wellsburg, Ohio Co., W. Va., died January 12, 1872, and is buried in the cemetery at West Liberty, W. Va., where one monument marks his grave and that of his distinguished father; married January 10, 1813, Nancy Ridgely, of Ohio Co., W. Va., who died April 3, 1839. He was gifted in intellectual ability and held many positions of trust in his native state. He was esteemed an honorable politician, and served six terms in the legislature. His exemplary life and mental endowments drew to him a vast circle of admiring friends, who cherished his memory. He inherited the noblest traits of character, which gave him prominence as a man of thought and action. In the eightieth year of his age he wrote to General A. B. Sharp, of Carlisle, Penna., "Now sir, you ask me to give some account of myself. I was left an orphan at some little over five years, without any relative to pity or encourage me in the country, left in the wilds of West Virginia. My mother, brother and I had to hoe our own row. I scuffled until I became a pretty good looking young man, when I married a nice little woman, lived happily with her until she died. Never expected to be anything but a tiller of the soil, but to my astonishment in 1825 I was appointed a member of the county court of my county, which position I held for thirty-one years. In the meantime I was appointed commissioner of the revenue for the county, the two offices not being incompatible. I held that office for three years. I was carrying on my little farm, was busy at my plow, went to my dinner, picked up the late paper, and to my utter astonishment I saw that at a large and respectable meeting

convened in the court house, John Brady, Esq., was unanimously nominated as the candidate for a seat in the house of delegates. I did not accept the nomination until the Saturday previous to the election. There were four candidates and two to be elected. When the poll was counted, I was fifty votes ahead of the foremost of the other three. I was three times elected, until I utterly refused to be a candidate. I was also high sheriff of my county. I have been a very temperate man both in eating and drinking. I am in my eightieth year, and I know nothing of the feelings of a drunken man. If this little sketch of my life will be of any use you can use it. It is true to the letter, but I give it to you with reluctance."

Issue:

i. ELIZABETH BRADY, b. Jan. 12, 1815, d. at seventy-six years of age; m. Sept. 24, 1838, John M. Gallaher. They had no children but adopted a daughter, who is Mrs. Lizzie VanKirk, of Merrittstown, Penna.

26. ii. WILLIAM PERRY BRADY, b. June 9, 1817; m. Anna Mary Vance.

iii. HORATIO BRADY, b. Feb. 22, 1821, d. Sept. 19, 1825.

iv. SAMUEL FRANKLIN BRADY, b. Aug. 19, 1826, d. Oct. 17, 1833.

27. v. MARY ANN BRADY, twin, b. Jan. 16, 1824; m. Professor Joseph Culbertson Power.

28. vi. DRUSILLA BRADY, twin, b. Jan. 16, 1824; m. Joseph Ulysses Rose.

XIV. Mary Brady[4] (John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born January 15, 1786, died January 4, 1864; married April 4, 1805, William Piatt, born October 7, 1778, at Seven Mile Run, N. J., died April 7, 1857. His ancestor, John Piatt of France, a Huguenot, was driven from his country on account of religious persecution, settled in Holland and married Frances Van Wyck. He went with a brother to the Isle of St. Thomas, and died there in 1760. One of his sons, John Piatt, came to America and settled in New Jersey. His son, William, became the husband of Mary Brady. He was a prominent surveyor, and ran the lines for many of the counties in Pennsylvania. He was surveyor for Lycoming county in which are Brady and Piatt townships, named for this family. He took an active part in a number of public enterprises, and resided in Ly-

coming county. He is buried beside his wife in the graveyard at White Deer Church, Union Co., Penna.

Issue:

i. JANE PIATT, b. Jan. 7, 1806, d. Aug. 27, 1851.
ii. MARY PIATT, b. Feb. 27, 1808, d. Apr. 27, 1809.
iii. FRANCES B. PIATT, b. Apr. 1, 1810, d. Oct. 4, 1902; m. John Hammond of South Bend, Ind. No issue.
29. iv. JOHN BRADY PIATT, b. Mar. 20, 1812; b. Lydia Wetzell.
30. v. WILLIAM McKINNEY PIATT, b. July 8, 1814; m. Rebecca Heston McClintock.
vi. CATHARINE PIATT, b. Aug. 20, 1816, d. Sept. 27, 1847.
vii. HANNAH M. PIATT, b. Sept. 12, 1818, d. Sept. 7, 1848.
viii. SAMUEL T. PIATT, b. Aug. 13, 1821.
31. ix. NANCY M. PIATT, b. May 13, 1824; m. Robert H McCormick.

XV. Samuel Brady[4] (John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born February 22, 1793, died February 17, 1816.

In a campaign against the Indians, at the commencement of the War of 1812, he served as a volunteer under Governor Edwards. They defeated the Indians in one battle. Following this, he was commissioned ensign in the twenty-second United States Regiment, under command of his uncle, General Hugh Brady, and served also under General Wilkinson. In 1814 he was with General Brown's army on the Niagara frontier. He participated in the battle of Lundy's Lane, a second lieutenant in the company from Fort Erie. He was the only platoon officer of his regiment who was not killed or wounded.

After the declaration of peace, Lieutenant Brady made arrangements with Captain John Culbertson to go on a trading expedition to the Rocky Mountains, supposing he would not be retained in the army, as its numbers were reduced. He was retained, however,and not wishing to break his engagement with his friend he resigned his position. In preference to an acceptance of his resignation, the government gave him an unlimited furlough.

His health failed and his physician ordered him to spend the winter in the south. With a brother officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Trimbell of Ohio, he went to New Orleans, and died there, in the twenty-third year of his age. His disease

GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED TO WILLIAM PERRY BRADY FOR SERVICES ON LAKE ERIE.

was aggravated by field service in the Niagara campaign, when he should have been in the hospital.

He was six feet five inches in height, and remarkably handsome, with an imposing military figure and commanding presence like the ancestor whose name he bore.

Colonel Trimble wrote of him: "In Lieutenant Brady's death, the country has lost an intelligent and gallant officer, and myself a firm and disinterested friend."

XVI. William Perry Brady[4] (John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born February 16, 1795, died April 4, 1864, at Harrisburg ,Penna.; married first November 8, 1814,Rachel Mussina, daughter of Lyons Mussina, of Aaronsburg, Centre Co., Penna., born March 9, 1799, died December 8, 1849, and is buried beside her husband at Salona, Clinton Co., Penna.; married secondly Mrs. Borden, of Bordentown, N. J., who went to Kansas after his death.

He worked at his cabinetmaking trade at Aaronsburg in early life. When the war broke out in 1812, at seventeen years of age he abandoned his trade and volunteered in Captain George Record's company, and in 1813 was one of the volunteers on board of Commodore Perry's fleet. In honor of his services on Lake Erie, the state presented him with a gold medal. His regiment was stationed at Erie when Perry was fitting out his fleet. As the Commodore did not have the required number of marines, he called for volunteers, and William Perry Brady was the first to enroll his name and raised fifty-five men who were mustered into service. Before they sailed General Hugh Brady came to Erie, and used his influence to secure him an appointment as purser's steward on board the vessel Trippe. He was attached to one of the smaller vessels, which had to be abandoned. He was the last man to leave his gun, and his shirt sleeves were torn away with fire from the enemy. In later years he took great pride in showing the old shirt to his friends, and in his share of victory gained on the 10th of September, 1813.

After the return of the fleet to Erie, he with two of his Centre county friends waited on the Commodore, and received their discharges.

He again made his home at Aaronsburg, and in a short

time was married. He then removed to Mackeyville, Clinton Co., Penna., previously known as Hamburg. In 1846 he was elected assistant sergeant-at-arms of the Senate of Pennsylvania, which office he held until his death. He was widely known, and his conversational ability and genial disposition made him prominent and popular in social life, and held in high repute among men. He died at Harrisburg, after eighteen years of service for the state. His first child was born at Aaronsburg, the others at Mackeyville.

Issue:

32. i. SAMUEL BRADY, b. Aug. 31, 1815; m. Margaret Kerr Russell.
ii. BARBARA BRADY, b. Feb. 22, 1818.
33. iii. LYONS MUSSINA BRADY, b. May 9, 1821; m. Sarah Thompson McKibben.
34. iv. JANE McCALL BRADY, b. July 20, 1823; m. Henry Bridgens.
v. LIBERTY DEWART BRADY, b. Oct. 5, 1829, d. young.
vi. JOHN JACOB BRADY, b. Feb. 26, 1832; m. Mary Best, d. in Kansas, had two children: Kate E., m. Samuel Ralph; Samuel, d. young.
vii. CHARLOTTE P. BRADY, b. Aug. 3, 1835, d. young.

XVII. Jasper Ewing Brady[4] (John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born March 4, 1797 at Sunbury, Penna., died January 23, 1871 at Washington, D. C.; married December 16, 1828, Margaret Maria Morton, born August 10, 1810, at Chambersburg, Penna., died January 6, 1895, at Washington, D. C.

He learned the trade of hatter, and after traveling from place to place for a few years, settled in Franklin county, Penna. He taught school and studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Chambersburg in 1827, and practiced in that town.

In 1843 he was elected to the assembly, and re-elected the following year. During his first term, though he represented an anti-improvement county, he offered an amendment to the bill to reduce the state tax providing for the assessment of a three mill rate, which redeemed the credit of the state. For three years he was treasurer of Franklin county. In 1846 he was elected to Congress, beating Hon. Samuel Hepburn. In 1848 he was defeated by Hon. James X. McLanahan. He removed to Pittsburg in 1849 and practiced law until 1861, when he accepted a position in

the paymaster's department at Washington, D. C., which responsible office he held until July, 1869. He then resumed the practice of law at Washington.

His intelligence, culture, and force of character made him a king among men. His wife was a strong type of womanhood and universally beloved. They are buried in Rock Creek Cemetery at Washington, D. C.

Issue:

35. i. JAMES DUNLOP BRADY, b. Jan. 20, 1830; m. Eliza Hannah Beares.
36. ii. JOSEPH PRITTS BRADY, b. May 9, 1833; m. Mary Elizabeth Murray.
37. iii. JANE BRADY, b. June 29, 1835; m. Robert Peel Duxbury.
38. iv. JASPER EWING BRADY, b. Oct. 21, 1837; m. Harriet Cora Townsend.
39. v. GEORGE KEYPORTS BRADY, b. Dec. 9, 1839; m. Henrietta Murray.
vi. KATHERINE MORTON BRADY, b. Feb. 16, 1842, d. Sept. 5, 1899.
vii. LOUISA SPANGLER BRADY, b. Dec. 1, 1844, resides at Washington, D. C.
40. viii. CHARLOTTE BRADY, b. Apr. 7, 1847; m. Franke Hermann Finckel.
41. ix. WILLIAM PERRY BRADY, b. Feb. 25, 1849; m. Lucy Denise Tracy.
42. x. MARGARET FABER BRADY, b. July 20, 1852; m. Dr. Swan Moses Burnett.

XVIII. Hannah Brady[4] (John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born August 2, 1799, died April 26, 1847, in the White Deer Valley, Penna.; married September 28, 1820, William Piatt, born June 29, 1795, died January 6, 1876, in the White Deer Valley, and is buried beside his wife in the family burial ground three quarters of a mile from the homestead where his ancestors settled years before, when the country was a wilderness.

Issue:

43. i. JAMES B. PIATT, b. July 10, 1821; m. Mary Ann Russell.
44. ii. HERMON CLINE PIATT, b. Mar. 24, 1824; m. Margaret Eason.
45. iii. ABNER PIATT, b. Mar. 27, 1827; m. Annie Murphy.
46. iv. McCALL PIATT, b. Aug. 4, 1829; m. Margaret McCormick.
v. MARY PIATT, b. Oct. 26, 1833.
47. vi. ELIZABETH PIATT, b. Apr. 30, 1836; m. William S. McCormick.

vii. CHARLOTTE PIATT, b. July 14, 1840, d. Oct. 3, 1878; m. Hon. Frank Porter. No issue.

XIX. Jane Brady[4] (John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born August 22, 1801, died September 28, 1842; married February 2, 1824, Rowland Stoughton, born 1802, died September 5, 1832, lived, died and are buried at Lewisburg, Penna.

Issue:

48. i. JASPER BRADY STOUGHTON, b. Feb. 22, 1826; m. Sarah Jane Broadhurst.
49. ii. CATHARINE ANN STOUGHTON, b. Nov. 14, 1827; m. Stephen Flanigan Lyndall.
iii. FRANCIS ADDINGTON STOUGHTON, b. 1828, d. 1831.
iv. MARY JANE STOUGHTON, b. 1831, d. 1832.
v. LAURA STOUGHTON, b. 1832, d. 1832.

XX. Colonel Hugh Brady[4] (William Penn Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born January 28, 1798, in Northumberland Co., Penna., died September 6, 1861, at Brookville, Penna.; married September 14, 1821, Sarah Smith Evans, born July 3, 1802, at Sunbury, Penna., died September 10, 1864, at Brookville, daughter of Evan Rice Evans and Sarah Wallis Evans.

He was an ardent patriot and politician, and served as an aide, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Governor Johnson. He studied law and practiced at Brookville. His intelligence and force of character made him popular with his friends. As a lawyer he was shrewd, and handled difficult cases with judicious care and tact. His wife was a lovable woman, of noble disposition and pleasing manner.

Issue.

50. i. CAPTAIN EVAN RICE EVANS BRADY, b. Mar. 16, 1823; m. Frances A. McGee.
51. ii. ELIZABETH SHIPPEN BRADY, b. Dec. 25, 1825; m. Andrew Craig.

XXI. Mary Brady[4] (William Penn Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born March 1800, in Northumberland Co., Penna., died June 27, 1842, at Punxsutawney, Penna., and is buried there; married 1819, James Erwin Cooper, born March 4, 1790, at Penn's Manor, died, and is buried at Brownsville, Penna.

In the direct line of Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftsbury, his American ancestry dates to 1687, when

William and Margaret Cooper settled at Cooper's Point, four miles from Philadelphia, Penna., having purchased all the lands between the Delaware river and Cooper creek, and three miles up the creek. Sir Ashley Cooper, the great surgeon, and J. Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, were members of this family. Of Quaker descent, James Erwin Cooper settled on Canoe creek, Jefferson Co., Penna., in 1833, and later removed to Punxsutawney. His wife, Mary or Mollie Brady Cooper, as she was familiarly called, was the good angel of Punxsutawney. Of Presbyterian extraction, Scotch-Irish born and bred, her christian character appealed to all with whom she came in contact. She was instrumental in organizing the first Sunday school in the village. It was held in the old school house on the public square, and she compelled her children to attend in their bare feet, so as to be on an equality with the poorer children who could not afford shoes. She furnished the library for the school. She and her husband were charitable and rich in all the graces which combined to make them admired and popular in social and domestic life. Their works lived after them in the fond remembrance of many who loved them.

Issue:

i. REBECCA COOPER, d. at the age of one year.
52. ii. JANE ELIZABETH COOPER, b. June 5, 1822; m. Joseph B. Barclay, M. D.
iii. WILLIAM COOPER, d. at the age of eight months.
iv. JAMES COOPER, d. in infancy.
v. SARAH COOPER, d. at the age of fifteen years.
vi. Child, d. in infancy.
53. vii. THOMAS JEFFERSON COOPER, b. Apr. 2, 1829; m. Elizabeth Ann Beisel.

XXII. James Brady[4] (William Penn Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born July 25, 1802, in Northumberland Co., Penna.

Issue:

i. WILLIAM PERRY BRADY, m. Clara Beck, d. during the Civil War, had several children.
ii. ISRAEL BRADY, m. his brother's widow, was in the Civil War, confined in Libby Prison.

XXIII. Samuel Preston Brady[4] (General Hugh Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born June 22,

1809 at Indiana, Indiana Co., Pa., died May 25, 1868 at Cologne, Germany; married August 25, 1833, Elizabeth Mary Nexsen, born July 17, 1813 in New York City, died December 2, 1888, daughter of Elias Nexsen, who was the son of Elias Nexsen, first collector of the port of New York.

Samuel Preston Brady was the only son of General Hugh Brady, and came to Detroit, Mich., with his father in 1827, from Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. In June, 1832, he accompanied Colonel Whistler, U. S. A., who was in command of two companies of U. S. troops sent from Fort Niagara to Chicago, Ill., to take part in suppressing the Black Hawk Rebellion. He remained there after the settlement of the Indian difficulties as Post Sutler, and returned to Detroit in 1837, where he established himself in business. In 1867 his health obliged him to withdraw, and he took a trip to Germany, where he died. His commercial life was a continuation of successes. In connection with Mr. C. A. Trowbridge, his business house was established, and was known as the firm of Brady and Trowbridge until 1850, when it was changed to S. P. Brady & Company, the father taking the stand alone, and subsequently including his oldest son. Since the death of Samuel Preston Brady, and for five years previous,the firm has been quoted as "Brady and Company." They have been connected with the vessel interests as forwarders, and the Mining Supply business, their trade havign been largely in connection with the Lake Superior Mining industry since its earliest days.

Issue, seven of whom d. in infancy.

54. i. SARAH WALLIS BRADY, b. Sept. 18, 1834; m. William H. Croul.
55. ii. GEORGE NEXSEN BRADY, b. Aug. 25, 1837; m. Augusta McClelland.
56. iii. PRESTON BRADY, b. Nov. 8, 1844; m. first Emily Medbery, second Margaret H. Radcliff.
57. iv. SAMUEL BRADY, b. Sept. 25, 1846; m. Jennie DeForrest Howard.
58. v. WALLIS BRADY, b. Feb. 16, 1850; m. Sarah J. Hill.
59. vi WILLIAM HENRY BRADY, b. June 11, 1858; m. Alice L. Darnell.

XXIV. Mary Laithy Brady[4] (General Hugh Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born Novem-

ber 11, 1811, in Cumberland Co., Penna., died February 10, 1880, at Detroit, Mich.; married October 14, 1830, Colonel Electus Backus, who had formerly married her sister, born February 17, 1804, at Rensalaerville, N. Y., died June 7, 1862, son of Electus M. Backus, lieutenant-colonel of the 1st light dragoons, who was mortally wounded at the head of his regiment in defense of Sackett's Harbor in 1813.

"He was appointed a cadet from the state of New York to the Military Academy at West Point, July 1, 1820; graduated July 1, 1824; No. 28, whole No. 388; breveted 2nd lieutenant, 2nd Infantry, July 1, 1824; 2nd lieutenant, 1st Infantry, July 1, 1824. In garrison at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 1824-5; Clinch River, Fla., 1826; Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1827-8; 1st lieutenant July 28, 1831; captain, 1st Infantry, October 17, 1837; A. D. C. to Brigadier General Hugh Brady, from July 16, 1827, to October 7, 1837. Served in the Sac and Fox War, but was in no important engagement. Served in the Florida War from December, 1837, to June, 1840. Fort Mitchell, Ala., 1840. Was present under Colonel Davenport with his company and assisted in the capture of forty Indians at the mounds at the foot of Lake Okichobee, March 14, 1838. Left Florida on sick leave June, 1840. Fort Columbus, N. Y., 1841; Fort Snelling, Minn., 1841-44; Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1845-46; served in the Mexican War from May 12th, 1846 to its close; was present at battles of Monterey and Vera Cruz; breveted major September 23, 1846, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Monterey September 21, 22, 23, 1846; commanded the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa from April 4, 1847, to January 1, 1848; on recruiting service in Buffalo, N. Y., 1849-50; major, 3rd Infantry, June 10, 1850; served in the campaign against the Navajo Indians under Colonel E. V. Sumner in 1851; built Fort Defiance in 1851-52; Fort Fillmore 1853-54; superintendent of the general recruiting service from July 1, 1855 to July 1, 1856; commanded the second column against the Navajo Indians in October and November, 1858, killed seven Indians, captured 57 horses and 300 sheep and goats, lost neither a man or animal during the campaign except one horse killed and one officer wounded on the last day of the campaign and long after the hostilities had ceased; Fort Defiance, N. M., 1858-59; sta-

tioned at Rengold Barracks, Tex., 1860-61; lieutenant-colonel, 3rd Infantry, January 19, 1859; brought his command out of Texas safely on the Star of the West via. New Orleans, and steamboats to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; served at Detroit, Mich., in the Rebellion during 1861-62 as mustering and disbursing officer. His failing health would not permit him to take the field, although his presence was greatly desired by General Scott. Colonel, 6th Infantry, June 1, 1862."

It was his wife who identified the grave of her grandfather, Captain John Brady, at Halls, two miles east of Williamsport, Penna.

She and her husband are buried in the same lot with her distinguished father, General Hugh Brady, in Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit, Mich.

Issue one child:

60. i. MARY ELECTUS BACKUS, b. Dec. 8, 1837; m. James N. Ward.

XXV. William Ivess Brady[5] (Van Swearingen Brady[4], Captain Samuel Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born May 12, 1817, two and a half miles west of Manchester, Ohio, died June 3, 1899, in Lewis Co., Ky.; married 1839, Sarah Stephens, born November 8, 1820, died January 29, 1868. He resided near Manchester for some years, removed to Kentucky and spent the last thirty days of his life there. He was a farmer, genial, hospitable, never turned an unwilling ear to those in need, respected and beloved by all who knew him. Like his Brady ancestors, he had a magnificent physique, was exactly six feet in height, perfectly erect, and weighed one hundred and eighty pounds. He possessed an exceedingly attractive personality, which drew a large circle of friends around him. He was a wise counselor, a devoted christian, a member of the Methodist church. His interest in his family and veneration for his Scotch-Irish parentage, enabled him to render valuable assistance, and give much of the information contained in this genealogical work regarding his immediate branch. His conversational magnetism was powerful, and even in old age he was a favorite with the children and young people, as well as with those more advanced in years. He is buried beside his wife at Manchester, Ohio.

Issue:

i. MARY BRADY, b. May 31, 1842, d. July 17, 1886; m. Nov. 16, 1865, Abner J. Riddle, b. Oct. 16, 1836, d. Mar. 16, 1897. They were members of the Methodist church, and are buried at Manchester, Ohio.

To Abner J. Riddle and Mary Brady Riddle were born six children:

i. WILLIAM N. RIDDLE, b. Sept. 16, 1866; m. Sept. 1, 1899, Maggie Himes, b. Mar. 23, 1873. He served ten months and fourteen days in 1898-1899, in the Spanish-American War in Cuba, reside at Trinity, Ky.

To William N. Riddle and Maggie Himes Riddle were born two children:

i. ALVA NELSON RIDDLE, b. Jan. 3, 1901.

ii. WILLIAM ALBERT RIDDLE, b. Mar. 23, 1903.

ii. J. H. RIDDLE, b. Aug. 5, 1869; m. first Mar. 10, 1902, Mary Boon, who d. June 15, 1903. No issue; m. secondly Bertha Robb, reside in Lewis Co., Ky.

iii. SARAH B. RIDDLE, b. Aug. 5, 1871; m. July 10, 1895, George William Clark, b. Mar. 26, 1869, in Lewis Co., Ky. He is a farmer and resides near Alburn, Ky.

To George William Clark and Sarah B. Riddle Clark were born three children:

i. CARRIE J. CLARK, b. Apr. 29, 1896.

ii. LULU B. CLARK, b. Aug. 8, 1898.

iii. LEVI S. CLARK, b. June 11, 1900, d. Aug. 3, 1901.

iv. VAN SWEARINGEN RIDDLE, b. Oct. 27, 1873, resides at Trinity, Ky.

v. J. W. RIDDLE, b. Feb. 4, 1875, resides at Trinity, Ky.

vi. CARRIE E. RIDDLE, b. Mar. 20, 1880, resides at Trinity, Ky.

ii. ANN WILEY BRADY, b. Oct. 30, 1843, d. Nov. 2, 1864; m. Nov. 19, 1862, Daniel Sterrett. They had one daughter, Sarah Bell, who died in early womanhood at Baxley, Ind.

iii. VAN SWEARINGEN BRADY, b. Feb. 7, 1846, d. Feb. 25, 1866. During the Civil War he was promoted to the rank of corporal. He joined the 70th Ohio Regiment in 1861, belonged to Sherman's old division, was in all the principle engagements in which his regiment participated, and marched with Sherman to the sea. He was a lad of fifteen years when he entered the army, and the soldier life proved too severe and he died at the close of the war. He gave promise of strong, physical manhood, combining many of the sterling qualities of his ancestors. His early death was a sorrowful disappointment to his friends.

iv. JOHN BRADY, b. Dec. 20, 1847; m. Feb. 18, 1868, Sarah Martha Cooper, b. July 15, 1851, at Decatur, Brown Co., Ohio. He was too young to enter the army at

the beginning of the Civil War, but his patriotic spirit and love of country, whch he inherited from his ancestors, proved him a soldier, and near the close of the war he joined the Fourth Battalion of the Ohio Cavalry, and he soon rose to a corporal's rank. His commission reads: "Company E, Fourth Independent Battalion, O. V. C." At the age of fifteen years he was a cavalryman, and served until the conflict ended. He lived on a farm until Sept. 15, 1868, when he removed to Watson, Mo., where he has since resided. Soon after he went west be became interested in the buying and selling of cattle, and continues in that line of business. He is wide awake and thoroughly wholehearted and true. To his generosity is due much of the valuable data contained in this volume regarding the Brady family.

To John Brady and Sarah Martha Cooper Brady were born ten children:

i. ROBERT W. BRADY, b. Jan. 9, 1869; m. Jan. 1, 1895, Minna Correll, of Leon, Iowa. He was a telegraph operator at fourteen years of age, the youngest in the U. S. at that time. He still holds to the profession of telegrapher, and fills a responsible position as chief despatcher for the U. P. R. R. at Salt Lake City, Utah.

ii. SARAH S. BRADY, b. Jan. 29, 1870.

iii. ANNA MAUDE BRADY, b. Feb. 6, 1873; m. Oct. 26, 1903, A. W. South, of Watson, Mo.

iv. VAN A. BRADY, b. Jan. 7, 1875, belongs to the signal corps of the U. S. Army, stationed on the Phillipine Islands, promoted to corporal. Like his brother he was a telegraph operator at fourteen years of age.

v. JAMES M. BRADY, b. Mar. 17, 1877. He began at fourteen years of age to work for the Postal Union, and continues in their service.

vi. EMMA PEARL BRADY, b. Nov. 7, 1880; m. July 9, 1902, O. H. Bayless, of Watson, Mo.

vii. LEONA BRADY, b. Sept. 14, 1882.

viii. JESSE C. BRADY, twin, b. Aug. 10, 1887.

ix. BESSIE M. BRADY, twin, b. Aug. 10, 1887.

x. HOMER EUGENE BRADY, b. Sept. 2, 1892.

v. MARGARET I. BRADY, b. June 12, 1852, d. July 12, 1853.

vi. ASENATH P. BRADY, b. Aug. 22, 1857, resides at Trinity, Ky.

vii. WILLIAM L. BRADY, b. June 25, 1860, d. July 11, 1863.

viii. HUGH D. BRADY, b. Apr. 28, 1862, d. May 25, 1882.

XXVI. William Perry Brady[5] (John Brady[4], Captain Samuel Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born June 9, 1817 near West Liberty, W. Va., died June 13, 1879; married October 4, 1842, Anna Mary Vance, born August 26, 1820, died June 30, 1874.

He lived at West Liberty until a few years after his mar-

riage, when he removed to a farm and resided four years. He then bought the old homestead and lived there until 1870, when he took his family to the valley of Virginia and settled near Harper's Ferry. They made it their home four years. In March, 1874, they went to St. Joseph, Mo., where the parents died and are buried side by side in the St. Joseph cemetery. William Perry Brady was an extensive dealer in French Merino sheep, and while in Virginia had the finest sheep in the United States. He was intellectual and broad in his views, charitable and held in high esteem by hosts of friends and admirers.

Issue:

i. NANCY ELIZABETH BRADY, b. Aug. 4, 1843, resides at Oakland, Cal.

ii. JOSEPH VANCE BRADY, b. June 11, 1845; m. Nov. 5, 1872, Florence J. McLain, b. June 29, 1854. He was engaged in the wholesale grocery business at St. Joseph, Mo., removed to Waco, Neb., and is a prosperous and enterprising ranchman, deals largely in the buying and selling of horses and cattle, and interested in all business pursuits.

To Joseph Vance Brady and Florence J. McLain Brady were born three children:

i. FRANCES L. BRADY, b. July 29, 1878; m. John W. York, resides at Houston, Neb.

ii. JAMES McC. BRADY, b. Apr. 14, 1880; m. Dec. 22, 1901, Jerldean Larimore, reside at Lincoln, Neb.

iii. JOHN S. BRADY, b. May 14, 1885.

iii. JOHN SPEER BRADY, b. May 30, 1848; m. Sept. 20, 1882, Anna Gore, of St. Joseph, Mo., whose parents were residents of Kentucky. He was born in West Virginia, and removed to St. Joseph in 1866, where he entered the wholesale grocery house of Nave, McCord & Co., and was with them thirteen years. In 1879 they opened a branch establishment at Omaha, Neb., under the name of Nave, McCord & Brady. Mr. Nave sold his firm interest, and the business has since been incorporated under the name of McCord-Brady Company. Mr. Brady was manager of the firm in Omaha since 1879, and is now vice president, and is largely instumental in the successful continuance of the enterprise.

To John Speer Brady and Anna Gore Brady were born two children:

i. BESSIE BRADY, b. Aug. 5, 1883.

ii. HALLACK McCORD BRADY, b. Mar. 26, 1891.

iv. MARY MOORE BRADY, b. June 19, 1851; m. Apr. 4, 1877, Archibald P. Tandy, b. Mar. 5, 1854, in Grundy Co., Mo., and is now a merchant at Grant City, Mo., where he and his family have resided for four years.

Of their six children, the oldest was born at Albany, the others in North Co., Mo., and are prominent and influential.

To Archibald P. Tandy and Mary Moore Brady Tandy were born six children:

i. LUELLA TANDY, b. Apr. 2, 1878; m. Aug. 6, 1902, George Cloos.

To George Cloos and Luella Tandy Cloos was born one child:

i. VIOLA LORENE CLOOS, b. May 8, 1903.

ii. JOHN PAUL TANDY, b. Feb. 27, 1881.

iii. WILLIAM HENRY TANDY, b. Mar. 9, 1883.

iv. REESE BOWEN TANDY, b. Sept. 30, 1885.

v. NANNIE BRADY TANDY, b. July 6, 1888.

vi. FRANCES NARCISSA TANDY, b. Oct. 28, 1890.

v. WILLIAM POWER BRADY, b. Jan. 3, 1852, resides at Oakland, Cal.

vi. HANNAH DRUSILLA BRADY, b. Oct. 6, 1855; m. June 8, 1882, Eliphalet Hayden Baird, b. at Morgantown, W. Va., d. Nov. 25, 1894, at Brownsville, Penna., where he was engaged in the grocery business for some years, and where his widow resides.

To Eliphalet Hayden Baird and Hannah Drusilla Brady Baird were born two chilren:

i. CHARLES HAYDEN BAIRD, b. Jan. 3, 1890.

ii. HELEN BRADY BAIRD, b. Sept. 20, 1892.

vii. ANNA JANE BRADY, b. Oct. 29, 1860; m. at St. Joseph, Mo., June 14, 1882, Charles F. Shireman, b. Oct. 11, 1856, at Cornwall, Penna. He is a member of the well known firm of Jones, Townsend & Shireman, clothiers, at St. Joseph, Mo., and is an influential and well esteemed citizen, on whose judgment and good will his friends and competitors depend.

To Charles F. Shireman and Anna Jane Brady Shireman were born four children:

i. JOSEPH VANCE SHIREMAN, b. Jan. 1, 1884.

ii. FLORENCE LOUISE SHIREMAN, b. Oct. 22, 1886.

iii. HELEN BRADY SHIREMAN, b. Aug. 4, 1888.

iv. JOHN SHIREMAN, b. Dec. 29, 1893.

viii. ELIZABETH GALLAHER BRADY, b. July 5, 1861; m. Feb. 14, 1884, William H. Belden, of Salt Lake City, Utah.

To William H. Belden and Elizabeth Gallaher Brady Belden was born one child:

i. GEORGE WALLACE BELDEN.

XXVII. Mary Ann Brady[5] (John Brady[4], Captain Samuel Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born January 16, 1824 at West Liberty, W. Va., died April 21, 1875 at Albany, Mo.; married April 6, 1853, Professor Joseph Culbertson Power, of Westmoreland Co., Penna., born August 10, 1829, died February 9, 1897, at Albany, Mo., where he and his wife are buried. Their home was at

West Liberty, where all their children were born, until 1868, when they removed to Summit Point, W. Va., in the Shenandoah Valley. In April 1874, they went to St. Joseph, Mo., and in the autumn of that year settled at Albany, where Mr. Power had charge of the public schools. He had a brilliant mind and intellectual ability, and was held in high esteem. Their home was a center of generous hospitality, where the most pleasing, gracious courtesy was extended. In early life his wife was a member of the Methodist church, but in 1862 she and her husband united with the Presbyterian church. She was small of stature, with dark hair, dark eyes, and had much of the heroic spirit of her Brady ancestors. Though a sufferer for twenty years, she was bright, happy, and particularly attractive and beloved. Her christian life was beautiful and influential, and her devotion to her family was beyond compare, actuated by the most unselfish love. She was a t.in sister of Drusilla Brady Rose.

Issue:

i. JOHN BRADY POWER, b. Oct. 21, 1855, d. May 14, 1888, at San Diego, Cal., and is buried at Albany, Mo.

ii. NANNIE G. POWER, b. July 31, 1858, d. July 13, 1862, and is buried at West Liberty, W. Va.

iii. JOSEPH WILLIAM POWER, b. Apr. 8, 1861; m. Dec. 25, 1893, Florence May Cribs, of Waukee, Iowa. He was with the Standard Oil Company at St. Joseph, Mo., from 1882 until April, 1900, since that time he has been engaged in the hardware business at Cawker City, Kan., and is interested in all progressive enterprises.

To Joseph William Power and Florence May Cribs Power were born three children:

i. DORSEY WILLIAM POWER, b. Nov. 27, 1894, d. Apr. 27 ,1897.

ii. JOSEPHINE BRADY POWER, b. Dec. 11, 1900.

iii. PHILIP POWER, b. Oct. 1, 1902.

iv. LIBBIE GALLAHER POWER, b. Oct. 31, 1864; m. Feb. 27, 1890, Arthur Dorsey, b. Aug. 24, 1859, d. Dec. 8, 1900, at St. Louis, Mo., resided at San Diego, Cal., then at Omaha, Neb., where Mr. Dorsey traveled for a New York firm. Since his death his widow has spent some time at Cawker City, Kan., Chehalis, Wash., and East Oakland, Cal.

To Arthur Dorsey and Libbie Gallaher Power Dorsey were born two children:

i. HAROLD POWER DORSEY, b. Sept. 5, 1896.

ii. FRANK NAGEL DORSEY, b. Sept. 14, 1900.

v. FRANK McCULLOUGH POWER, b. Aug. 27, 1866; m. Dec. 24, 1890, Florence J. Robinson, of Fort Wayne,

Ind., b. 1869, went to the Pacific coast in 1897 and reside at Chehalis, Wash.

To Frank McCullough Power and Florence J. Robinson Power were born three children:

i. JOSEPH FAIRFIELD POWER, b. Mar. 21, 1892.
ii. HARRY ROBINSON POWER, b. Sept. 23, 1896.
iii. FRANCES POWER, b. Feb., 1903.

XXVIII. Drusilla Brady[5] (John Brady[4], Captain Samuel Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born January 16, 1824, at West Liberty, W. Va., died August 19, 1899; married June 27, 1850, Joseph Ulysses Rose, born July 15, 1825, at Wellsburg, W. Va., died November 5, 1892. at Omaha, Neb.

His wife was a twin sister of Mary Brady Power. When they were children their father even, did not know them apart, but called each by both names. She had great strength of character, and drew a large circle of friends around her. The comfort and happiness of her home were her constant care. Mr. Rose lived at Wellsburg until 1847, removd to West Liberty and engaged in the dry goods business until 1851. The old home farm was inherited by the twins, who induced him to abandon his mercantile life and settle on their country place. In 1873 he took his family to St. Joseph, Mo., where he secured employment in one of the largest art stores in the city. In a few years he opened an establishment in Omaha, Neb., which for twenty-three years has been known as Rose's art store. With his two sons the business assumed an enormous capacity, and since his death and that of his son, it has been conducted by Joseph U. Rose, his surviving son. The influence for good exerted by him and his wife was far reaching, and their memories are lovingly cherished by many friends.

Issue:

i. DR. WILLIAM C. ROSE, b. Apr. 18, 1851, d. Oct. 24, 1883; m. June 27, 1878, Nellie Wilson, daughter of Dr. Wilson, of Creston, Iowa. Educated at Bethany College, three miles from his Virginia home, he entered the drug business in Washington, D. C., and later attended a medical college in that city. His love for medicine was visible when a child, and from infancy he was called "Dr." After he went west, he completed his course of study at the Keokuk Medical School, began the practice of medicine at Creston, removed to Omaha, Neb., in 1881, and died there in the midst of a brilliant career.

To Dr. William C. Rose and Nellie Wilson Rose were born three children:

i. CLAUDE WILSON ROSE, b. Mar. 14, 1879.

ii. WILLIAM BYRON ROSE, b. Dec. 2, 1880.

iii. NELLIE MAUDE ROSE, b. July 10, 1883, d. May 24, 1884.

ii. JOSEPH ULYSSES ROSE, b. Nov. 7, 1852; m. Dec. 24, 1879, Martha Miriam Phillips, b. June 2, 1858, d. Jan. 24, 1900. He became interested with his father in the art business in 1880, has occupied one location in Omaha, Neb., since that time, has enlarged the establishment from one to four floors, and has the most complete art store in the city, enjoying the esteem and confidence of patrons and friends.

To Joseph Ulysses Rose and Martha Miriam Phillips Rose were born two children:

i. JOSEPH WORTHINGTON ROSE, b. Sept. 30, 1880, d. Jan. 31, 1888.

ii. ALBERT PRICE ROSE, b. Oct. 28, 1885, a graduate of the Culver Military Academy at Culver, Ind., class of 1904.

iii. ELIZABETH HOOPER ROSE, b. 1854; m. Aug. 3, 1879, James H. Bulla.

To James H. Bulla and Elizabeth Hooper Rose Bulla were born three children:

i. CORY J. BULLA, b. July 30, 1880.

ii. HARRY R. BULLA, b. Mar. 3, 1883.

iii. MARY ROSE BULLA, b. Aug. 28, 1888.

iv. SAMUEL BRADY ROSE, b. Jan. 17, 1855, d. Sept. 30, 1890; m. Jan. 10, 1887, Cora Turner, resided at Omaha, Neb., engaged in the art business.

v. MARY DRUSILLA ROSE, b. Nov. 16, 1857; m. Nov. 7, 1878, John Huston.

vi. ALBERT PRICE ROSE. b. July 9 1862, d. May 3, 1873.

XXIX. John Brady Piatt[5] (Mary Brady Piatt[4], John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born March 20, 1812, in the White Deer Valley, Penna., died May 18, 1860; married August 13, 1844, Lydia Wetzell.

He died in the White Deer Valley, after which his family moved to Watsontown, Penna., where they have since resided.

Issue:

i. WILLIAM BRADY PIATT, b. May 21, 1846, d. Apr. 27, 1895; m. Nov. 26, 1884, Zelia Diffenbach. Born in the White Deer Valley, he left home after the death of his father, began work with an engineering corps of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, leaving it to connect his interests with the Reading Railroad Company. He furnished large quantities of timber supplies, and on account of his business superiority, he was given immense contracts to fill for the company. He was a Democrat,

and the Northumberland county Democrats gave him an unsolicited nomination for state senator, but he declined the honor. In 1881 he was elected chief burgess of Watsontown and in 1892 served out the term of the unexpired time of Burgess McClure. He was the largest stockholder in the National Bank and owned a vast amount of property in and around the town. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity. His commanding presence, jovial manner, remakable memory, and helping hand will long be remembered by hosts of friends.

ii. SUSAN W. PIATT.
iii. KATHARINE W. PIATT, d. Apr. 8, 1901.
iv. MARY J. PIATT.
v. ROBERT M. PIATT.
vi. FRANCIS A. PIATT.
vii. NANCY BRADY PIATT.

XXX. William McKinney Piatt[5] (Mary Brady Piatt[4], John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born July 8, 1814, at a place near the present site of Allenwood, Northumberland Co., Penna., died June 20, 1889, at Tunkhannock, Penna.; married November 18, 1845, Rebecca Heston McClintock, born April 11, 1818, at Jersey Shore, Penna., died July 8, 1888, at Tunkhannock, daughter of Thomas McClintock, an Irish Presbyterian, born in Donegal, Ireland, and Mercy Heston McClintock, a Quakeress.

William McKinney Piatt was born on a farm, and his early education was secured by the light of pine knots on the kitchen floor. His first hundred dollars was earned as a boy of nineteen years boating stone for the Muncy dam on the Susquehanna river. This money was kept for him by his mother, and afterwards used in paying his expenses at Lewisburg Academy, where he did chores for his board, and received a diploma at the end of his course.

He followed the profession of his father, and studied civil engineering, and secured a position in the prothonotary's office at Williamsport, Penna. Later he surveyed for the state canal, Stephen D. Foster, who wrote "The Suwanee River", being on the same corps with him at Athens, Penna. He read law under Judge William Elwell, and when Wyoming county was set off from Luzerne county in 1842, he assisted in opening the books of the new county. He was admitted to the bar and located at Tunkhannock, Penna. Three years later he was married. He formed a law part-

nership with John Brisbin. In 1852 he had a disastrous fire, which made him virtually begin life anew. In 1854 he was chosen as a state Senator, and in 1856 was elected speaker of the state Senate. He was a democrat and made the first war speech in his county. He practiced law for nearly fifty years. He was public spirited, held the offices of school director for almost twenty-five years, burgess, councilman, county chairman of the Democratic committee, delegate many times to the state conventions, and several times to the national convention. He was the owner of valuable property, and was noted for his benevolence and liberality. They were members of the Presbyterian church.

On his birthday, July 8, 1888, he met with the loss of his wife, and in the June following, he was thrown from a conveyance, and sustained such injuries that he died on the 20th. Few men are followed to the grave by as many sincere mourners, and few are missed as much as he was. He was a staunch friend, an ardent defender, and an unprejudiced advocate. He spent a long and useful life at Tunkhannock, with the companionship of a highly cultured and accomplished wife and four sons, who are distinguished and prominent.

Issue:

i. ROBERT McCLINTOCK PIATT, b. Sept. 19, 1846; m. Jan. 1867, Mary Caroline Jacques, b. Oct. 28, 1847, at Center Morland, Wyoming Co., Penna. He was a graduate of the Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the class of 1864. He partakes largely of the shrewd, tactful, judicious man of affairs, who moulds the minds of those with whom he is associated. His ability and eminent attainments are recognized and admired. He is a dealer in real estate, a Democrat in politics, in faith a Methodist, and resides at Tunkhannock, Penna.

To Robert McClintock Piatt and Mary Caroline Jacques Piatt was born one child:

i. JENNIE REBECCA PIATT, b. Feb. 20, 1873. d. June 4, 1893.

ii. FRANK HAMMOND PIATT, b. Nov. 25, 1848; m. Dec. 16, 1878, Mary A. Dana, b. Aug. 8, 1850, in Eaton township, Wyoming Co., Penna. He was a graduate of Lafayette College in 1870 C. E., served his county as superintendent, and was postmaster for five years. In politics he is a Democrat, and was a member of the Legislature during the term of 1892-1893. He was a polished speaker and held the affection and esteem of his friends in the halls of legislation. He and his

wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is retired from active business, and resides at Tunkhannock, Penna.

iii. JAMES WILSON PIATT, b. Feb. 9, 1850; m. Mar. 4, 1875, Frances Cecelia Overfield, b. Aug. 11, 1846; in Washington township, Wyoming Co., Penna., daughter of William Bush Overfield and Matilda Townsend Overfield. She was the organizer of and appointed first regent of Tunkhannock Chapter Daughters American Revolution and re-elected every year since. Mr. Piatt entered Lafayette College at the age of sixteen, graduated 1870, degree A. M. 1873, admitted as a lawyer at the age of twenty-one, was elected district attorney and served 1875-1878, admitted to the Supreme and Superior courts of Pennsylvania and Circuit and District court of the U. S., has assisted in the trial of nearly every important case in Wyoming Co., Penna., for the past twenty-five years, was the choice of his party for judge in his county and after a prolonged deadlock in the district, agreed upon the nomination of a third candidate, director and attorney for Wyoming National Bank many years, has been burgess, councilman, school director, chairman of the Democratic county committee several years, delegate to state and national convention of that party, prominent in masonry, was past master of his lodge 1878 and again in 1890, is District Deputy Grand Master 16th District of Penna., is a Past High Priest of his chapter and Past Eminent Commander of his Commandery, was Grand Standard Bearer of the Grand Commandery of Penna., 1901, has been trustee of the Methodist church for many years, resides at Tunkhannock, Penna.

To James Wilson Piatt and Frances Cecelia Overfield Piatt was born one daughter:

i. EULALIE MAE PIATT, b. Sept. 28, 1878; was graduated from Wyoming Seminary 1897, Wellesley College in 1901, is now a law student in her father's office.

iv. JOSEPH WOOD PIATT, b. July 6, 1854; m. Sept. 12, 1877, Carrie Althea Peck, b. Feb. 28, 1858, daughter of Rev. J. K. Peck, A. M., at Oxford, N. Y. He prepared for college but did not continue his proposed course; entered the law office of his father at Tunkhannock, Penna., was admitted to the bar in 1876, Supreme Court in 1881, has been in constant practice of his profession for twenty-eight years. He has held an influential position at the bar, has been identified with many important cases, employed as counsel on one side or the other; has been connected with the news paper business for more than thirty years, has edited the "Worker," "New Age," "Standard and Postal Review," etc.; has been prominent in good school advancement, elected five times as director, the last two times unopposed. In politics he is a Democrat,

by church affiliation a Methodist, resides at Tunkhannock, Penna.

To Joseph Wood Piatt and Carrie Althea Peck Piatt were born three children:

i. MARY SEARLE PIATT, b. Oct. 10, 1878, d. Oct. 22, 1878.

ii. WILLIAM McKINNEY PIATT, b. Oct. 13, 1879; m. July 3, 1902, Marion Shepphard. He was graduated from the Tunkhannock High School at fifteen years of age, as valedictorian of his class; entered Lafayette College the same year; was graduated and designated as an honor man in the class of 1899; received a master's degree in 1902. Since the year of his graduation he has resided at Winston Salem, N. C., where he was married, and is an electrical and civil engineer. His talents and achievements are pronounced and great.

To William McKinney Piatt and Marion Shepphard Piatt was born one child:

i. JOSEPHINE ALTHEA PIATT, b. on Dewey Day, May 1, 1903, at the home of her grandparents at Tunkhannock, Penna.

iii. RUTH PECK PIATT, b. Jan. 2, 1882, a graduate of the Unversity at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1905; a member of the D. A. R. Society under five ancestors.

XXXI. Nancy M. Piatt[5] (Mary Brady Piatt[4], John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born May 13, 1824, died August 23, 1864; married Robert H. McCormick.

Issue:

i. BRADY PIATT McCORMICK, b. Feb. 1, 1847, d. Apr. 15, 1871.

ii. HANNAH McCORMICK, b. Nov .30, 1848, d. Feb. 4, 1891.

iii. WILLIAM E. McCORMICK, b. Nov. 10, 1850, d. Sept. 8, 1852.

iv. MARY P. McCORMICK, b. Mar. 15, 1853, d. Mar. 26, 1857.

v. JOSEPH H .McCORMICK, b. May 10, 1855.

vi. MARGARET McCORMICK, b .Mar. 11, 1857, d. Nov. 25, 1858.

vii. ROBERT W. McCORMICK, b. Aug. 4, 1859, d. Apr. 28, 1864.

viii. FRANCES J. H. McCORMICK, b. Sept. 10, 1861.

XXXII. Samuel Brady[5] (William Perry Brady[4], John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born August 31, 1815, at Aaronsburg, Centre Co., Penna., died November 8, 1863 at Hamburg, Clinton Co., Penna.; mar-

ried 1838, in the White Deer Valley, Penna., Margaret Kerr Russell, born December 4, 1812, died October 28, 1902.

He was a farmer and skilled railroad contractor, capable and reliable in business life, and congenial and pleasing in society. He and his family attended the Presbyterian church, and he is buried beside his wife at Lock Haven, Penna.

Issue

i. WILLIAM PERRY BRADY, b. Apr. 22, 1840, d. Nov. 14, 1902; m. and had one son, William Perry, who lived at Chicago, Ill., and d. there.

ii. BARBARA BRADY, b. Feb. 26, 1842; m. June 19, 1881, Judge J. W. Clark, who presided over the courts of Clinton county, and resides at Lock Haven, Penna. He was Associate Judge from January, 1891, to January, 1896, and Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Orphans' Court from 1876-1879.

iii. RACHEL A. BRADY, b. Mar. 17, 1844, d. Sept. 20, 1868.

iv. MARY BRADY, b. May 21, 1846; m. Apr. 3, 1878, H. T. Jarrett, b. Sept. 2, 1842, at Allentown, Penna., d. Jan. 29, 1903, at Lock Haven, Penna., son of Col. Phaon Jarrett. He served as deputy prothonotary of Clinton county, and was deputy register and recorder during the term of Judge J. W. Clark. He was interested with the company that erected the Milton water works and the Bloomsburg gas works at Renova. He had the contract for the water pipe extension at Lock Haven. In 1892 he was appointed deputy register, and in 1897 was elected to the office of register and recorder, and at the time of his death was serving the last year of his second consecutive term. He was an efficient official, and his pleasing and courteous manner made him popular and his death lamented. He was a trustee of the Normal School, elected in 1890, also a member of the Masonic fraternity. His widow resides at Lock Haven. They had one child who d. in infancy.

ARLETTA BRADY, b. July 14, 1851; m. Dec. 27, 1871, Willis Taylor, b. Oct. 13, 1845, a well known conductor with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for eighteen years, and with the N. Y. Central Railroad Company for twenty years, reside at Williamsport, Penna.

To Willis Taylor and Arletta Brady Taylor were born two children:

i. BRADY SWARTZ TAYLOR, b. Oct. 24, 1872, d. July 27, 1889.

ii. FLORA BRADY TAYLOR, b. Feb .26, 1874; m. Oct. 3, 1894, Carroll D. Smith, of New York City.

To Carroll D. Smith and Flora Brady Taylor Smith were born three children:

i. MARGARET BRADY SMITH, b. July 18, 1895.
ii. MILDRED FRANKLIN SMITH, b. Aug. 4, 1896.
iii. Infant d. July 4, 1903

XXXIII. Lyons Mussina Brady[5] (William Perry Brady[4], John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born May 9, 1821, at Mackeyville, Clinton Co., Penna., died August 9, 1853, at Mackeyville; married December 6, 1842, Sarah Thompson McKibben, born October 25, 1823, died January 30, 1897, at Clearfield, Penna., at the home of her son. He was a farmer, a member of the Presbyterian church, an exemplary character, benevolent and kind, just in his dealings with his fellow men, and spent his life in useful endeavors. He and his wife are buried near Salone, Clinton Co., Penna.

Issue:

i. LIBERTY DEWART BRADY, b. Nov. 1, 1843; m. William Anson Hanna, b. Sept. 12, 1836, reside near Lock Haven, Penna.

To William Anson Hanna and Liberty Dewart Brady Hanna were born three children:

i. JAMES MITCHELL HANNA, b. July 6, 1865; m. Oct. 19, 1888, Maggie Carpenter.

To James Mitchell Hanna and Maggie Carpenter Hanna were born three children:

i. CARRIE HANNA, b. Sept. 24, 1889.
ii. DELLA HANNA, b. Sept. 26, 1892.
iii. BRADY HANNA, b. Feb. 6, 1894.

ii. WILLIAM FOSTER HANNA, b. Nov. 12, 1869.
iii. JOSEPH BRADY HANNA, b. Jan. 13, 1884.

ii. JENNIE M. BRADY, b. Mar. 22, 1845, d. Mar. 3, 1874.

iii. HELENA KATE BRADY, b. Apr. 21, 1847; m. June 26, 1873, Joseph Allison, b. Aug. 2, 1839, at Cedar Springs, Penna., was in the War of the Rebellion, reside at Parvin, Penna.

To Joseph Alison and Helena Kate Brady Allison were born two children:

i. LUCETTA S. ALLISON, b. July 24, 1874; m. June 24, 1894, Huston H. McKibben, reside at Parvin, Penna.
ii. D. ARTHUR ALLISON, b. Feb. 6, 1877; m. June 3, 1898, Edna D. Shirey, reside at Parvin, Penna.

iv. RACHEL BELLE BRADY, b. Apr. 8, 1850; m. Dec. 25, 1872, Prof. W. F. Beck, b. Oct. 14, 1846, at Hublersburg, Centre Co., Penna. He is a professor of music, and an efficient piano tuner at Lock Haven, Penna. Until 1878 they lived at Mackeysville, Penna., then removed to Bellefonte, Penna., where they resided for five years. Since that time they have made Lock

Haven their home, where Prof. Beck is at the head of his profession and held in high esteem by all with whom he is associated.

To Prof. W. F. Beck and Rachel Belle Brady Beck were born three sons:

i. BRADY F. BECK, b. Nov. 24, 1874; m. Aug. 4, 1897, Lizie J. Limbert, reside at Lock Haven, Penna.

ii. W. MALCOM BECK, b. July 14, 1878; m. Dec. 19, 1900, Elizabeth Lewis, reside at Lock Haven, Penna.

iii. WARD E. BECK, b. Aug. 25, 1880, resides at Lock Haven, Penna.

v. REV. LYONS MUSSINA BRADY, b. Jan. 9, 1853; m. May 16, 1888, Sallie V. Gwynn, daughter of the late Rev. William Gwynn of the Methodist church, and born in Maryland. He was born at Mackeysville, Clinton Co., Penna., educated in the public schools and at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Penna. Entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1885, and has served charges at Loyalsock two years, Penfield five years, Williamsburg one year, Coalport one year, Clearfield Second church five years, Mt. Union five years, and at present is ministering to the congregation at Hughesvile, Penna., where he has been for two years. To him was given the honor of unveiling the monument at Muncy, October 15, 1879, erected to the memory of Captain John Brady.

To Rev. Lyons Mussina Brady and Sallie V. Gwynn Brady was born one daughter:

i. MAUD St BRADY, b. Nov. 1, 1889.

XXXIV. Jane McCall Brady[5] (William Perry Brady[4], John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born July 20, 1823, at Mackeyville, Clinton Co., Penna., died October 10, 1854, near Flemington, Clinton Co., Penna.; married April 19, 1849, Henry Bridgens, born July 16, 1815 near Sugar Run, above Lock Haven, Penna., died August 15, 1855 near Flemington. He was by occupation a farmer, owning and living on his beautiful farm a few miles from Flemington. He and his family were members of the Presbyterian church, and were staunch defenders of the faith, regular in attendance at service.

Issue:

i. WILLIAM R. BRIDGENS, b. Jan. 16, 1850, near Flemington, Penna.; m. June 20, 1871, Rachel A. Mozley, of Muncy, Penna., b. May 20, 1852, at Lairdsville, Penna. Before marriage he held a position at Muncy, and soon after removed to Northumberland, Penna., at which place he now resides. He is a telegraph operator and has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania

Railroad Company, in the Master Mechanic's office, Sunbury, Penna., and Milton, Penna., since 1878. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and votes the Prohibition ticket, a great Bible student, has committed to memory more than two thousand verses of scripture. His Bible talks at Y. M. C. A. and other religious meetings are most intellectual and helpful. He is a man of honor, enjoying the respect of his fellowmen.

To William R. Bridgens and Rachel A. Mozley Bridgens were born four children:

i. CHARLES H. T. BRIDGENS, b. Apr. 15, 1872.
ii. MARY REBECCA BRIDGENS, b. Apr. 22, 1875.
iii. JOSEPH WILLARD BRIDGENS, b. Jan. 12, 1877.
iv. RALPH FISKE BRIDGENS, b. Nov. 9, 1890.

ii. THOMAS WELLS BRIDGENS, b. May 2, 1852, near Flemington, Penna., d. Apr. 17, 1876, at Lock Haven, Penna.

XXXV. James Dunlop Brady[5] (Jasper Ewing Brady[4], John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born January 20, 1830, at Chambersburg, Penna., died April 15, 1904, at Cincinnati, Ohio; married January 19, 1854, Eliza Hannah Beares, born July 8, 1831, at Allegheny, Penna., died June 27, 1896, at Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of Henry Beares and Eliza Andress Beares, and is buried beside her husband at Philadelphia, Penna.

Issue:

i. LIDA ANDRESS BRADY, b. Jan. 17, 1855, d. June 11, 1902; m. Sept. 23, 1875, James Albert Woodwell, of Pittsburg, Penna.

To James Albert Woodwell and Lida Andress Brady Woodwell was born one child:

i. JOSEPH WOODWELL, b. Jan. 4, 1877; m. June 4, 1901, Dorothy Corinne Myers, daughter of Henry Myers, reside at Cincinnati, Ohio.

To Joseph Woodwell and Dorothy Corinne Myers Woodwell was born one child:

i. JOSEPH WOODWELL, b. Mar. 18, 1902.

ii. ALICE BRADY, b. Sept. 21, 1856; m. Feb. 24, 1881, Homer Clark Stewart, b. Jan. 16, 1856, son of John Henderson Stewart and Emily Clark Stewart, reside at Pittsburg, Penna.

To Homer Clark Stewart and Alice Brady Stewart were born four children:

i. BRADY STEWART, b. Mar. 15, 1882.
ii. CLARK PLUMER STEWART, b. Nov. 5, 1883, d. June 11, 1905, at State College, Penna.
iii. HELEN BRADY STEWART, b. Nov. 4, 1888.
iv. HOMER KUHN STEWART, b. Nov. 6, 1896.

iii. CHARLES OSCAR BRADY, b. Nov. 27, 1858, d. Oct. 31, 1859.

iv. HADDASSAH BRADY, b. July 24, 1860, d. Apr. 30, 1865.
v. GEORGE MORTON BRADY, b. Sept. 7, 1862; m. Oct. 7,1897, Lida Webb, b. 1866, daughter of John Webb, reside at Cincinnati, Ohio.
vi. MARGARET MORTON BRADY, b. Feb. 28, 1865; m. Sept. 19, 1888, Edward Hall Breed, b. Sept. 19, 1863, son of Judson Willard Breed and Sara Washborn Breed, of Jamestown, N. Y., reside at Cincinnati, Ohio.
To Edward Hall Breed and Margaret Morton Brady Breed were born two children:
i. OLIVE VIRGINIA BREED,b. July 20, 1889.
ii. MARGARET MORTON BREED, b. Oct. 20,,1894.
vii. JAMES DUNLOP BRADY, b. Aug. 15, 1867, d. Dec. 19, 1876.
viii. CAROLINE BRADY, b. Aug. 2, 1869, d. Dec. 23, 1869.
ix. HELEN McINTOSH BRADY, b. Oct. 25, 1870, d. Apr. 2, 1871.
x. RUTH BRADY, b. June 9, 1872, d. Jan. 22, 1873.

XXXVI. Joseph Pritts Brady[5] (Jasper Ewing Brady[4], John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born May 9, 1833, at Chambersburg, Penna.; married November 24, 1859, Mary Elizabeth Murray, born July 21, 1833, at Pittsburg, Penna., daughter of John Murray and Harriett Beltzhoover Murray, reside at Chicago, Ill.

Issue:

i. Son, d. in infancy, Aug. 4, 1860.
ii. HENRY CLAY BRADY, b. Oct. 17, 1861, d. Apr. 5, 1862.
iii. MURRAY JACKSON BRADY, b. Sept. 28, 1863; m. Nov. 30, 1888, Julia Arensburg, reside at Chicago, Ill.
iv. ROBERT FREEBORN BRADY, b. Nov. 30, 1867, resides at Chicago, Ill.

XXXVII. Jane Brady[5] (Jasper Ewing Brady[4], John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born June 29, 1835, at Chambersburg, Penna.; married at Pittsburg, Penna., February 7, 1856, Robert Peel Duxbury, son of Caleb Duxbury and Ruth Duxbury, natives of England. He served through the Civil War, and died in 1869 from a disease contracted during his stay in the army. The family resided for a number of years at Pittsburg.

Issue:

i. CHARLES HILLBORN DUXBURY, b. Oct. 29, 1856, d. Nov. 24, 1899.
ii. JASPER BRADY DUXBURY, b. Mar. 7, 1857; m. Sept. 24, 1885, Ella Tisdale, b. Nov. 17, 1864, at Rome, N. Y., daughter of Daniel Tisdale and Jane Tisdale. He is engaged in the railroad business, and resides at Estherville, Iowa.

XXXVIII. Jasper Ewing Brady[5] (Jasper Ewing Brady[4], John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born October 21, 1837, at Chambersburg, Penna., died February 8, 1899, at Philadelphia, Penna.; married September 10, 1860, Harriet Cora Townsend, born May 15, 1836, at Meadville, Penna., removed to Allegheny, Penna., when three years of age, where she lived until a few years after her marriage. She has resided at Philadelphia for nine years. Her husband was a prominent banker and expert accountant, and filled responsible positions in Allegheny, Kansas and Philadelphia. His character was strong, his influence far reaching, and his fellow men relied upon his superior judgment.

Issue:

i. REV. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY, D. D., b. Dec. 20, 1861, at Allegheny, Penna.; m. first Clarissa Sidney Guthrie, who d. 1890. He was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 1883; L. L. D. St. John's College; in railroad service with the Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific roads for several years; studied theology under Bishop Worthington in Nebraska, ordained deacon in 1889, priest in 1890; was rector of Protestant Episcopal churches in Missouri and Colorado, archdeacon of Kansas until 1895 and archdeacon of Pennsylvania until 1899; rector of St. Paul's church, Overbrook, Philadelphia, from 1899 to 1902; resigned his charge to engage in literary work. During the Spanish-American War he was chaplain of the 1st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, is a member of American Academy Political and Social Science: S. A. R. Military Order of Foreign Wars. He is a member of the Authors' Club (New York), University, Franklin Inn (Philadelphia), and the Hamilton (Brooklyn). As an author he is brilliant, and has contributed to the literary world "For Love of Country", 1898, "For the Freedom of the Sea", 1899, "The Grip of Honor", 1899, "Stephen Decatur", 1900, "Recollections of a Missionary in the Great West", 1900, "Commodore Paul Jones", 1900, "American Fights and Fighters", 1900, "Reuben James", 1900, "When Blades are Out and Love's Afield", 1901, "Under Topsails and Tents", 1901, "Colonial Fights and Fighters", 1901, "Hohenzollern", 1902, "Border Fights and Fighters", 1902, "The Southerners", 1903, "The Bishop", 1903, "A Doctor of Philosophy", 1903, "Sir Henry Morgan—Buccaneer", 1903, "In the War With Mexico", 1903, "The Corner in Coffee", 1904, "A Little Traitor to the South", 1904, "A Midshipman in the Pacific", 1904, "The Records", 1904, "Indian Fights and Fighters", 1904, "The Two Captains", 1905, "Conquest of the

Southwest", 1905, "Three Daughters of the Confederacy", 1905, "My Lady's Slipper", 1905, "True Andrew Jackson", 1905, resides at Brooklyn, N. Y.

To Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, D. D., and Clarissa Sidney Guthrie Brady were born three children:

i. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY, Jr., b. June 23, 1887.

ii. SUSAN ELIZABETH BRADY, b. Sept. 8, 1888.

iii. SIDNEY GUTHRIE BRADY, b. May 20, 1890.

Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, D. D., m. secondly Mary Barrett.

To Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, D. D., and Mary Barrett Brady were born three children:

i. MARGARET BARRETT BRADY, b. Jan. 17, 1892.

ii. KATHARINE MORTON BRADY, b. Feb. 22, 1894.

iii. ESMOND BARRETT BRADY, b. Jan. 28, 1900.

ii. JOSEPHINE HOWARD SEAL BRADY, b. Aug. 10, 1865, d. 1869.

iii. JASPER EWING BRADY, b. Sept. 12, 1867.

iv. FREDERICK NOBLE BRADY, b. Mar. 14, 1869, d. 1870.

v. SUE BRITTON BRADY, b. Dec. 17, 1870, at Leavenworth, Kan., m. Oct. 18, 1893, Letcher Lee Ashbrook, b. Jan. 26, 1862, at St. Louis, Mo., where he lived before his marriage, and later removed to Manhattan, Kan., where he now resides.

To Letcher Lee Ashbrook and Sue Britton Brady Ashbrook were born two children:

i. LETCHER LEE ASHBROOK, b. Oct. 19, 1894.

ii. HARRIETT CORA ASHBROOK, b. Aug. 7, 1898.

vi. CORA TOWNSEND BRADY, b. Nov. 29, 1873, d. 1899.

vii. MARGARET MORTON BRADY, b. 1875, deceased.

XXXIX. George Keyports Brady[5] (Jasper Ewing Brady[4], John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born December 9, 1839, at Chambersburg, Penna., died January 20, 1899, at Chicago, Ill.; married at Pittsburg, Penna., October 9, 1862, Henrietta Margaret Murray, born July 21, 1839, at Allegheny, Penna., daughter of John Murray and Harriett Beltzhoover Murray.

He responded to the first call for troops in 1861, enlisting in Company B, 12th Pennsylvania Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, April 25, 1861, and remained with the company until July 8th, when he accepted a commission as first lieutenant, 14th Infantry, U. S. A. his appointment dating from May 14, 1861. During the remainder of the year he was on duty at Fort Trumbull, Conn., and in January, 1862, joined his regiment at Perryville, Md. With it he participated in the battles of the Peninsular Campaign, Yorktown, Gaines Mills, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Smoker's Gap,

Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Laurel Hill, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. In the last named battle, while serving as adjutant general for the brigade, he was wounded, taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison. He was promoted captain June 10th, 1864, and August 18, 1864, received a brevet as major, U. S. A., for his gallantry in the battle at the Weldon Railroad. He was paroled in September, 1864, and went to New York City where he did good service in the draft riot, and, as soon as exchanged, rejoined his regiment at the front, and March 16th, 1865, received a brevet as lieutenant colonel, U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

In October of that year he went to the Pacific coast, and from that time to the day of his retirement his record is that of many a gallant officer.

He was transferred to the 23rd Infantry September 21, 1866; promoted to major, 18th Infantry, March 1, 1886; lieutenant colonel, 17th Infantry, March 19, 1891, and August 16, 1894, was retired at his own request, after more than thirty years continuous service.

Issue:

i. HARRIETT MURRAY BRADY, b. Mar. 10, 1866, in Arizona, d. Mar. 31, 1866.

ii. DR. MIFFLIN BROADHEAD BRADY, b. July 26, 1868, in Idaho; m. Dec. 19, 1895, Harriett Venable, b. July 24, 1868, at Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of William Henry Venable, L. L. D., and Mary Vater Venable. He took the scientific course at the "Chickering Classical and Scientific Institute" at Cincinnati, was graduated in June 1885, won medal for first honors in scientific course; was graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, Mar. 6, 1890, served as one of seven resident physicians selected by competitive examination, in the Cincinnati Hospital from Apr. 10, 1890, to Apr. 10, 1891. He has been practicing medicine in that city since he entered the profession.

To Dr. Mifflin Broadhead Brady and Harriett Venable Brady were born two children:

i. HENRIETTA MARGARET BRADY, b. Feb. 21, 1899.

ii. MARNA VENABLE BRADY, b. Aug. 16, 1903.

iii. GEORGE MORTON BRADY, b. Dec. 29, 1869, d. Aug. 9, 1870, the first child of American parents born in Sitka after Alaska was purchased from Russia.

XL. Charlotte Brady[5] (Jasper Ewing Brady[4], John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born

April 7, 1847, at Chambersburg, Penna.; married at Washington D. C., October 20, 1868, Franke Hermann Finchel, born March 9, 1847, at Washington, died December 11, 1878, at Germantown, Penna., and is buried there, son of Rev. Samuel De Vin Finckel and Harriett Keller Finckel.

Rev. Samuel De Vin Finckel, son of John Christian Finckel and grandson of Dr. Philip Finkel, surgeon in Berks county militia, 1777, was born at Jonestown, Lebanon Co., Penna., February 22, 1811.

He commenced preparing for the ministry in 1825; was a student at Gettysburg 1827, and 1832 was licensed to preach at the Lutheran ministerium convened at Womelsdorf, Penna. He was ordained in 1833 and commissioned pastor of the churches in Middletown and Greensburg, Dauphin Co., Penna.

He removed to Washington, D. C., 1846, and for twenty-three years was pastor of the German Evangelical church of that city. At the same time he was employed as interpreter and copyist in the Quartermaster Generals office, War Department.

He resigned his German charge in 1869, and preached in English in Memorial chapel for two years, until the infirmities of age overtook him. He died in Washington, D. C., February 17, 1873. His life was one of incessant labor and usefulness in church and state. His son, Franke Hermann Finckel, was in business in Germantown at the time of his death, after which his widow removed to Washington, D. C., and educated her children. They reside at Washington.

Issue:

i. DE VIN FINCKEL, b. Oct. 18, 1869, d. Aug. 20, 1892.
ii. HELEN FINCKEL, b. Nov. 9, 1871.
iii. ALICE FINCKEL, b. Sept. 19, 1874.
iv. JANE MORTON FINCKEL, b. Jan. 31, 1877.

XLI. William Perry Brady[5] (Jasper Ewing Brady[4], John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born February 25, 1849, at Chambersburg, Penna.; married, at Burlington, Iowa, May 23, 1879, Lucy Denise Tracy, He holds a position in the Rock Island Railroad system at Davenport, Iowa, where he resides.

Issue:

.. EDITH TRACY BRADY, b. May 24, 1880; m. June 5, 1901, Arthur Linnwood Rule, a lawyer residing at Mason City, Iowa.
To Arthur Lynnwood Rule and Edith Tracy Brady Rule was born one child:
i. EDITH BRADY RULE, b. Mar. 5, 1902.

XLII. Margaret Faber Brady[5] (Jasper Ewing Brady[4], John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born July 20, 1852, at Pittsburg, Penna.; married March 23, 1904, Dr .Swan Moses Burnett, a prominent oculist and ear specialist in Washington, D. C., born March 16, 1847, at Newmarket, Tenn., son of John Montgomery Burnett and Lydia Ann Peck Burnett.

XLIII. James B. Piatt[5] (Hannah Brady Piatt[4], John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born July 10, 1821, in the White Deer Valley, Penna., died February 17, 1888, at Tipton, Iowa; married January 8, 1846, Mary Ann Russell, born January 13, 1821, died August 13, 1890.

Issue:

i. HERMON PIATT.
ii. RUSSELL PIATT.
iii. ANNIE W. PIATT.
iv. MARGARET PIATT.
v. WILLIAM PIATT.

XLIV. Hermon Cline Piatt[5] (Hannah Brady Piatt[4], John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born March 24, 1824 in the White Deer Valley Penna., died November 18, 1888; married at La Porte, Ind., November 3, 1852, Margaret Eason, born January 23, 1827.

He lived in his native county for twenty-three years, was graduated from Jefferson College in 1849, removed to Indiana, taught school in the Academy at La Porte, went to South Bend and read law with a prominent attorney, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1852. In 1853 he took his wife to Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa, and continued in the steady practice of law until two years before his death. He was elected treasurer of Cedar county, and held the position for almost six years, was president of the school board, president of Cedar County Agricultural Society, and trustee of Iowa College for the Blind. His principles strongly Democratic, and the county a Republican stronghold, his popu-

larity was shown when he was elected in 1887 to the legislature as a representative of Cedar county. His religious sentiments were Presbyterian. He was a member of the blue lodge in Free Masonry, and is buried in the Masonic cemetery at Tipton.

Issue:

i. FINNETTIE PIATT, b. Apr. 8, 1855, m. July 28, 1880, Dr. Percival R. Pine, of Tipton, Iowa.
To Dr. Percival R. Pine and Finnettie Piatt Pine was born one child:
i. GENEVIEVE PIATT PINE, b. Sept. 19, 1882.
ii. MARY IRENE PIATT, b. Dec. 17, 1856; m. June 11, 1885, William E. Shipley, reside at Tipton, Iowa.
To William E. Shipley and Mary Irene Piatt Shipley was born one child:
i. HERMON EVERETT SHIPLEY, b. Dec. 3, 1887.
iii. HERMON BRUCE PIATT, b. June 26, 1863, d. July 7, 1864.
iv. WILLIAM BRADY PIATT, b. May 17, 1865; m. Apr. 1, 1885, Sarah M. Richards., reside at Tipton, Iowa.
To William Brady Piatt and Sarah M. Richards Piatt was born one child:
i. HERMON CLINE PIATT, b. Dec. 24, 1892.
v. SARAH M. PIATT, b. Apr. 14, 1868, d. Feb. 23, 1869.

XLV. Abner Piatt[5] (Hannah Brady Piatt[4], John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born March 27, 1827, in the White Deer Valley, Penna., died October 23, 1901, at Chicago, Ill.; married November 20, 1856, Annie Murphy.

Issue:

i. HAMMOND PIATT.
ii. HARRY PIATT.
iii. EMILY PIATT.
iv. ANNIE PIATT.

XLVI. McCall Piatt[5] (Hannah Brady Piatt[4], John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born August 4, 1829 in the White Deer Valley, Penna.; married, October 25, 1855, Margaret McCormick, born February 3, 1836.

He is a retired farmer and tanner and resides at Montgomery, Penna., an honored citizen, a trusted friend, in his political views a Democrat, in religion a Presbyterian.

Issue:

i. MARGARET ELIZABETH PIATT, b. Sept. 10, 1856, d. Mar. 13, 1857.

THE BIG SPRING PRESBYTERIAN GRAVEYARD AT NEWVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

ii. HANNAH BRADY PIATT, b. June 8, 1858; m. Mar. 2, 1882, Y. S. Opp, reside at Muncy, Penna.
iii. LAURA PIATT, b. Mar. 25, 1860.
iv. JOHN W. PIATT, b. Oct. 29, 1863; m. May 30, 1889, Sarah Foresman.
To John W. Piatt and Sarah Foresman Piatt were born three children:
i. EDGAR LEROY PIATT, b. Dec. 15, 1889, d. Oct. 3, 1890.
ii. MARY ELLEN PIATT, b. Nov. 9, 1891.
iii. MARGARET PIATT, b. Dec. 12, 1892.
v. ELIZABETH MAY PIATT, b. Oct. 5, 1865; m. Oct. 18, 1900, William E. Kilmer.
vi. SARAH McCORMICK PIATT, b. Aug. 30, 1867, d. May 7, 1901; m. Jan. 11, 1893, John S. McKee.
To John S. McKee and Sarah McCormick Piatt McKee was born one child:
i. DOROTHEA McKEE, b. Dec. 20, 1895.
vii. JOSEPH M. PIATT, b. Jan. 16, 1870; m. Oct. 29, 1895, Minerva Groff.
To Joseph M. Piatt and Minerva Groff Piatt were born three children:
i. MAC PIATT, b. Oct. 9, 1896.
ii. EMILY PIATT, b. Apr. 13, 1898.
iii. JAY WALDO PIATT, b. July 16, 1903.

XLVII. Elizabeth Piatt[5] (Hannah Brady Piatt[4], John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born April 30, 1836 in the White Deer Valley, Penna., died November 21, 1868, at Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa, and is buried there; married November 15, 1855, William S. McCormick, born 1832, in the White Deer Valley. They lived in the Valley for some years and later removed to Iowa. After the death of his wife the husband returned to his old home, where he has since resided. He is a Presbyterian, and in politics a Democrat, by profession a farmer.

Issue:
i. WILLIAM PIATT McCORMICK, b. 1856; m. Isabella Foresman.
ii. MARGARET McCORMICK, b. 1859; m. John Russell.
iii. CHARLOTTE BRADY McCORMICK, b. 1861; m. William Bailey.
iv. SETH McCORMICK, b. 1863; m. Emma Trump.
v. HANNAH MARY McCORMICK, b. 1865; m. Horace G. McCorty.
vi. HERMAN BRADY McCORMICK, b. 1868; m. Kate Miller.

XLVIII. Jasper Brady Stoughton[5] (Jane Brady Stoughton[4], John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1])

was born February 22, 1826, at Lewisburg, Penna., died February 19, 1891, at Augusta, Ga., and is buried in the cemetery there; married December 1, 1858, Sarah Jane Broadhurst, born January 23, 1836, at Augusta, Ga., and resides at that place. He was a draughtsman and architect, with a mind fully equippd with knowledge for his line of business, able, upright, and affable, a typical American, broad in his views, and held high in public favor. He honored and advanced every charitable enterprise, and was a member of the Methodist church.

Issue:

i. KATE LYNDALL STOUGHTON, b, Aug. 8, 1859, at Augusta, Ga.; m. May, 7, 1884, Samuel Warwick Coons, b. Feb. 21, 1856, near Scottville, Ill., agent for the Standard Oil Company, stationed at Louisville, Ky.

To Samuel Warwick Coons and Kate Lyndall Stoughton Coons were born seven children:

i. CLARANCE CROSBY COONS, b. Mar. 31, 1885, d. June 26, 1885.

ii. HERBERT COONS, b. May 8, 1886, at Charleston, S. C.

iii. ALBERTA COONS, b. Apr. 28, 1888, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

iv. OSCAR COONS, b. May 13, 1890, at Chattanooga, Tenn., d. Oct. 4, 1892.

v. LEONA COONS, b. Apr. 18, 1892, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

vi. MYRTLE COONS, b. June 19, 1894, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

vii. WARREN SAMUEL COONS, b. May 7, 1896, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

ii. EMMA STOUGHTON, b. July 14, 1861, at Augusta, Ga.

iii. ORAN STOUGHTON, b. Feb. 9, 1863, at Augusta, Ga., d. Sept. 16, 1864.

iv. OSCAR STOUGHTON, b. Mar. 7, 1865, at Augusta, Ga., m. Nov. 20, 1898, Carobell Ratcliffe, b. Nov. 11, 1874. He is secretary of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, at Augusta.

To Oscar Stoughton and Carobell Ratcliffe Stoughton were born two children:

i. OSCAR STOUGHTON, b. Jan. 10, 1900, at Augusta, Ga.

ii. MARSDEN STOUGHTON, b. 1902, at Augusta, Ga., d. in infancy.

v. JASPER BRADY STOUGHTON, Jr., b. Aug. 11, 1867, at Augusta, Ga., is a draughtsman by profession; m June 16, 1897, Augusta G. Apel, b. Nov. 4, 1875, at Augusta, Ga.

To Jasper Brady Stoughton, Jr., and Augusta G. Apel Stoughton were born two children:

i. ROWLAND STOUGHTON, b. Jan. 24, 1898, at Augusta, Ga., d. May 30, 1899.
ii. MINNIE APEL STOUGHTON, b. Mar. 22, 1900, at Augusta, Ga.
vi. ROWLAND STOUGHTON, b. Sept. 5, 1869, at Augusta, Ga., d. June 27, 1870.
vii. GEORGE STOUGHTON, b. Aug. 27, 1871, at Augusta, Ga., d. July 19, 1873.
viii. ALICE STOUGHTON, b. Jan. 26, 1874, at Augusta ,Ga.; m. Nov. 16, 1901, Samuel Franklin Ridlehoover, b. Dec. 4, 1870, in Edgefield Co., S. C., engineer and superintendent of the Interstate Ice Company, at Augusta.

To Samuel Franklin Ridlehoover and Alice Stoughton Ridlehoover was born one child:

i. SAMUEL FRANKLIN RIDLEHOOVER, Jr., b. Feb. 4, 1903, at Augusta, Ga.

XLIX. Catharine Ann Stoughton[5] (Jane Brady Stoughton[4], John Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born November 14, 1827, at Lewisburg, Penna., died October 24, 1870; married January 27, 1846, Stephen Flanigan Lyndall, born December 7, 1812, at Philadelphia, Penna., died May 12, 1856, at Lewisburg, where he was a merchant, and held in the highest esteem by citizens and friends. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. She was a strong sincere character, with the noblest aspirations, and cultured taste in everything pertaining to her home, a devoted mother and wife. With her husband, she is buried at Lewisburg.

Issue:

i. JASPER BRADY LYNDALL, b. Nov. 13, 1846, d. May 14, 1876.
ii. KATE LYNDALL, b. Jan. 5, 1849, d. Mar. 11, 1900; m. Apr. 4, 1876, James Biddle Forrest, b. Oct. 5, 1845, son of George Washington Forrest and Sarah Ann Hartman Forrest, connected with the Union National Bank at Lewisburg, Penna., where he resides with his daughter, members of the Presbyterian church.

To James Biddle Forrest and Kate Lyndall Forrest were born two children:

i. GEORGE W. FORREST, b. Feb. 23, 1878, d. July 10, 1881.
ii. HELEN MARR FORREST, b. Sept. 30, 1880.

iii. CLARA GEDDES LYNDALL, b. Apr. 5, 1851; m. Apr. 5, 1876, Frederick Moyer Furey, b. Dec. 31, 1847, at Potter's Mill, Centre Co., Penna., served one year and a half in the Civil War, is a Republican in politics and is engaged in the baggage transfer business at San Francisco, Cal., where he and his family reside, members of the Presbyterian church.

To Frederick Moyer Furey and Clara Geddes Lyndall Furey were born four children:

i. HETTIE MOYER FUREY, b. Apr. 10, 1877; m. Oct. 14, 1899, Seth A. Hollis.

To Seth A. Hollis and Hettie Moyer Furey Hollis were born two children:

i. LYNDALL HOLLIS, b. Sept. 18, 1901.

ii. ROBERT ALDEN HOLLIS, b. Dec. 9, 1904.

ii. HARRY LYNDALL FUREY, b. July 20, 1878, d. Mar. 21, 1892.

iii. MARGARET BRADY FUREY, b. Oct. 7, 1880.

iv. ZORAH IRWIN FUREY, b. July 20, 1883.

iv. HENRY WARD BEECHER LYNDALL, b. May 16, 1854, d. Jan. 29, 1890, by profession a journalist; m. June 7, 1882, Margaret Matilda Barnard, b. Apr. 26, 1863, daughter of Daniel Paddock Barnard and Annie Matilda Cross Barnard.

To Henry Ward Beecher Lyndall and Margaret Matilda Barnard Lyndall were born three children:

i .SARAH BARNARD LYNDALL, b. Mar. 8, 1883, d. Apr. 17, 1890.

ii. HENRY WARD LYNDALL, b. Mar. 8, 1886.

iii. JOHN NESSLE LYNDALL, b. Oct. 2, 1887.

L. Captain Evan Rice Evans Brady[5] (Colonel Hugh Brady[4], William Penn Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born March 16, 1823, at Indiana, Penna.; married January 28, 1845, Frances A. McGee. He was captain of Company K, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, a brave soldier, a loyal patriot, killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862, while gallantly defending his country.

Issue:

i. SARAH GRACE BRADY, b. Oct. 17, 1850, d. Sept. 28, 1891.

LI. Elizabeth Shippen Brady[5] (Colonel Hugh Brady[4], William Penn Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born December 25, 1825, at Indiana, Penna., died April 5, 1905, at Brookville, Penna.; married June 30, 1846, Andrew Craig, born February 23, 1820, died July 25, 1901, captain of Pennsylvania militia 1850-1860, an influential citizen, a valued friend, resided at Brookville.

Issue:

i. FRANCES JANE CRAIG, b. Mar. 21, 1848, d. July 27, 1849.

ii. HUGH BRADY CRAIG, b. July 18, 1851; m. Sept. 26, 1871, Kate D. Bennett, reside at Brookville, Penna.

To Hugh Brady Craig and Kate D. Bennett Craig were born two children:

i. BENJAMIN C. CRAIG, b. Aug. 8, 1872; m. Oct. 16, 1898, Theona Smith.

ii. EDNA CRAIG, b. Oct. 30, 1875.

ii. SARAH FRANCES CRAIG, b. July 21, 1854; m. June 24, 1874, Victor A. Haines.

To Victor A. Haines and Sarah Frances Craig Haines were born six children:

i. CLAUDE R. HAINES, b. Dec. 21, 1875; m. June 16, 1897, Liada Hulings.

To Claude R. Haines and Liada Hulings Haines were born three children:

i. MABEL GERTRUDE HAINES, b. Apr. 21, 1898.

ii. MARGARET RUTH HAINES, b. June 28, 1900.

iii. SARAH EMMA HAINES, b. Nov. 11, 1903.

ii. LAURA A. HAINES, b. Dec. 15, 1879; m. June 21, 1899, Edward Shoffstall.

To Edward Shoffstall and Laura A. Haines Shoffstall was born one child:

i. SARAH E. SHOFFSTALL, b. Mar. 22, 1900.

iii. CHARLES A. HAINES, b. Feb. 21, 1883; m. June 10, 1903, Cora Brady.

iv. EVAN A. HAINES, b. July 8, 1886.

v. BENJAMIN G. HAINES, b. Feb. 3, 1892.

vi. ELIZABETH A. HAINES, b. Sept. 28, 1895.

iv. ALICE G. CRAIG, b. May 4, 1857.

v. LAURA GRACE CRAIG, b. Oct. 23, 1860; m. June 6, 1883, Joseph W. Smith.

To Joseph W. Smith and Laura Grace Craig Smith were born three children:

i. BRADY C. SMITH, b. May 26, 1884.

ii. FLORENCE L. SMITH, b. June 1, 1895.

iii. RUTH A. SMITH, b. Feb .19. 1899.

vi. EVAN RICE EVANS CRAIG, b. Apr. 25, 1864; m. June 20, 1889, Carrie Fink.

To Evan Rice Evans Craig and Carrie Fink Craig were born three children:

i. RUTH ELIZABETH CRAIG, b. Dec. 28, 1891.

ii. DAVID F. CRAIG, b. Feb. 24, 1893.

iii. BEATRICE H. CRAIG, b. Oct. 26, 1896.

LII. Jane Elizabeth Cooper[5] (Mary Brady Cooper[4], William Penn Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born June 5, 1822, died August 22, 1899, at Long Mont, Col.; married November 28, 1841, Joseph B. Barclay, M. D., born March 19, 1819, in Northampton Co., Penna., died September 27, 1896, at Long Mont, Col. He was a physician of unusual ability, remarkable in cases requiring skillful treatment, and attractive in personality, with a wife who gave him and his profession the untiring devotion of a noble woman.

Issue:

i. JOHN MORGAN BARCLAY, b. Sept. 26, 1842, at Punxsutawney, Penna., killed near Richmond, Va., June 27, 1862, unmarried.

ii. FRANCES E. BARCLAY, b. Jan. 14, 1844, d. 1847.

iii. HELEN BARCLAY, b. Sept. 25, 1846; m. 1884, William Barney.

To William Barney and Helen Barclay Barney were born two children:

i. JENNIE BARNEY, d. young.

ii. RALPH BARNEY, b. Apr. 2, 1887.

iv. MARY EMMA BARCLAY, b. May 13, 1849, at Carmichales, Penna.; m. Aug. 9, 1867, William R. Norcross and reside at Greeley, Col., where they are members of the Unitarian church.

To William R. Norcross and Mary Emma Barclay Norcross were born five children:

i. GRACE NORCROSS, b. May 15, 1868, at Brownsville, Penna.; m. Aug. 6, 1887, U. M. Henderson of Ohio, a banker. To U. M. Henderson and Grace Norcross Henderson was born one son:

i. JOHN WALLACE HENDERSON, b. July 5, 1892.

ii. KATHARINE NORCROSS, b. June 20, 1872, at Greeley, Col.; m. Nov. 2, 1892, Edward Morse Gale, a banker of Birmingham, Mass. To Edward Morse Gale and Katharine Norcross Gale was born one child:

i. JESSIE NORCROSS GALE, b. July 20, 1897.

iii. FREDERICK BARCLAY NORCROSS, b. Sept. 4, 1874, at Long Mont, Col.; m. July 9, 1893, Laura Atkinson, b. Mar. 1878, at Greeley, Col. To Frederick Barclay Norcross and Laura Atkinson Norcross were born four children:

i. FRED. B. NORCROSS, b. May 23, 1894.

ii. JAMES W. NORCROSS, b. Oct. 12, 1895.

iii. KATIE NORCROSS, b. July 12, 1896, d. Mar., 1897.

iv. HAROLD B. NORCROSS, b. Sept. 4, 1898.

iv. ROBERT BARCLAY NORCROSS, b. Jan. 14, 1878, at Greeley, Col.; m. Oct. 8, 1901, Harriett Shane. To Robert Barclay Norcross and Harriet Shane Norcross was born one child:

i. MILDRED SHANE NORCROSS, b. Dec. 31, 1902.

v. JOSEPH B. NORCROSS, b. July 22, 1889, at Greeley, Col.

v. CHARLES BARCLAY, b. Feb. 1, 1852, at Brownsville, Penna.; m. Oct. 19, 1882, Ellen C. Cooper, of Cooper's Point, N. J.

To Charles Barclay and Ellen C. Cooper Barclay was born one child:

i. WALTER C. BARCLAY, b. Sept. 10, 1883.

vi. JAMES C. BARCLAY, b. Dec. 10, 1856, at Brownsville,

Penna.; m. Oct. 24, 1887, Anna L. Power, of Brownsville.

To James C. Barclay and Anna L. Power Barclay was born one child:

i. EMILIE POWER BARCLAY, b. Dec. 20, 1889.

vii. EDGAR BARCLAY, b. Oct. 2, 1859, d. May 3, 1899.

viii. CARRIE BARCLAY, b. July 16, 1861, d. Sept. 27, 1891.

LIII. Thomas Jefferson Cooper[5] (Mary Brady Cooper[4], William Penn Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born April 2, 1829, in Bucks Co., Penna., died August 31, 1898, at Punxsutawney, Penna.; married August 16, 1854, Elizabeth Ann Beisel, born June 4, 1836, at Clearfield, Penna., and resides at Punxsutawney. He was one of the most widely known of the old settlers of Mahoning Valley. He was a lineal descendant of the first Earl of Shaftsbury. In 1833 he removed with his parents to Jefferson Co., Penna., and some years later to Punxsutawney, where his father engaged in mercantile pursuits. He attended Duff's Business College, at Pittsburg, Penna., having previously taught school. After his graduation he received a position as bookkeeper in Pittsburg. He was eminently fitted by nature and culture for a prominent position in the world. Upon the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company C, 2nd battalion, Pennsylvania Volunteers, for six months, as a sergeant. At the expiration of that time he enlisted in Company B, 206th Regiment, as a sergeant and served during the remainder of the strife. After the close of the war he returned to Punxsutawney. He studied law and read medicine. As justice of the peace and notary public he served the populace of his city. He was endowed with an unusual degree of brain power, and his mental capacity, united with his intelligent conversational ability, made him a favorite in all walks of life. He claimed and held a place which is hard to fill, his clear insight and thoughtful consideration of plans and business interests when the city was organized and laid out, being of inestimable value to the patentees of the borough, and to the comfort and pleasure of future generations.

Issue:

i. CORA ADA COOPER, b. Apr. 26, 1857, d. June 4, 1857.

ii. MOLLIE BRADY COOPER, b. Oct. 19, 1859; m. Dec. 22, 1887, Dr. Charles Gustav Ernst, b. Aug. 18, 1859, at Punxsutawney, Penna., d. June 15, 1902, at Punx-

sutawney. He attended Waynesburg College, Columbus Medical University, and Belleview Medical College, New York City, graduating from the two latter institutions. In 1891 he went to Europe and spent nearly two years in the leading hospitals of Berlin, Vienna, Prague, London and Paris, taking special courses and attending clinics. In 1893 he returned and established an office in Punxsutawney, and began the practice of medicine, with a large following of patients, to whom he gave his undivided attention and devoted interest. As a physician he was skilled and successful and eminently popular. He was appointed special pension examiner during the second term of the administration of President Cleveland, which position he held for many years. In August, 1901, he was installed Grand Chancellor of the order of Knights of Pythias of Pennsylvania, of which fraternity he was a faithful member and labored zealously for its cause. He was a man of superior talents, an accomplished public speaker, a thorough German scholar, a genial companion and friend, and almost without a peer in the rudiments and practice of medicine. He loved his life work, and inspired the confidence of his patients, as only those who give it their affectionate consideration can do. His early death and end of his earthly usefulness was deeply lamented. His widow resides at Punxsutawney and has valuable relics of Captain John Brady, her great-great-grandfather. Through her kindness they are mentioned in the sketch of his life.

To Dr. Charles Gustav Ernst and Mollie Brady Cooper Ernst were born four children:

i. Child, d. in infancy.

ii. Child, d. in infancy.

iii. MOLLIE COOPER ERNST, b. Aug. 24, 1890.

iv. CHARLES GUSTAV ERNST, b. Apr. 25, 1894.

iii. JAMES LINN McKEE COOPER, b. Oct. 12, 1861, d. Nov. 17, 1862.

iv. THOMAS HENRY BEISEL COOPER, b. Apr. 8, 1874, d. Mar. 10, 1875.

LIV. Sarah Wallis Brady[5] (Samuel Preston Brady[4], General Hugh Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born September 18, 1834, at Chicago, Ill., then Fort Dearborn, died October 19, 1873, at Detroit, Mich.; married September 15, 1857, William H. Croul, born at Lyons, N. Y., died February 18, 1875, at Detroit, Mich., where he spent the greater part of his life. He was a manufacturer of eminent attainments, and devoted his attention to the furtherance of his business enterprises. He and his wife attended the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian church, to which they were liberal contributors. They were genial, warm

hearted in their attachments, and thoroughly alive to the interests and demands of the generation in which they lived.

Issue:

i. ELIZABETH BRADY CROUL, b. Sept. 16, 1858; m. Oct. 20, 1880, Henry T. Thurber, b. at Monroe, Mich., was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1874. He was a prominent lawyer, and held the office of private secretary to Grover Cleveland during his term as President of the United States from 1893 to 1897. He and his family resided at Detroit, Mich., where he d. Mar. 17, 1904.

To Henry T. Thurber and Elizabeth Brady Croul Thurber were born five children:

i. DONALD McD. DICKINSON THURBER, b. July 19, 1883.
ii. MARION BARTLETT THURBER, b. Feb. 22, 1885.
iii. HENRY THOMAS THURBER, b. Jan. 13, 1890.
iv. ELIZABETH THURBER, b. May 7, 1893.
v. CLEVELAND THURBER, b. Apr. 12, 1896.

ii. HARRIET ELWOOD CROUL, b. Mar. 20, 1860, d. Apr. 22, 1883.

iii. SARAH ISABELLE CROUL, b. Aug. 17, 1863; m. Oct. 4, 1882, George R. Bradbeer, reside at Detroit, Mich.

To George R. Bradbeer and Sarah Isabelle Croul Bradbeer were born three children:

i. EARL CROUL BRADBEER, b. July 28, 1883.
ii. BRADY BRADBEER, b. June 15, 1888.
iii. ISABELLE ELIZABETH BRADBEER, b. Aug. 6, 1889.

iv. MARY NOBLE CROUL, b. Feb. 9, 1865; m. Sept. 25, 1889, George L. Canfield, b. Oct. 12, 1866, a lawyer, reside at Detroit, Mich.

To George L. Canfield and Mary Noble Croul Canfield were born two children:

i. ADELAIDE CANFIELD, b. Sept. 7, 1890.
ii. WILLIAM CROUL CANFIELD, b. Dec. 21, 1891.

LV. George Nexsen Brady[5] (Samuel Preston Brady[4], General Hugh Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born August 25, 1837, at Detroit, Mich.; married, December 27, 1865, Augusta McClelland, born July 14, 1841, daughter of Hon. Robert McClelland, who was Secretary of the Interior under President Pierce. George Nexsen Brady was in partnership with his brother in the Building and Mining Supply trade at Detroit, but is now retired from active business. He resides within a hundred yards of the house in which he was born. With his family he is an adherent of the Christ Episcopal church and a liberal supporter of the same. In his possession is the sword presented

to his grandfather, General Hugh Brady, by the state of Pennsylvania, which has descended to the oldest son in each generation. It is now deposited in a case in the Detroit Museum of Art. He has also General Hugh Brady's commission as ensign in the army, bearing the signature of General George Washington.

Issue:

i. ROBERT McCLELLAND BRADY, b. May 3, 1868; m. Oct. 26, 1897, Mary Belle Holland, b. July 16, 1868, daughter of Charles Edward Holland and Mary Elizabeth Cardell Holland.

ii. MARY AUGUSTA BRADY, b. Oct. 30, 1870; m. Oct. 9, 1895, Captain Robert M. Berry, U. S. Navy, stationed at Pensacola, Fla., in command of the "Kentucky" of the Asiatic squadron.

LVI. Preston Brady[5] (Samuel Preston Brady[4], General Hugh Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born November 8, 1844 at Detroit, Mich.; married first, January 2, 1868, Emily Medbery, of Milwaukee, Wis., who died in 1884, without issue; married secondly, October 23, 1889, Margaret H. Radcliff, of St. Catherins, Ontario. He received his education partly at public and largely at private schools, studying Latin and Greek at the Polytechnic Institute, and taking a preparatory course for college under private tutorage. At nineteen years of age he decided to take up a commercial life, gave up his studies and entered the business house of his father, who retired in 1863. His brother, George Nexsen Brady, preceded him in the business, and at twenty-three years of age, he was admitted as a partner. After the death of his father, he with his brother, comprised the firm until 1872, when his brother retired, leaving him to continue the business. The house has been a reliable Building and Mining Supply establishment for seventy-two years, and in its present location for fifty-five years has furthered the interests of the Lake Superior mining trade, and leading the forwarding business connected with the vessel interests, has a wide and unsurpassed reputation. Mr. Preston Brady's business integrity is unlimited. He resides at Detroit. The sword presented to his grandfather, General Hugh Brady, by General Anthony Wayne, is in his possession, and valued highly because of its priceless worth to his illustrious ancestor.

Issue:

i. GEORGE PRESTON BRADY, b. July 31, 1890.

LVII. Samuel Brady[5] (Samuel Preston Brady[4], General Hugh Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born September 25, 1846 at Detroit, Mich; married first, October 3, 1872, Jennie DeForest Howard, born September 12, 1852 at Detroit, Mich., died October 8, 1903, daughter of the late Hon. Jacob M. Howard, U. S. Senator from Michigan, and Catherine A. Shaw Howard.

Samuel Brady received his early education at Detroit, attended the Rensellar Polytechnic Institute at Troy N. Y., from 1865-67, and in the autumn of 1867 went to Frieburg, Saxony, and studied mine engineering at the Royal Saxon School of Mines. He remained there until the spring of 1871. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, and has been at Rockland, Mich., with the Michigan Copper Mining Company as superintendent for six years. He is thoroughly familiar with his line of business, and is an expert in his profession, and successful in his enterprises. Although not a resident of Detroit, he still considers it his home, and is a member of the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian church of that city. He is cultured and progressive, actively engaged and deeply interested in all the pursuits of life. His brilliant mind is brought into play daily, and his achievements are the result of experience and study.

Issue:

i. SAMUEL HOWARD BRADY, b. Oct. 26, 1874; m. June 16, 1903, Florence Johanna Burk, of Detroit, Mich.
ii. HUGH BRADY, b. Mar. 5, 1877; m. Dec. 31, 1903, Margaret Griffin, of Windsor, Ontario.
iii. KATHERINE HOWARD BRADY, b. Dec. 6, 1884, d. May 21, 1887.
iv. CHARLES HAMILTON HOWARD BRADY, b. June 17, 1887, d. Mar .26, 1905.
v. JACOB MERRITT BRADY, b. Oct. 5, 1889.

Samuel Brady married secondly Apr. 27, 1905, Anna Herbel Gamble, born Nov. 25, 1866, at St. Louis, Mo., daughter of Abraham Herbel and Anna Dorothea Herbel.

LVIII. Wallis Brady[5] (Samuel Preston Brady[4], General Hugh Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born February 16, 1850, at Detroit, Mich., died April 27, 1899, at Los Angeles, Cal.; married Sarah J. Hill, born

February 15, 1850, at Detroit, Mich., died September 27, 1890, at Detroit.

Issue:

i. HATTIE CROUL BRADY, b. Oct. 27, 1872, at Detroit, Mich., d. Dec. 29, 1900, at Los Angeles, Cal.

LIX. William Henry Brady[5] (Samuel Preston Brady[4], General Hugh Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born June 11, 1858, at Detroit, Mich., died November 20, 1900, at Detroit; married Alice L. Darnell who died at Detroit October, 1901.

LX. Mary Electus Backus[5], (Mary Laithy Brady[4], General Hugh Brady[3], Mary Quigley Brady[2], James Quigley[1]) was born December 8, 1837, at Detroit, Mich., died March 10, 1867, at Detroit; married on Governor's Island, January 5, 1856, James N. Ward, captain 3rd Infantry, U. S. A., who died December 6, 1858, at St. Anthony, Minn. Captain Ward and his wife are buried in the lot with General Hugh Brady, in Elmwood cemetery at Detroit, Mich.

Issue:

i. ELECTUS BACKUS WARD, b. Dec. 25, 1856, in a commanding officer's house on Governor's Island, N. Y. Harbor, his father having married the commanding officer's daughter, d. Apr. 25, 1891, at Richmond, Va.; m. Dec. 26, 1876, Mary Louise Armor, b. Feb. 12, 1861, at Dayton, Ohio, d. Apr. 16, 1904, daughter of Dr. Samuel G. Armor, president and dean of the faculty of the Long Island College Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y. Electus Backus Ward lived for a time in Georgia, then went to Detroit, Mich., educated by a private tutor, and completed his studies in Europe. He took a course in medicine but on account of ill health discontinued his practice and spent a number of years in travel.

To Electus Backus Ward and Mary Louise Armor Ward were born three children:

i. HUGH ARMOR WARD, b. Oct. 16, 1877, was educated in various private schools in this country and Europe, particularly in Virginia and Brooklyn, N. Y. He took a complete course in mechanical engineering, in the Pratt Institute of Technology at Brooklyn, resides in that city; is a director in several corporations, one of which is the New York Brazing Company; is a member of the Baptist church, in politics a Republican; m. Oct. 16, 1902, in St. Margaret's church, Westminster Abbey, Sara Gilfry, daughter of H. H. Gilfry, Parliamentarian of the U. S. Sen-

ate at Washington, D. C., a resident of Portland, Ore.

To Hugh Armor Ward and Sara Gilfry Ward was born one child:

i. HUGH ARMOR WARD, b. Jan. 26, 1904.

ii. ELECTUS BACKUS WARD, b. Feb. 26, 1879, was educated in private schools in America, and in European institutions, is interested in various business enterprises, and is manager of the New York Brazing Company. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Congregational church, resides in New York City; m. Dec. 5, 1900, Maud Spencer, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Wellington Spencer, of Utica, N. Y.

iii. Son, d. at two years of age.

QUIGLEY COAT-OF-ARMS.

(Kildarry, Co., Donegal, reg. Ulster's Office.)

Arms—Gu, An Orle Ar.
Over all a Bend Erm.
Crest—An Estoile Ar.

Burke.

Symbolism.

Ar. (Silver) Peace and Purity.
Gu. (Red) Military Bravery.
A Bend represented the sword scarf of a Knight.
The bearing of Ermine was a mark of great dignity.
An Orle or border was given as a distinction of honor.
The Estoile or star was an emblem of the goodness of God.

Wade.

The name O'Quigley means "tall heroes."

CHAPTER XI.

ROBERT QUIGLEY AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

b Robert, son of James Quigley and Jeanette Quigley,was born 1744, in Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Penna., near Quigley's Bridge, along the Conodoguinet Creek, died September 1, 1815; married Mary Jacob, born 1745, died July 9, 1821, whose ancestors lived in Wales. Their descendants were Quakers. Her father came to America with the Penns.

He took his wife to his father's home, and father and son worked together to make the fertile fields a source of income, as well as a garden of loveliness. From infancy the son was the companion of his father. Born fourteen years after his parents settled on this wild tract of land, he early learned to wield the axe, fell the forest trees, and follow his father with the plow. In the summertime he harvested the grain, ranked the wood in stacks for winter use, cleared the land of brush and stubble, and built fences, bridges, and laid out roads. Through the short winter days he studied, and with the few books at his command, gained a knowledge of history and Bible truths, committing large portions of scripture. His boyhood days were days of peril, and the dark skin of the savage gleamed from every hiding place. Year after year he heard of blood-thirsty advances in the valley, hundreds falling beneath the blow of the tomahawk, and learned with infant lips to raise the cry of danger, and with the eye of infancy to pick the trail of the savage. Almost as soon as he could shoulder a musket, he was taught its use, as well as its necessity, and struggled with the Indian problem, and fought the dusky braves from childhood until they were under subjection to the white man.

His brother John, who was some years his senior died in 1753, leaving Robert the sole protector of his mother during the absence of his father when serving his country in the Colonial War, after his appointment as ensign in 1756.

The valley was teeming with life and activity. For twenty five years the Scotch Irish had settled within its bounds and with the true hearted thrift and industry of a thousand families, the waste places were filled, and the fields planted with grain. The barren was made fruitful, and the uncultivated tract was changed into a region of beauty. At intervals, the Indians who were driven from their native haunts, returned to their old hunting grounds and fishing streams, with intent to kill, and blood stains along the paths and mountains passes were indicative of the fulfillment of their desires. Not far from the Quigley home was a fort, where the women and children gathered, when the rumor of an attack drove the men to a neighboring hill which commanded a view of the valley for miles around. Friends were slaughtered and houses made desolate, yet the Quigley family and homestead were spared. The log house which sheltered parents and children for so many years was unharmed. Although along the Conodoguinet Creek, where the Indians pushed their canoes and fished, they were only the friendly braves who ventured on shore, and offered terms of peace to the family. Yet always on the alert, Robert Quigley put his hand on his musket many times a day, and never left it unloaded, lest he be surprised. The art of cunning was so well learned by the savage, that the white man was ever on guard.

Robert Quigley was born with the love of country deeply implanted within his bosom, and was commissioned July 31, 1777, lieutenant of the Seventh Company, First Battalion, Cumberland County Militia. His encounters with the Indians and practice in the shooting of game made him a skilled marksman, and during the Revolutionary War many a redcoat fell beneath his unfaltering aim and steady nerve. He fought for freedom, and helped to sever his land and the countrymen from the galling yoke which bound them.

He and his wife were members and regular attendants of the Middle Spring Presbyterian church, which his parents were instrumental in organizing. Many members who were

compelled to ford the creek, were irregular in their attendance, the stream at times being impassable, but not having the inconvenience of crossing the creek, he and his family were rarely absent from worship.

They sat under the preaching of the Rev. John Blair who succeeded Rev. Thomas Craighead, Rev. Robert Cooper from 1765 to 1805, and Rev. John Moody D. D. who began his pastorate in 1805 and continued in charge of the congregation for fifty years. Their neighbors and friends attended the same church, and the Sabbath was a day of pleasant reunion as well as a season of worship. In the early days of the settlement, a peaceful frame of mind was not enjoyed by the worshiper, for the fear of an Indian outbreak was the prevailing thought in each heart, but gradually their outrages subsided, and muskets were no longer stacked at the church door, nor did the anxious eyes of the family as they returned to the home scan the horizon for a flame or a curl of smoke, that might be the last of what was once their fireside, built by their hands.

Robert Quigley was a strong character, upright and honorable in business transactions, on whose judgment the settlers depended, realizing that they could rely on his candor and wise decisions. He was a man of few words, but they were justly and agreeably uttered. Not harsh of speech, his kindly manner drew all men unto him, and his gentleness made him a favorite with children. Refined and courteous, he considered the welfare of others his chief pleasure. He laid for his children the foundations of sterling, influential characters, and aided by his wife, he possessed a home in which glowed the most devoted affection, and to which friends and neighbors came with the greatest delight. Their children were all born in the old homestead. "Gentle of speech but absolute of rule" they taught their sons and daughters to respect and obey their wishes in all things.

Robert Quigley died six years before his wife.

His will is dated November 8, 1814 and probated September 23, 1815, three weeks after his death. It reads as follows:

"Joseph and John shall pay from their shares, funeral expenses of self and wife. My wife Mary shall have one feather bed, one bedstead, and clothing for bed, curtains

and warming pan, one chest of drawers, one small trunk she had when married, table and chairs sufficient for use, cupboard and furniture, and whole of kitchen furniture, two milch cows, one horse and saddle, said articles to be at her disposal. She shall have one room in the east end of the house, with a chimney made in said room, to have privilege of the kitchen and part of the cellar for her real use, to have access to go and come in any part of the mansion farmhouse, and to be kept in sufficient firewood. Joseph and John to support their mother during life. If wife should leave house or room, Joseph and John are to pay her yearly twenty-five pounds, she having right to take movable property with her. To son James 350 pounds, to four daughters Eleanor, Jennet, Dinah and Mary 600 pounds equally divided between them. The balance of estate to Joseph and John." The balance of the estate was valuable, and the farm land yielded a lucrative income. The property consisted of more than the usual number of outbuildings, a log house of one and a half-stories in height, which was one of the first dwellings erected in the valley, and 400 acres of land. The original house was replaced by a brick house in 1842 and has descended from father to son, and is still in the possession of the family. It did not stand on the exact site of the present building, where the road from Newville to Newburg branches into a road to Shippensburg and Middle Spring, but nearer the creek. Near the mansion house was a clover mill which stood on the bank of the Conodoguinet Creek until 1860, when it was torn down and not rebuilt. It was erected by Robert Quigley, and at his death constituted part of his estate. To this mill neighbors brought their grain, and it became quite a business center.

For years the fording near the mill was the best place to cross the creek. About the year 1826 or 1828 a covered bridge was made to span the stream, which is still known as Quigley's Bridge. Two miles north west, lies Newburg, which was incorporated at an early date. In 1810, John, son of Rev. Robert Cooper D. D., organized and established a school at that place, known as Hopewell Academy. The public road from Newville ran in front of the Quigley home, over the bridge, on to Newburg, and the students coming and going, and the continuous travel every day, made the

life of the family less monotonous than many of the settlers who lived in more isolated districts. The Cumberland Valley Railroad runs seven miles distant, and the mail is still carried over the route to Newburg from Newville. Though the old bridge stands, strange eyes look from the house near by for the carrier, for inherited and owned by descendants of Robert Quigley, it is occupied by tenants.

Among the early generations of the family, blue eyes, brown hair, and strong vigorous constitutions predominated. A mixture of red hair and brown eyes was noticeable in some of the children of Robert Quigley, and is seen in descendants until the present day. He was large, powerfully built, while his sister Mary Quigley Brady was small, active, and full of vivacity. Brother and sister were devoted to each other. Although nine years older than Robert, she was his companion in childhood as well as his counselor. Between them sprang a deep affection,which did not decrease with years and distance to separate them. With less height than is accorded to the majority of women, but an indomitable will, she braved dangers and difficulties unknown to the feminine heart of later days. Her brother had a warm, affectionate spirit, and with his wife and children, was an ideal husband and father, who contributed largely to their comfort and provided bountifully for their temporal needs. Not wealthy, they had ample provision for all necessities, stock and fine horses, with their acres of land in good condition, their home furnished with the conveniences of primitive times.

Within a radius of fifty miles were one hundred families of Scotch Irish birth and blood, who were congenial, and gave to society an element of refinement and culture. The visits of friends were not numerous until after the Revolutionary War. When peace was declared and the Indians subdued, neighbors became more sociable and exchanged pleasant intercource. Hospitality was more generally extended and social functions brought kindred and acquaintances in closer contact, which warm attachment continues to this day amongst the members of the Quigley House. Robert Quigley and his wife are buried in the Middle Spring Presbyterian graveyard.

Issue:

2. i. JAMES QUIGLEY, b. Nov. 8, 1770; m. Grizelda McKinney.
3. ii. ELEANOR QUIGLEY, b. June 12, 1772; m. David McKinney.
4. iii. JENNET QUIGLEY, b. June 6, 1774; m. James Rodgers.
4. iv. DINAH QUIGLEY, b. Feb. 6, 1776; m. Major Joseph McKinney. (See McKinney line.)
5. v. MARY QUIGLEY, b. Apr. 5, 1778; m. David Bell.
vi. AGNES QUIGLEY, b. Aug. 8, 1780.
6. vii. JOSEPH QUIGLEY, b. Apr. 1, 1783; m. Mary Sharp.
7. viii. JOHN QUIGLEY, b. Feb. 18, 1785; m. Sinai Hamil.

II. James Quigley[3], (Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1]) oldest child of Robert Quigley and Mary Jacob Quigley, was born November 8, 1770 in Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Penna., near Quigley's Bridge, died November 6, 1822, at Warren, Ohio; married March 31, 1795 Grizelda McKinney, born 1777 near Newburg, Penna., died June 30, 1844 at Warren, Ohio, daughter of Thomas McKinney and Jane Bigham McKinney. They were neighbors, members of the Middle Spring Presbyterian church, married by Rev. Samuel Wilson D. D., pastor of the Big Spring Presbyterian Church at Newville, Penna., prior to 1805; their children were baptized by the Rev. Robert Cooper, D.D. and those born after that date by Rev. John Moody, D. D., pastors at Middle Spring. After marriage they lived at Shippensburg, Penna., until 1810, when they removed to Warren, Ohio, became identified with the Presbyterians there, and are buried in the cemetery at that place. The inscription on the gravestone of the ancestress is quaintly inscribed "Graselda," instead of our modern spelling.

Esteemed, beloved as citizens and friends, earnest in all the pursuits of life, they filled their days with useful deeds and efforts to benefit humanity.

James Quigley and his sisters Eleanor and Dinah married into the same McKinney family.

Issue:

8 i. JANE QUIGLEY, b. Nov., 1796; m. Harris Ewalt.
9. ii. ROBERT QUIGLEY, b. Jan. 11, 1798; m. 1st, Eviline ———; 2nd, Sarah Mason.
10. iii . JOSEPH QUIGLEY, b., 1799; m. Eleanor Bunton.
11. iv. THOMAS QUIGLEY, b. Dec. 14, 1800; m. Eliza M. Graham.
12. v. GEORGE WASHINGTON QUIGLEY, b. Nov. 12, 1802; m. Elizabeth Parvin.

vi. MARY QUIGLEY, b. 1807, d. Oct. 12, 1881, at Warren, Ohio; unmarried.

13. vii. ELEANOR QUIGLEY, b. 1809; m. David Gilbert.

III. Eleanor Quigley[3], (Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1]) oldest daughter of Robert Quigley and Mary Jacob Quigley was born June 12, 1772 in Hopewell township, Cumberland Co. Penna., near Quigley's Bridge, died September 16, 1825 at Strasburg, Penna.; married October 19, 1797 David McKinney, born May 27, 1767 near Newburg, Penna., died June 4, 1835 at Strasburg. (See pages 28-56).

Issue:

i. MARY McKINNEY, b. July 16, 1798; m. Andrew McElwain.

ii. JANE McKINNEY, b. Nov. 21, 1799; m. Robert McFarlane.

iii. LIBERTY McKINNEY, b. May 7, 1801; m. 1st, Michael Greer; 2nd, Wiliam McCrea.

iv. THOMAS ANDREW McKINNEY, b. Oct. 12, 1803; m. Jane Rachel Glenn.

v. ELEANOR McKINNEY, b. June 25, 1806; m. James Gilmore.

vi. DINAH McKINNEY, b. June 25, 1808; m. Dr. William Rippey Stewart.

vii. Son, d. in infancy, May 8, 1811.

viii. LYDIA BELL McKINNEY, b. Sept. 5, 1813; m. Robert Williamson McFarlane.

IV. Jennet Quigley[3] (Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1]) second daughter of Robert Quigley and Mary Jacob Quigley was born June 6, 1774 in Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Penna., near Quigley's Bridge, died October 14, 1823; married April 19, 1798 James Rodgers born January 9, 1775 a few miles from the Quigley homestead, between the Bridge and Newburg, died September 10, 1831. In the will of Robert Quigley, the name of his daughter is mentioned as Jennet, while on her tombstone it is Jane, and she was thus called by her family and friends. James Rodgers was the son of Richard Rodgers who was born 1733, died September 16, 1804; married 1771 Rachel Denny, born 1748, died April 1, 1812. They had seven children, William, James, Margaret, Frances, Andrew, Rachel and Denny.

From the Scotch clan of Rodgers sprang a race of people unexcelled in exemplary traits of character and christian

graces, with courteous bearing, and gentle, aristocratic faces. They sought no height of distinction in social, political, or religious life, yet their superiority gave them precedence everywhere and at all times with their fellowmen in intellectual, civil, and ecclesiastical affairs. In society they were leaders in hospitality. They were owners of large tracts of land. From their abundance the poor were enriched, and every worthy cause received a lavish contribution. Benevolence sprang from warm hearts, full of generous impulses. Nowhere were kindly interest in friends, and substantial assistance more graciously given, nor courteous, unselfish love more tenderly extended. After the death of their parents, their sons and daughters continued to live near Newburg until 1833, when they removed to Springfield, Ohio. James Rodgers and his wife were members of the Middle Spring Presbyterian church, and are buried in the graveyard at that place.

Issue:

14. i. RICHARD RODGERS, b. Nov 13, 1799; m. Alice Greene.
15. ii. MARY RODGERS, b. Aug. 2, 1801; m. Isaac Ward.
iii. RACHEL RODGERS, b. Nov. 15, 1804, d. Feb. 21, 1895, at Springfield, Ohio; unmarried.
16. iv. DR. ROBERT RODGERS, b. Sept. 24, 1807; m. Effie Harrison.
17. v. WILLIAM RODGERS, b. Dec. 29, 1809; m. Sarah Harrison.
vi. ELEANOR RODGERS, b. May 13, 1812, d. Aug. 19, 1823, near Newburg, Penna.; unmarried.

James Rodgers married secondly May 11, 1826 Jane Linn born August 6, 1793, near Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., died July 9, 1860 at Springfield, Ohio, daughter of James Linn and Grizelda Linn, who lived eight miles north of Shippensburg, and are buried in the Middle Spring Presbyterian graveyard. After the death of her husband, Jane Linn Rodgers removed with her two boys to her father's house, where she remained until after the death of her parents. She then made her home in Shippensburg until 1850, when she went to Mt. Joy, Penna., and spent a few years, and later lived at Springfield.

Issue:

18. i. REV. JAMES LINN RODGERS, b. May 5, 1827; m. Hettie Burd Cochran.

19. ii. ANDREW DENNY RODGERS, b. Apr. 17, 1830; m. Eliza Griscom Sullivant.

V. Mary Quigley[3] (Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1]) fifth child of Robert Quigley and Mary Jacob Quigley, was born April 5, 1778, in Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Penna., near Quigley's Bridge, died September 21, 1838; married David Bell, born 1773, died October 1, 1833.

They had no children, but adopted a son William Bell born 1818, died June 25, 1838. They lived, died and are buried at Warren, Ohio.

VI. Joseph Quigley[3] (Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1]) seventh child of Robert Quigley and Mary Jacob Quigley, was born April 1, 1783, in Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Penna., near Quigley's Bridge, died June 8, 1868; married June 9, 1808, Mary Sterrett Sharp born 1786, died March 12, 1853, daughter of James Sharp and Mary Sterrett Sharp, who lived two miles south of Quigley's Bridge. At the time of his marriage, Joseph Quigley took his wife to his father's house, which was the original log house on the bank of the Conodoguinet Creek. His children were all born in the old home, which was occupied by him not later than 1841, when he erected a brick dwelling house for his family. Not on the site of the old, which was built near the stream, it was built to the south west and more inland. The four hundred acre tract of Quigley land surrounded the house on each side, and was not divided until after the death of Joseph Quigley.

In early life and when in the prime of manhood, he had a full, broad shouldered physique, of medium height, with a kind, earnest face, and bright blue eyes. In later years, when his body lost its vigor, his vision became dim and he was almost blind. He made his home with his son David, and day after day for several years, he walked back and forth from there to the home of his son James, which was near by. His eyes refused to allow him to read. He enjoyed the society of his family, and spent his declining days in conversation with them and his friends, or in driving over his farm, and knew every hill and furrow on it.

He was a warm hearted, affectionate son of the House of Quigley, generous, genial, unprejudiced, and mild. For miles around he was known for his thoughful generosity,

and consideration of the feelings of others. He had a high sense of honor, and used his influence for good. He was an interested listener, a smooth, pleasing talker, with a well modulated voice, every accent of which, was full of gentle kindness and tenderness. Always willing to lend a helping hand, he and his wife were the means of doing great good, and kept many hearts from breaking, as well as extending aid to the poor and needy.

She was full of animation and vivacity, a thoroughly capable woman, a devoted wife and mother, with a disposition calculated to bring happiness to others, because of the brightness in herself. They were members of the Middle Spring Presbyterian Church, and are buried in the graveyard at that place.

Issue:

20. i. MARY QUIGLEY, b. Mar. 5, 1809; m. Jesse Kilgore.
ii. JAMES ALEXANDER QUIGLEY, b. Oct. 19, 1810, d. young.
21. iii. ROBERT QUIGLEY, b. Jan. 24, 1812; m. Eleanor Brown.
22. iv. JOHN QUIGLEY, b. Oct. 10, 1813; m. 1st, Eleanor McCune; 2nd, Martha Jane Bard Breckenridge.
23. v. MARGARET JANE QUIGLEY, b. Feb. 6, 1815; m. James Sterrett Sharp.
vi. JOSEPH QUIGLEY, b. May 30, 1816, d. July, 1833; unmarried.
24. vii. ELEANOR QUIGLEY, b. Feb. 5, 1818; m. John Brown.
25. viii. JAMES SHARP QUIGLEY, b. Jan. 20, 1820; m. Elizabeth Clark Hemphill.
ix. WILLIAM QUIGLEY, b. Oct. 6, 1824, d. young.
26. x. AGNES QUIGLEY, b. Aug. 14, 1825; m. William Orr.
xi. ISAAC ANDREW QUIGLEY, b. Feb. 3, 1828, d. Mar. 29, 1888; unmarried.
27, xii. DAVID GRIER QUIGLEY, b. Nov. 13, 1830; m. Cynthia Jane Hemphill.
xiii. Child, d in infancy.

VII. John Quigley[3] (Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1]) youngest child of Robert Quigley and Mary Jacob Quigley, was born February 18, 1785 in Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Penna., near Quigley's Bridge, along the Conodoguinet Creek, died December 26, 1847; married Sinai Hamil of Virginia, died January 12, 1852 aged 66 years. He owned and lived on a farm of three hundred acres near Shepherdstown, Va. He was blind for some years prior to his death. He had one daughter Lucy, who married James W. Strider, and to them were born two children who

died in infancy. Lucy Quigley Strider inherited the farm from her father, who left a horse to his nephew John Quigley, and twenty dollars apiece to his nieces "the McKinney girls." Lucy died in 1850, and a short time afterwards, her husband was thrown from his horse and killed. Her will bequeathed the half of her farm to her husband, the other half to the heirs of her father's brother Joseph, silver spoons and two silver cake baskets valued at sixty dollars apiece to her cousin Mrs. Agnes Quigley Orr. The farm was sold after the war, and the heirs to one half were cheated out of twenty one hundred dollars. Mr. Strider was married twice, and his share of the estate probably descended to the children of his first wife. Mrs. Orr did not recieve her legacy. She and her father visited her uncle in Virginia in 1847. He bore the title of Captain. It may have been his by actual service, but we have no proof of his claim or record of his military career. He and his wife died at their home near Shephrdstown, and are buried in the cemetery at that place.

VIII. Jane Quigley[4] (James Quigley[3], Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1]) oldest child of James Quigley and Grizelda McKinney Quigley, was born November 1796 near Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., died October 16, 1861; married 1820 Harris Ewalt of Pittsburg, Penna., born July 5, 1796, died March 7, 1829 at Pittsburg. He was a merchant, closely identified with the business and financial interests of his city, and ably assisted in its growth and development. His early death, at the age of thirty three years, left his widow with two small children, seven dying in infancy. With her little family she went to the home of her husband's father, Samuel Ewalt, and lived with him until his death. She was a noble, self sacrificing mother, bringing up her children in the doctrines of the Presbyterian faith. Animated and full of vigor, her brave endurance of adversity was a sure passport to the affection of her friends, who were devoted to her. She was lovable and beloved, and deeply sympathetic, sharing the joys and sorrows of those around her, as though personally affected by them. Although saddened by her early loss, she allowed no grief to mar the happiness of her home. She is buried beside her husband at Pittsburg.

Issue:

i. ANNA HARRIS EWALT, b. Dec. 25, 1821; d. Jan. 26, 1869; m. Dec. 12, 1839, George W. Irwin, b. Aug. 3, 1810, at Pittsburg, Penna., d. Oct. 10, 1888, at Philadelphia, Penna., fourth child of Boyle Irwin, who came to America from Ireland in 1798, settled at Pittsburg, and married Eliza McCully, only child of Maj. George McCully, an officer of the Revolution closely associated with General George Washington, and one of the original members of the "Society of the Cincinnati." George W. Irwin was in business with his father at the time of his marriage, resided at Pittsburg until 1865, and removed to Philadelphia, where he lived until death. His wife was baptized, married, and buried by Rev. Richard Lea. She was a Presbyterian, strong in the faith, endowed with a generous, unselfish disposition, open to friendliness and extending it to others, her life was spent in furthering the affectionate intercourse of her family, and in the discharge of duty. She was rich in the attractions of body and mind, with a dignified ease of body and manner, a soft intonation of speech, exquisite taste, and a heart overflowing with loving kindness. No one could leave a nobler record. Her afflictions were borne with fortitude and resignation. She lived heart to heart with her family, and her death was a personal loss to each of them.

To George W. Irwin and Anna Harris Ewalt Irwin were born nine children:

i. Son, b. Jan. 15, 1842, d. Jan. 24, 1842.

ii. CHARLES HARRIS IRWIN, b. Aug. 23, 1843; m. Dec. 18, 1872, Caroline Townsend, b. Oct. 9, 1843, at Port Elizabeth, N. J., daughter of Charles Townsend and Sallie B. Stratton Townsend, d. Oct. 5, 1903, in New York City, where her husband resides. He has been connected with railroad enterprises since early manhood. He enlisted July 11, 1862, in the 9th Pennsylvania Reserves, for three years. In the action at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862, he was wounded, and was discharged Feb. 20, 1863, on account of his injury.

To Charles Harris Irwin and Caroline Townsend Irwin were born two children:

i. CHARLES TOWNSEND IRWIN, b. Sept. 27, 1873; m. Lola Funkhauser.

ii. JANE BELL IRWIN, b. Sept. 1, 1875; m. Jan. 15, 1896 Edson Burr Schock, b. June 10, 1871.

To Edson Burr Schock and Jane Bell Irwin Schock was born one child:

i. EDSON IRWIN SCHOCK, b. Jan. 8, 1897.

iii. JANE EWALT IRWIN, b. Nov. 27, 1845; m. June 11, 1872, William Arthur Bell, b. May 23, 1842,

at Reading, Penna., d. Mar. 28, 1881, at Philadelphia, Penna., son of Judge Samuel Bell and Louisa Bowman Bell. He was interested in the business connections of the Reading Railroad, and for ten years previous to his death, he held a position with that company. He was a man of charming, genial manner, and magnanimous disposition, whose loyalty and efficiency in business won for him the confidence of those around him.

To William Arthur Bell and Jane Ewalt Irwin Bell was born one child:

i. WILLIAM WEBB BELL, b. Aug. 22, 1873, He was educated in Philadelphia, Penna., and studied for two years with tutors in Switzerland, Germany and France, and has been in the Eastern office of the Illinois Central Railroad in New York City for a number of years.

iv GEORGE McCULLY IRWIN, b. July 8, 1848; m. Feb. 2, 1870, Lucy C. Graff.

To George McCully Irwin and Lucy C. Graff Irwin were born two children:

i. LOUIS GEORGE IRWIN, b. Aug. 18, 1871.

ii. HAROLD DeWITT IRWIN, b. Jan. 1, 1877.

v BOYLE IRWIN, b. Apr. 27, 1851; m. Feb. 5, 1870, Annie Hallowell, b. Sept. 12, 1851, at Philadelphia, Penna., daughter of Eli Hallowell, a Quaker, and Eliza Ann Talmage Hallowell. He is superintendent of the Pullman Company, resides at Philadelphia, Penna.

To Boyle Irwin and Annie Hallowell Irwin were born four children:

i. GEORGE HALLOWELL IRWIN, b. Oct. 10, 1870; m. Nov. 3, 1897, Annie Rose Crocker.

To George Hallowell Irwin and Annie Rose Crocker Irwin were born two children:

i. INFANT, b. Aug. 29, 1898, d. Aug. 31, 1898.

ii. GEORGE HALLOWELL IRWIN, b. Aug. 9, 1899.

ii. ANNA EWALT IRWIN, b. Apr. 2, 1874; m. Apr. 24, 1905, John Taylor Loomis.

iii. HALLOWELL IRWIN, b. Nov. 27, 1879, enlisted as a private in Battery A, Pennsylvania state troops, Spanish-American War, and was discharged with the battery when the troops were withdrawn from Porto Rico.

iv. BOYLE IRWIN, b. Apr. 7, 1887.

vi. RICHARD EWALT IRWIN, b. July 25, 1853.

vii. JAMES IRWIN, b. Dec. 25, 1856; m. June 8, 1882, Florence Ridenour, was educated in Philadelphia, Penna., and Lititz, Penna., and has

held a position in the post office at Washington, D. C., for a number of years.

To James Irwin and Florence Ridenour Irwin were born two children:

i. HELEN MILLER IRWIN, b. July 24, 1883.

ii. MORRIS EWALT IRWIN, b. Dec. 31, 1886.

viii. HARRIS EWALT IRWIN, b. Feb. 8, 1859; m. and resides at Philadelphia, Penna.

ix. ADDISON MOWRY IRWIN, b .Apr. 16, 1863; m. Jan. 10, 1888, Carrie Dunlap Suaman, b. Mar. 24, 1866, at Allegheny, Penna., daughter of George W. Suaman and Ella D. Sauman. He completed his education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and resides at Pittsburg, Penna., where he holds a position as bank officer.

To Addison Mowry Irwin and Carrie Dunlap Sauman Irwin was born one child:

i. MOWRY ADDISON IRWIN, b. Oct. 16, 1888.

ii. JAMES QUIGLEY EWALT, b. June 5, 1823, d. young.

iii. SAMUEL EWALT, twin, b. Apr. 24, 1824, d. young.

iv. JOHN EWALT, twin, b. Apr. 24, 1824, d. young.

v. HENRY EWALT, twin, b. July 27, 1825, d. young.

vi. SAMUEL EWALT, twin, b. July 27, 1825, d. young.

vii. ELISHA POPE EWALT, b. Nov. 15, 1826, d. young.

viii. RICHARD L. EWALT, b. Nov. 6, 1827, d. Sept. 26, 1863; unmarried.

ix. HARRIS EWALT, b. Nov. 19, 1828, d. young.

IX. Robert Quigley[4] (James Quigley[3], Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1]) oldest son of James Quigley and Grizelda McKinney Quigley, was born January 11, 1798 near Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., died in 1849 from an attack of cholera. He removed with his parents to Warren, Ohio, in 1810. With his sister Jane and his brother Joseph, he united with the church at Warren by certificate, therefore their first connection was probably with the Middle Spring Presbyterian Church, near their old home in Pennsylvania. The Church Manual at Warren contains the following record: "Eviline, first wife of Robert Quigley died July 25, 1829." He married secondly, Sarah Mason born October 3, 1813, died December 25, 1855.

She was a thoroughly conscrated woman, devoted to christian work, and a faithful wife and mother. Her husband was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church at Warren. In 1849 he started to California and became ill before he reached his destination. His death occurred at Independence, Missouri, where he is buried. They had five children, only one of whom reached the age of womanhood.

Issue:

i ANNA MASON QUIGLEY, b. Nov. 5, 1841 at Warren, Ohio, d. Mar. 13, 1875, at Pittsburg, Penna., in the suburb of East Liberty; m. May 18, 1865, Rev. John Gillespie, D. D., a native of Scotland. After the death of her parents she left her childhood home at Warren, and with her sister Lucy was taken into the family of a venerable aunt, Mrs. Abigail Hartford, widow of Dr. Thomas Hartford, of Pittsburg, who established her residence in Washington, Penna., in the spring of 1857. She received a full course of instruction in the Washington Female Seminary. She was received into the communion of the First Presbyterian church of Washington, Dec. 19, 1862. Immediately following her marriage, she removed to East Liberty, where she spent the ten years of her married life. She was intelligent, thoughtful and affectionate, and an exemplary character. Her constitution was delicate, and her death was the result of a prolonged decline of health. She is buried in the Allegheny cemetery. Her husband, Rev. John Gillespie, D. D., was born Feb. 26, 1839, at Haddington, a suburb of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he received his early education. When fourteen years of age he was brought to the United States, and after suitable preparation entered Washington and Jefferson College, from which he was graduated with high honor in the class of 1862. After leaving college he received his theological education at the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Penna., during which course he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of St. Clairsville. After his graduation from the seminary, he was at once called to the position of assistant pastor in the Presbyterian church of East Liberty, where he remained seventeen years. In 1882 he was called to the Westminster church of Elizabeth, N. J., and after a pastorate of four years he was elected to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, as secretary, in which capacity he served for thirten years. He was called to the work not only with a view to his ability, but to the keen interest and zeal he cherished for missions while yet a pastor. He won the esteem of his colleagues and of the entire board, by his eminent fidelity, genial spirit, and sincere devotion to the cause he espoused. He was remarkable for his unfailing courtesy, never forgetful of the feelings of others. It is said, "his courtesy appeared on all occasions like the central spark of light in the diamond, which shines from every angle. It appeared in his beautiful domestic life as well as in the earnest discussions of the board, and it characterized his missionary letters, and his public addresses." In 1891 he was sent to visit some of the important missions of the board, especially those of India, but he went by way of China and Japan, in which places he made brief visits.

As a pastor he was beloved. "He was faithful to every trust, and had that sweetness of life which only comes from the triumph of grace within the heart. I do not think there ever lived a man to whom one would more quickly go in the hour of trouble, or at whose hand one would receive a sweeter welcome or more helpful comfort." He was also a man among men, a friend in prosperity or adversity, who brought cheer and light into every gathering where he met with his people. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Wooster University. He died Feb. 16, 1899, at Elizabeth, N. J., at the age of sixty years. Services were held in Elizabeth, on the 18th and in the East Liberty Presbyterian church on the 20th, in commemoration of his life and work. He is buried beside his wife and two infant children in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburg, Penna. He was twice married.

To Rev. John Gillespie, D. D., and Anna Mason Quigley Gillespie were born four children:

i. LUCY HARTFORD GILLESPIE, b. July 2, 1866, d. July 27, 1866.

ii. REV. GEORGE ELLIOTT GILLESPIE, b. Aug. 1, 1867, at Pittsburg, Penna., attended Washington and Jefferson College one year, was graduated from Princeton College in 1889, concluding his theological education there in 1892. His first charge was Cream Ridge, N. J.,then the Bedford Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, N. Y., from which charge he went to Port Jervis, N. Y.; m. Nov. 10, 1892, Lillian DeEtta Runyon, b. Sept. 18, 1873, at New Brunswick, N. J., daughter of Jephthah Runyon and Ellen V. Field Runyon. At this date they reside at Coatesville, Penna., where Rev. Gillespie successfully ministers to the Presbyterian congregation.

To Rev. George Elliott Gillespie and Lillian DeEtta Runyon Gillespie were born three children:

i. ELLEN LILLIAN GILLESPIE, b. July 11, 1894.

ii. JOHN RUNYON GILLESPIE, b. June 20, 1898.

iii. JANE GILLESPIE, b. Jan. 5, 1903.

iii. THOMAS HARTFORD GILLESPIE, b. Sept. 9, 1868, at Pittsburg, Penna. Educated in Pittsburg and Elizabeth, N. J., he began his business career at seventeen years of age, and is now auditor of the Standard Steel Car Co., at Pittsburg, in faith a Presbyterian, in politics a Republican; m. Apr. 20, 1897, Minnie Magoffin Howard, b. July 29, 1869, at Allegheny, Penna. daughter of William N. Howard and Katharine Wotring Howard, reside at Allegheny.

To Thomas Hartford Gillespie and Minnie Ma-

goffin Howard Gillespie were born two children:
i. KATHARINE HOWARD GILLESPIE, b. July 27, 1900.
ii. WILLIAM DONNER GILLESPIE, b. Oct. 24, 1903.
iv. ROBERT QUIGLEY GILLESPIE, b. May 16, 1870, d. Sept. 20, 1870.
Rev. John Gillespie, D. D., married secondly, Matilda L. Paulson, by whom he had two children:
i. ELIZABETH PAULSON GILLESPIE; m. P. W. CRANE.
ii. J. CHALMERS GILLESPIE.
ii. LUCY EVELINA QUIGLEY, b. May 2, 1843, d. Oct. 16, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
iii. MARY QUIGLEY, b. Nov. 14, 1846, d. young.
iv. ROBERT MASON QUIGLEY, twin, b. Apr. 17, 1849, d. in infancy.
v. THOMAS HARTFORD QUIGLEY,, twin, b. Apr. 17, 1849, d. in infancy.

X. Joseph Quigley[4] (James Quigley[3], Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1]) second son of James Quigley and Grizelda McKinney Quigley, was born 1799 near Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., died 1865 at Austin, Texas; married Eleanor Bunton who died at Bowling Green, Ky., daughter of John Bunton and Desha Bunton. After the death of their mother, her children were taken by their grandmother on the maternal side, to Franklyn, Ky., and made their home with her, at that place and in Texas. Joseph Quigley remained with his brother in Louisville, Ky. until after the close of the Civil War, when he joined his children in Texas, and died soon after he reached them. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. He is buried at Austin, Texas.

Issue:

i. ELIZA BUNTON QUIGLEY, b. Feb. 17, 1837, d. Aug. 30, 1884, at Kansas City, Mo., buried at Austin, Tex.; m. Aug. 18, 1855, Seth Mabry, b. July 10, 1831, at Jackson, Tenn., son of Evans Mabry and Sarah Trigg Mabry. He served through the Civil War, on the Confederate side, and was promoted to the rank of captain.
To Seth Mabry and Eliza Bunton Quigley Mabry were born three children:
i. EVANS MABRY, d. in infancy, buried at Austin, Tex.
ii. ELLA MABRY, b. July 2, 1859; m. Sept. 24, 1879, Walter Gallatin Mellier, b. Jan. 12, 1859, at St. Louis, Mo., attended Princeton University, and is interested in the real estate business in

Kansas City, Mo., where he has resided since 1881. In politics he is a Democrat, and in faith he and his family are members of the Episcopal church.

To Walter Gallatin Mellier and Ella Mabry Mellier were born two children:

i. MABRY MELLIER, b. July 28, 1880; m. Oct. 21, 1903, Jessie Lathrop, b. Mar. 30, 1882, daughter of Gardiner Lathrop and Eva Grant Lathrop, of Kansas City, Mo. He is manager for the Armour Packing Company at Los Angeles, Cal.

ii. WALTER GALLATIN MELLIER, b. Oct. 24, 1887, d. Feb. 24, 1888.

iii. JOSEPH MABRY, d. in infancy, buried at Austin, Tex.

ii. BETTIE QUIGLEY, d. young.

iii. JAMES QUIGLEY, d. young.

XI. Thomas Quigley [4] (James Quigley[3], Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1]) third son of James Quigley and Grizelda McKinney Quigley, was born December 14, 1800 near Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., died January 3, 1864 at Louisville, Ky., married January 2, 1827 Eliza M. Graham, born June 26, 1806, at Versailes, Ky., died July 29, 1885 at Louisville, Ky., daughter of Alexander Graham and Anne Graham.

At the age of ten years he removed with his parents to Warren, Ohio, thence to Pittsburg in 1813, in 1821 to Kentucky, Hopkersville, Russelville, Bowling Green, and in 1854 to Louisville, where he spent the remainder of his life. He made the trip from Pittsburg to Louisville on a flat boat, even that tedious mode of transit, preferable to the journey by horse and wagon.

He became identified with almost every enterprise in the city. His superior judgment and financial ability won for him the admiration of his fellow men, and by those with whom he was associated in the banking business, he was considered one of the best financiers in the state. His benevolent spirit enabled him to use his wealth to great advantage. He was especially helpful to young men, to whom he extended the most courteous kindness, and gave the conscientious advice of one who was alive to all public endeavors. Mild and gentlemanly in bearing, with a personal magnetism and charm of manner, he was enriched with the sincere affection of the poor in his city, as well as

those in more influential walks of life. He was zealous in all good works, and the purity of his career and christian living, were sources of inspiration to all with whom he came in contact. His financial aid was appreciated in the building and management of the Nashville railroad. All beneficiary objects received his substantial support.

He was a staunch friend of the union, and worked with untiring zeal for her cause during the War of the Rebellion. He had slaves, the last one tenderly cared for by his family, until her death in 1900. During the entire struggle, he had charge of many soldiers and regiments of both armies in Louisville. He was warmly attached to his family, and made frequent visits to his relatives in Pennsylvania and Ohio. His wife lived from the age of six months at Bowling Green, until the time of her removal with her husband and family at Louisville. At Bowling Green Thomas Quigley was engaged in the tobacco business, and was in early manhood, as in later life, genial and rich in the qualities which contributed to make him useful, and gave him a strong unwavering affection for the people of his state, which was reciprocated, and in whose loyalty he had every reason to believe was truth and sincerity.

He was not only a public benefactor and promoter of education, but a firm believer in the beauty and comfort of a happy home life, the welfare and happiness of the members of his household his constant aim and consideration.

He was connected with many industries, political and social institutions.

He was a valued, philanthropic business man, in whom was reposed implicit confidence and faith.

He died suddenly of paralysis. The day of his death a Louisville paper contained the following:—"Mr. Quigley was one of the best citizens of Kentucky. He was quiet, unassuming, yet one of the most public minded men in the state. He was always alive to everything that could promote prosperity or the welfare of the people. They owed to him a large portion of the gratitude that is due to the building and running of the Nashville railroad. In all financial matters he was a tower of strength. He was one of the best financiers that Kentucky has produced. Throughout the

struggle against the Rebellion he was one of the most zealous friends of the union. The state and the city deeply, profoundly feel this irreparable loss. Time, the consoler, only can assuage this private and public sorrow."

He was a member of the United States Christian Commission and the Executive Committee of the Kentucky Branch, held a meeting on the ninth of January 1864, six days after his death, adopted and published the following resolutions. He was Treasurer of this Branch.

"Whereas, in the providence of God, our beloved brother and fellow laborer, Thomas Quigley, Esq., fell asleep in Jesus on the third day of January, leaving a large place vacant in his family circle, the church of which he was a member, and the very wide circle of his acquaintance; and whereas in his death the country has lost one of its most loyal friends and supporters, (whose very name was a tower of strength in all financial matters), and as this loss has come upon us at a time when we were just on the point of reaping a rich harvest from his influence; therefore,

Resolved, first, That we bow in deep sorrow and humble submission to that inevitable Providence that has removed from us such an efficient co-laborer.

Second, That we recognize in this great and untimely loss to the country, and especially to the Christian Commission, a call from on high to redouble our energies in pushing forward this great wave of humanity and religion; and we do earnestly implore divine guidance in selecting one who may be a worthy successor of our beloved brother.

Third, We tender our heart felt sympathy to the family and relatives of the deceased in this visitation of Providence upon them, and we earnestly commend them to that rich grace of our merciful heavenly Father, which alone can bestow upon them an equivalent for the loss they have sustained.

Fourth, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and also to the secular and religious papers of this city for publication.

S. EDWARD HARDY, Chairman.
ISAAC RUSSELL, Secretary."

His death occurred during the Civil War. Although his life in Louisville covered a period of only ten years, he was

respected and beloved as few men have been, and his place was difficult to fill. The evidences of his charitable spirit and tokens of his generosity remain as memorials to him.

Members of his family reside at Louisville still, and the most pleasing courtesy is extended in his home, and the breach made by his death is felt alike by young and old in his circle of friends. He and his family were members of the Presbyterian Church, he a ruling elder for many years. On his children has fallen his mantle of generosity, and the graces which nature and gentle birth bequeath to descendants.

Issue:

i. JAMES ALEXANDER QUIGLEY, b. Apr. 24, 1828, d. Aug. 15, 1830.

ii. MARY AMANDA QUIGLEY, b. May 6, 1830, d. Apr. 1, 1891, at Louisville, Ky.; m. Oct. 9, 1849, Henry Clay Morton, b. Jan. 18, 1819, at Lexington, Ky., where he spent his boyhood. He was a prominent banker, interested in all public enterprises, resided at Louisville during the years of his active career, and d. July 25, 1892, at Lexington.

To Henry Clay Morton and Mary Amanda Quigley Morton were born seven children:

i. ELIZA QUIGLEY MORTON, b. Aug. 12, 1850, d. Jan. 23, 1903, in New York City; m. Oct. 26, 1875, Edward Stanley Bowman, b. at Harrodsburg, Ky., lived after marriage at Louisville, Ky. where he was engaged in the wholesale coffee business, and continues the same as a wholesale broker at Indianapolis, Ind.

To Edward Stanley Bowman and Eliza Quigley Morton Bowman were born four children:

i. BELL QUIGLEY BOWMAN, b. Sept. 27, 1876; m. June 21, 1899, John Ralph Emery, b. July 9, 1876, in Baltimore, Md., educated at the New York Military Academy and Johns Hopkins University. He is a wholesale chemist in Baltimore.

To John Ralph Emery and Bell Quigley Bowman Emery were born two children:

i. ELISE BOWMAN EMERY, b. Mar. 22, 1900.

ii. JOHN MORTON EMERY, b. July 25, 1901.

ii. JOHN MORTON BOWMAN, b. Jan., 1879, d. 1880.

iii. EDWARD STANLEY BOWMAN, b. Oct. 23, 1882; m. Sept. 21, 1902, Marion Zell, of Baltimore, reside at Detroit, Mich.

To Edward Stanley Bowman and Marion Zell Bowman was born one child:

i. MARION LUCYLLE BOWMAN, b July 31, 1903.

iv. HENRY MORTON BOWMAN, b. Mar. 11, 1886.

ii. JOHN HITE MORTON, b. Sept. 4, 1852, d. July 31, 1879.

iii. THOMAS QUIGLEY MORTON, b. Oct., 1855, d. Oct., 1866.

iv. HENRY CLAY MORTON, b. May 4, 1857, d. July 16, 1857.

v. HARRIETT QUIGLEY MORTON, b. Nov. 22, 1859, d. June 23, 1897; m. Aug. 28, 1879, James Speed, a lawyer, son of James Speed, Attorney General under President Lincoln.

To James Speed and Harriett Quigley Morton Speed were born three children:

i. NELLIE MORTON SPEED, b. June 24, 1880.

ii. HARRIETT QUIGLEY SPEED, b. Mar. 12, 1883; m. June 29, 1904, Charles Wesley Spaulding, reside at Caro, Mich.

To Charles Wesley Spaulding and Harriett Quigley Speed Spaulding was born one child:

i. AMY HARLAN SPAULDING, b. June 9, 1905.

iii. JACK McCOMB SPEED, b. Aug., 1885, d. Sept., 1885.

vi. ELLEN CHURCHILL MORTON, b. Oct. 12, 1861, d. June 30, 1896; m. Dec. 23, 1883, Henry Harlan, resided at Louisville, Ky.

To Henry Harlan and Ellen Churchill Morton Harlan was born one child:

i. AMY LANE HARLAN, b. Mar. 13, 1884; m. Feb. 16, 1895, Grey Haynes, reside at Owensboro, Ky.

vii. LEWIS RODGERS MORTON, b. Oct. 4, 1866, d. Jan. 21, 1871.

iii. WILLIAM EUGENE QUIGLEY, b. Oct. 25, 1832, d. June 14, 1841.

iv. LAURA BELL QUIGLEY, b. Nov. 26, 1834, resides at Louisville, Ky.

v. EDWARD PAYSON QUIGLEY, b. Jan. 21, 1837, d. Sept. 8, 1865, in New York Ciy; m. Dec. 1, 1858, Frances Inglis Elston, b. Feb. 28, 1841, d. June 15, 1902, at Louisville, Ky. He entered Yale College at an early age, and completed his education at the University of Virginia. He was in the banking house of his father, and after his death was deeply interested in the settlement of his vast estate. For more than a year he labored to judiciously adjust the affairs of his extensive business, and his absence in New York for a few days previous to his death, was the first relaxation from his arduous duties. He was just and magnanimous, a positive character, yet so mildly consid-

erate in the enforcement of his opinions, that his friends cherished the most affectionate devotion for him. Warm hearted and impulsive in his attachments, he lost no opportunity to praise and commend the pleasing qualities and achievements of those in whom he was interested. He claimed and was shown the most profound respect for one so young, and his career foretold success, when at the age of twenty-eight years he suddenly died. His wife was left an orphan, was reared in the home of an aunt and uncle, Dr. and Mrs. Humphrey, of Danville, Ky., and was married there.

To Edward Payson Quigley and Frances Inglis Elston Quigley were born four children:

i. MARTHA POPE HUMPHREY QUIGLEY, b. Oct. 15, 1859; m. Sept. 9, 1879, Dr. Andrew Leight Monroe, b. Apr. 4, 1856 at Louisville, Ky., son of Judge Andrew Monroe and Julia Bull Monroe. He was educated at Gambier, Ohio, received his medical course at Hahneman College, Philadelphia, Penna., and began the practice of medicine in Danville, Ky., in Apr., 1879. In 1882 he removed to Birmingham, Ala., where he resided until October, 1885, since then he and his family have made Louisville their home. Dr. Monroe has been dean of the Southwestern Homeopathic College ever since its organization, and is at the head of the profession in his state,

To Dr. Andrew Leight Monroe and Martha Pope Humphrey Quigley Monroe were born six children:

i. FANNIE QUIGLEY MONROE, b. June 13, 1880, d. Nov. 7, 1889.

ii. JULIA BULL MONROE, b. Mar. 23, 1882.

iii. EDWARD HUMPHREY MONROE, b. Oct. 26, 1883.

iv. ANDREW LEIGHT MONROE, b. Jan 27, 1886, d. Nov. 2, 1889.

v. MARY WINSTON MONROE, b. Oct. 29, 1890, d. Nov. 19, 1892.

vi. PATTIE MAY MONROE, b. Mar. 20, 1896.

ii. ELIZA GRAHAM QUIGLEY, b. Nov. 5, 1860; m. Oct .22, 1885, Bethel B. Veech, b. Apr. 12, 1861, son of Richard Veech and Mary Nichols Veech, the latter a direct descendant of Priscilla and John Alden. He was educated at Centre College, Danville, Ky. He and his family reside on a beautiful blue grass farm called Greyholt, two miles from the city limits of Louisville. Around the spring on the place was an old fort in which his great-grandfather was born. He formerly raised fine horses, and for some years has been vice president of the United States Trust Company.

To Bethel B. Veech and Eliza Graham Quigley Veech were born three children:

i. ELSTON VEECH, b. Oct. 8, 1886.

ii. ELEANOR DUPEE VEECH, b. Aug. 19, 1891, d. June 28, 1903.

iii. MARY NICHOLS VEECH, b. Apr. 16, 1896, d. Apr. 17, 1896.

i. MARIA ELSTON QUIGLEY, b. Aug. 21, 1863; m. Sept. 16, 1887, Hector Lewis Johnson, b. Oct. 23, 1853, at Lexington, Ky. They have lived successively at Birmingham, Ala., Kansas City, Mo., where three of their children were born, in Birmingham a second time, and New York City, where Mr. Johnson has a position with the Standard Oil Company at Newark, N. J., and is extensively engaged in its interests.

To Hector Lewis Johnson and Maria Elston Quigley Johnson were born four children:

i. LEIGHT MONROE JOHNSON.

ii. FANNIE INGLIS JOHNSON.

iii. ADDISON IRWIN JOHNSON.

iv. PATTY QUIGLEY JOHNSON.

iv. EDWARD PAYSON QUIGLEY, b. Aug. 31, 1865; m. June 11, 1890, Fannie Cullom, b. Dec. 21, 1868, at Mobile, Ala., daughter of Smith Cullom and Sallie Robinson Cullom. Her girlhood days were spent in Montgomery, Ala., the birth place of her mother, who was the daughter of Daniel Robinson, one of the pioneer merchants of the capital city. Her father was a banker in Montgomery, whither he removed from Tennessee, the place of his birth. Edward Payson Quigley was educated at Petersburgh, Va., and the School of Technology, at Boston, Mass. On Nov. 17, 1886, he removed from Louisville, Ky., where he was born and spent his early life, to Birmingham, Ala., where he is a title examiner in the Land Department of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and a noble representative of the house of Quigley.

vi. HARRIETT ELIZA QUIGLEY, b. Apr. 16, 1839, resides at Louisville, Ky.

vii. EUGENIA THOMAS QUIGLEY, b. Oct. 27, 1841, d. Sept. 17, 1904, at Louisvile, Ky., at the home of her sisters on Fourth avenue, with whom she made her home; m. Nov. 2, 1865, Rev. John Crittenden Young, b. Feb. 14, 1841, at Danville, Ky., d. July 29, 1885, near the home of his birth and childhood. He was a grandson of John J. Crittenden, state senator and governor of Kentucky, educated at Centre College, Ky., of which his father was president for twenty-seven years. After his graduation he went to Louisville and filled the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian church, whose pastor, a celebrated southern clergyman, removed to Canada during the war. At

its close he returned, and Rev. Young accepted a call to the Hancock Street Presbyterian church. Later in life he went back to Danville and labored as an evangelist, without a regular charge. He was also a lecturer and writer, well known throughout the state as a man of literary talents and achievements. His death took place nineteen years previous to that of his wife.

To Rev. John Crittenden Young and Eugenia Thomas Quigley Young were born two children:

1. HALLIE QUIGLEY YOUNG, b. Mar. 29, 1867, d. Oct. 8, 1903; m. Oct. 9, 1894, Lieutenant H. S. Whipple, U. S. A.

ii. CRITTENDEN CLARKE YOUNG, b. Apr. 11, 1872, was educated at Danville, Ky., engaged in the newspaper business, and is at present interested in the coffee, sugar and tea trade at Louisville, Ky., where he resides.

viii. ELLEN QUIGLEY, b. Mar. 18, 1844, d. Feb. 21, 1868; m. Dec. 6, 1867, E. H. Semple, of St. Louis, Mo. No issue.

ix. CORINNE ADELE QUIGLEY, b. July 7, 1846; m. Dec. 6, 1871, George Crittenden Watson, b. Aug. 28, 1846, at Frankfort, Ky., son of Dr. Edward Howe Watson and Sarah Lee Crittenden Watson. After his marriage his family resided at Frankfort until 1879 when they removed to Chicago, Ill., and eleven years later to Caro, Mich. The three winters following they spent in Washington, D. C. He was well established in the railroad business and influential in its enterprises. After many years of successful interest in and promotion of railway traffic, he retired from that field of commerce to engage in the real estate business, in which he enjoys the good fellowship of his patrons, and is esteemed and worthy of the confidence reposed in him.

To George Crittenden Watson and Corinne Adele Quigley Watson were born seven children:

i. THOMAS QUIGLEY WATSON, b. Oct. 12, 1872; m. Mar. 18, 1901, Minerva Bell Patton, of San Francisco, Cal., where they reside.

ii. EDWARD HOWE WATSON, b. Sept. 28, 1874.

iii. BELL QUIGLEY WATSON, b. Mar. 29, 1876; m. Mar. 4, 1903, Thomas Allen Boteler, b. Aug. 5, 1875, at Taylorsville, Ky., descended from the Allen and Owen families of Kentucky and Virginia, and of the Boteler family of Virginia, who are direct descendants of Charles Wilson Peale. They reside on their beautiful farm called Venture, near Eminence, Ky., which is ideal in its situation and surroundings, a charming southern home.

To Thomas Allen Boteler and Bell Quigley Watson Boteler was born one child.

i. HENRY WATSON BOTELER, b. Oct. 25, 1904.
iv. WILLIAM PHYTHIAN WATSON, b. Aug. 11, 1878.
v. GEORGE CRITTENDEN WATSON, b. May 20, 1880, practicing law at Port Huron, Mich.; m. Feb. 4, 1905, Irene Watson.
vi. ELEANOR QUIGLEY WATSON, b. Nov. 4, 1881.
vii. ROBERT ALEXANDER WALLER WATSON, b. Feb. 19, 1884.

x. LUCIEN GRAHAM QUIGLEY, b. July 7, 1850, removed with his parents to Louisville, Ky., in 1854, was graduated from the male high school in 1867, and traveled extensively in European countries; m. Sept. 5, 1871, Mary Brent Haggin, of Louisville, b. Jan. 15, 1854. He is engaged in the banking business in that city.

To Lucien Graham Quigley and Mary Brent Haggin Quigley were born six children:

i. SUE BRENT QUIGLEY, b. June 21, 1872; m. Aug. 20, 1891, Archibald Kelly Bates, a resident of Louisville, Ky., and manager of the National Casket Company.

To Archibald Kelly Bates and Sue Brent Quigley Bates were born three children:

i. MARY BRENT BATES, b. Sept. 5, 1892.
ii. ARCHIBALD KELLY BATES, b. Apr. 5, 1894, d. Nov. 10, 1895.
iii. HELEN MAY BATES, b. June 13, 1896.

ii. EVA QUIGLEY, b. Nov. 8, 1873.
iii. MARY MORTON QUIGLEY, b. Apr. 5, 1875, d. June 10, 1875.
iv. THOMAS QUIGLEY, b. July 8, 1879, was educated at Louisville, Ky., a graduate of the Manual Training School; m. June 19, 1901, Sarah Ingram, daughter of Frank Ingram, descended from one of the oldest Louisville families; held a position with the Stewart Dry Goods Company in that city until 1902, when he accepted a position with the Columbus Dry Goods Company, at Columbus, Ohio, where he resides.
v. BRENT HAGGIN QUIGLEY, b. Sept. 30, 1881, a graduate of the Male High School at Louisville, Ky., studied civil engineering and is with the Illinois Central Railroad Company in the engineering department.
vi. ELIZABETH ARNOLD QUIGLEY, b. Nov. 4, 1883.

xi. EVA QUIGLEY, b. Jan. 2, 1853, d. May 26, 1867.

XII. George Washington Quigley[4] (James Quigley[3], Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1]) fourth child of James Quigley and Grizelda McKinney Quigley, was born November 12, 1802 near Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., died September 27, 1851 at Harts Grove, Ohio; married

September 20, 1832 at Warren, Ohio, Elizabeth Parvin, born June 22, 1812, died June 19, 1889.

When eight years of age he removed with his parents to Warren, where he lived until his marriage, after which he took his wife to Morgan township, Ashtabula Co., Ohio. In 1846 they went to Harts Grove, and lived there until death. They were intelligent, upright citizens, respected and admired for their many sterling qualities, thoroughly worthy of the confidence reposed in them. Affectionate in family life, beloved by friends and neighbors, they are still borne in remembrance by many who cherished their friendship. They united with the Presbyterian church of Morgan township, which was removed to Rock Creek village, and is now the Congregational church. They are buried in the old graveyard at that place.

Issue:

i. JAMES HARRIS QUIGLEY, b. Aug. 9, 1833; m. Nov. 12, 1861, Elizabeth McKinney. reside at Harts Grove, Ohio.

To James Harris Quigley and Elizabeth McKinney Quigley were born four children:

i. GILBERT QUIGLEY, b. Mar., 1863; m., 1891, Nellie Hubbard who d. in 1893, leaving one son, George Washington Quigley, b. 1893. Gilbert Quigley married secondly, 1895, Anna Smith.

To Gilbert Quigley and Anna Smith Quigley were born two children:

i. EDEN QUIGLEY, b. 1897.

ii. MILDRED QUIGLEY, b. 1900.

ii. CLAYTON QUIGLEY, b. Aug. 1865.

iii. VERNON QUIGLEY, b. 1869, d. 1872.

iv. LUELLA QUIGLEY, b. 1872, d. 1881.

ii. NANCY QUIGLEY, b. Dec. 27, 1835; m. May 5, 1858, William H. VanPelt, reside at Great Bend, Kan.

To William H. VanPelt and Nancy Quigley VanPelt were born three children:

i. GEORGE QUIGLEY VAN PELT, b. May 5, 1859; m. Jan., 1883, Ida Griswold.

To George Quigley Van Pelt and Ida Griswold Van Pelt were born two children:

i. WILLIAM HENRY VAN PELT, d. in infancy.

ii. LOUIS EDWIN VAN PELT, b. 1888.

ii. JOHN EDWIN VAN PELT, b. Mar. 1868.

iii. WILLIAM HENRY VAN PELT, b. Jan. 1875.

iii. MARY GRAZILDA QUIGLEY, b. Mar. 1, 1838; m. Apr. 9, 1864, Erlend Morgan, reside at Harts Grove, Ohio.

THE MIDDLE SPRING PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE LOWER GRAVEYARD AT MIDDLE SPRING.

To Erlend Morgan and Mary Grazilda Quigley Morgan were born four children:
i. CLARANCE LEE MORGAN, b. July 24, 1865.
ii. WILLARD PARVIN MORGAN, b. Nov. 22, 1869.
iii. CLARA MORGAN, b. Sept. 27, 1871; d. Sept. 15, 1902; m. Apr. 17, 1896, Raymond Gordon.
To Raymond Gordon and Clara Morgan Gordon was born one child:
i. ESTHER ELIZABETH GORDON, b. Jan. 12, 1897.
iv. EDITH MARY MORGAN, b. July 26, 1877.
iv. ELIZABETH QUIGLEY, b. Dec. 27, 1839.
v. Son, b. Sept. 18, 1850, d. Oct. 4, 1850.

XIII. Eleanor Quigley[4] (James Quigley[3], Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1]) was born in 1809 near Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., and was the seventh and youngest child of James Quigley and Grizelda McKinney Quigley, died February 17, 1875 at Warren, Ohio; married September 10, 1834 Daniel Gilbert born 1795 at New London, Conn., died October 15, 1859 at Warren, Ohio.

At the age of three years, she removed with her parents to Warren, and there met and married Daniel Gilbert. She was a bright, fascinating woman, who made her home a center of attraction for her family and friends. She was an amiable, consecrated christian worker in the Presbyterian Church, eager to help others, devoted in her attachments, a housewife of exquisite taste and neatness, systematic in the management of her domestic affairs, thoroughly capable to direct, competent to advise, and was beloved by all with whom she was associated. Her intelligent conversational power and her keen grasp of situations and amusing episodes, made her the happy possessor of a contented and pleasing disposition, and she spent her life in a state of peaceful tranquility.

When a young man, her husband went to the Western Reserve. He was a man of dignified bearing, had a sense of humor which showed not only in his conversation but in a merry twinkle in his eyes. In early life he was a merchant, but in later years, retired to his farm just outside the city limits of Warren. He and his wife are buried at Warren.

Issue:
i. SARAH JANE GILBERT, b. June 15, 1835, at Warren, Ohio, d. Feb. 2, 1861, at Warren, Ohio; m. Oct. 7,

1858, Henry Adams, b. Apr. 29, 1835, at Warren, Ohio, was engaged in the banking business, d. Feb. 20, 1863, while in the army at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

To Henry Adams and Sarah Jane Gilbert Adams was born one child:

i. LUCY M. ADAMS, b. Sept. 9, 1860, lived at Warren, Ohio, until after her marriage, Apr. 7, 1881, to Henry M. Richards, when they removed to New York City and resided for a number of years, after which they returned to Warren, Ohio, where she died. Her husband resides at Spokane, Wash.

To Henry M. Richards and Lucy M. Adams Richards were born two children:

i. HARRY M. RICHARDS, b. Feb. 22, 1882, resides at Spokane, Wash.

ii. SETH RICHARDS, b. Jan. 1, 1884, resides at Spokane, Wash.

ii. DANIEL GILBERT, b. Apr. 12, 1837, at Warren, Ohio, d. Apr. 12, 1854, at Warren, Ohio.

iii. MARY ELIZA GILBERT, b. Sept. 26, 1840, at Warren, Ohio, d. Dec. 5, 1859, at Warren, Ohio.

iv. ELLEN GILBERT, b. July 24, 1843, at Warren, Ohio; m. June 28, 1871, Charles King Delin, b. Apr. 2, 1844, at Howland, Trumbull Co., Ohio, educated at Warren, Ohio, and Pittsburg, Penna., lived at Warren after his marriage, where he was a prominent and influential merchant for a number of years, and d. May 7, 1875.

To Charles King Delin and Ellen Gilbert Delin were born two children:

i. MARY ELEANOR DELIN, b. Feb. 13, 1873; m. May 2, 1900, John Hulin Nelson.

ii. JENNIE GILBERT DELIN, b. Nov. 19, 1874.

v. BISHOP C. GILBERT, b. Mar. 10, 1846, d. Oct. 20, 1868.

XIV. Richard Rodgers[4] (Jennet Quigley Rodgers[3], Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1],) was born November 13, 1799 in Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Penna., between Quigley's Bridge and Newburg, died August 15, 1871 at Springfield, Ohio; married July 30, 1844 Alice Greene of Newton, Sussex Co., N. J., born December 9, 1815, died November 21, 1886 at Scranton, Penna.

He with his brothers and sisters lived for two years after the death of their father, on the Rodgers farm, where members of the family lived for two generations. In 1833 they removed to Springfield, where they resided until death. They were identified with the Presbyterian church. After some years the congregation increased to such an extent, that it was necessary to make a division. The original was

known as the First Church, and the mission to which the Rodgers family were charter members, and were instrumental in organizing and sustaining was called the Second Church, with which their descendants have been connected.

Richard Rodgers had extensive lime kilns and stone quarries at Springfield and was postmaster there for four years. He was an ambitious, enterprising citizen. His highly cultured abilities, mental, physical and moral, found abundant opportunity for useful service in the city to which he devoted his energies in his business career. His unprejudiced opinions, his scrupulous integrity, and unbounded interest in the development of the commercial status of his state, rendered his terms of office, acceptable to the citizens and agreeable to him. To every worthy cause, to every charitable institution, he gave his assistance, mentally and financially, and aided all movements for purity in civil affairs. He favored no law which did not promote good. His life was a series of generous benefactions to all with whom he was associated in business, political and social relations. When Springfield was in its infancy, and during its growth, he was untiring in his endeavors to further its resources, and he lived to see it become a flourishing city.

He was well known, and his memory is cherished by many friends, to whom he was steadfast and loyal in his devotion, whose friendship was of priceless value. He still lives in their hearts. His wife was twice married. She married secondly September 16, 1874 James Blair of Scranton, and had no children by this marriage.

During her life in Springfield, she was actively engaged in church work. She was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and was President and Treasurer of the Ladies Aid Society during the Civil War. As a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton, she rendered efficient service. She was President and one of the Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless, until her health failed and she was obliged to resign. She was universally esteemed and admired, interested and capable in all lines of charities, giving largely to the poor and suffering. She raised many to higher and better things. Bright and sympathetic, she smoothed many of the rough places for those around her.

Issue:

i. JAMES DENNY RODGERS, b. Dec. 20, 1846, d. Apr. 11, 1847.

ii. GEORGE GREENE RODGERS, b. Aug. 9, 1848; m. Apr. 24, 1884, Sarah Bacon, b. May 26, 1856, a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster. He was educated at Hartsville, Penna., was for many years a partner in the manufacturing business in Springfield, Ohio, and is now proprietor and manager of his extensive establishment, a member of the Third Presbyterian church.

To George Greene Rodgers and Sarah Bacon Rodgers were born two children:

i. ALICE RODGERS, b. Jan. 25, 1885.

ii. LOUISE RODGERS, b. July 26, 1886.

iii. RACHEL ELLEN RODGERS, b. July 18, 1852, d. Apr. 5, 1864.

XV. Mary Rodgers[4] (Jennet Quigley Rodgers[3], Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1]) was born August 2, 1801 in Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Penna., between Quigley's Bridge and Newburg, died August 10, 1878 at Springfield, Ohio; married April 1, 1823 Isaac Ward, born October 2, 1796 near Portsmouth, Scioto Co., Ohio, died April 3, 1863 at Springfield, Ohio. His parents William Ward and Polly Harrison Ward were married in Pennsylvania, October 31, 1793, removed to Ohio soon after, settled near Portsmouth, where Isaac Ward their second son was born. His father was drowned while crossing the Ohio river in a small boat, and his uncle, John Harrison, went from Dauphin Co., Penna., to his sister, and took her family on the backs of two horses to Pennsylvania with him. Isaac Ward settled near Newburg, in the immediate vicinity of the Rodgers homestead, married, and engaged in the Woolen Manufacturing business. His health became impaired and after his removal with his wife, child, and the Rodgers family to Springfield, Ohio, in 1833, he was not actively identified with any business affairs, although he made investments in land, owned a farm, and opened the stone quarry, which his grandson Isaac Ward Frey now owns. His old home farm has been for many years within the corporate limits of the city, a part of its enterprising development. He was of the highest type of character, both as a citizen and a christian gentleman. He wrote a beautiful hand, and made a study of the Bible, was well versed in its truths, and noted many comments on paper, expressive of his thoughts.

He was self educated, and his good judgment and counsel were relied upon by business friends throughout his life. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church, and his house was an abiding place for all visiting ministers, who were given all the comforts of home.

He and his wife united by certificate from the Middle Spring Presbyterian Church in Pennsylvania with the First Presbyterian Church at Springfield, and with the rapid growth in members and demands for a larger house of worship or another organization composed of a number of the First Church adherents, were among the charter members of the Second Church, which soon increased in size and became as prosperous and well established as its parent. Mary Rodgers Ward and her husband were consecrated to christian work. For many years she was actively engaged in the Sunday School, and had charge of the infant department, to which she devoted her time and energy. She was bright and attractive to children, and her labor was more than compensated by their faithful attendance, growth in knowledge, and affection for her. She was a leader in church movements. No effort was too great nor discouragement too strong to quench her interest in all that pertained to the furtherance of the cause which engrossed her mind, and in which she had abundant success.

In social life, she was beloved, and in her home she was lavish in her hospitable entertainments. No one left her presence without deriving benefit from her sunny nature. She possessed a genial cordiality of manner, and a warm hearted personality, which interested and charmed those with whom she was associated. Her generosity and kindness knew no bounds. Those in distress and grief unburdened their sorrows, those in need, received bountiful assistance. Sympathetic and gentle with those whom fortune did not favor, she had a retinue of friends, on whom she bestowed loving charities. She had a finely equipped mind, unbiased and fully developed.

Firm in her conviction of right and wrong, she chose the path of the just, and her example was an incentive to renewed effort and zeal on the part of many who otherwise may have faltered.

The magnetism of her presence was felt by the sick and

the dying, to whom her ministries were tender and helpful. Those who knew her best, loved her most. She was a true, noble woman in every sense of the word and from every standpoint.

She lived to the age of seventy seven years, forty five of which were spent at Springfield, Ohio.

She had one daughter, to whom she gave the name of her mother Jane Quigley, which has descended throughout all branches of the Quigley family.

Issue:

i. JANE QUIGLEY WARD b. Oct. 15, 1831 in Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Penna., d. Apr. 12, 1881 at Springfield, Ohio; m. July 8, 1851 George Henry Frey, b. Dec. 19, 1825 at Philadelphia, N. Y., son of Samuel C. Frey and Susan Calhoun Frey. He received his early education at Brockville, Ontario. He read law at Canton, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1847, locating at Springfield where he practiced law and later was connected with the development of telegraphy, elected President of the Cincinnati and Sandusky Telegraph Company in 1852, and so continued until 1859, when the company was absorbed by the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1854 he became one of the owners of "The Springfield Republic" a local Republican newspaper, and was one of its editors and chief proprietors until 1861, when he became interested and engaged in the quarrying of stone and the manufacturing of lime, which business he followed until his retirement in 1889. He served in the Civil War. In 1856 he was appointed one of the delegates to the convention of February the twenty-second, at Pittsburg, for the purpose of organizing the Republican party. He was also a delegate to the first Republican National Convention, which was held at Philadelphia June the nineteenth of the same year. Since that time he has been active and influential in affairs political and local, and even at an advanced age is interested in all that pertains to the growth of the city of Springfield, and maintains his place in the hearts of the people, to whom he has been a sincere helper. In church relations he and his wife were Presbyterian, she having been baptized by Rev. John Moody D. D., pastor of the Middle Spring Presbyterian church, in Cumberland Co., Penna., and united with the First Church and later with the Second Church at Springfield. She labored zealously in christian work, and to all charitable institutions and objects she gave generously, and aided and encouraged all such by her active interest. She was domestic in her tendencies, a devoted wife and mother, making her home and family, her first thought

and care, leaving nothing undone that would contribute to their pleasure or comfort. She entertained hospitably and her friends were devoted to her. She was a consecrated christian, a helpful companion. Her heart was full of tender love for those around her. Her manner was graceful and unassuming as it was dignified and gracious. With a life wholly given to kindness, she died at the age of fifty years, leaving a precious memory to those she loved.

To George Henry Frey and Jane Quigley Ward Frey were born twelve children:

i. ISAAC WARD FREY, b. Nov. 22, 1852; m. Oct. 6, 1874, Anna M. Wilson, b. July 7, 1855, at Cadiz, Ohio, only daughter of William W. Wilson and Nancy Wilson. His early education was received in Springfield, Ohio, and completed at a military academy in Massachusetts. He is a Presbyterian, a Republican in politics, interested in real estate, manufacturing, and other enterprises, and resides at Springfield, Ohio.

To Isaac Ward Frey and Anna M. Wilson Frey was born one child:

i. HELEN WILSON FREY, b. Sept. 28, 1889.

ii. SAMUEL HOWARD FREY, b. Sept. 30, 1854, d. May 20, 1861.

iii. GEORGE HARRISON FREY, b. Aug. 27, 1856; m. June 18, 1885, Belle Mast, b. July 4, 1862, at Keokuk, Iowa, adopted daughter of Phineas P. Mast, the prominent manufacturer of Springfield, Ohio, and one of three sisters, of whom Elizabeth m. Francis B. Loomis, assistant secretary of state in the Roosevelt administration, and Florence, the youngest, m. Charles Kilgore Rodgers, son of Richard Henry Rodgers, of Springfield. George Harrison Frey attended Wittenberg College at Springfield and Wooster University. He has been variously engaged in banks, stone quarries and other industries, and is largely interested in the promotion of electric railway enterprises, resides at Springfield, Ohio.

To George Harrison Frey and Belle Mast Frey were born three children, all of whom reside at Springfield, Ohio.

i. HARRISON MAST FREY, b. Oct. 20, 1886.
ii. JOHN HOWARD FREY, b. Feb. 7, 1891.
iii. PHILIP ROCKEL FREY, b. Mar. 12, 1893.

iv. MARY RODGERS FREY, b. Nov. 2, 1858, d. June 22, 1877.

v. FREDERICK HAMILTON FREY, b. Sept. 30, 1860, d. Feb. 21, 1895, in North Carolina; m. Nov. 9, 1892, Jennie Ward, daughter of an Englishman, who resided at Bellefontaine, Ohio, where his widow lives at this date.

To Frederick Hamilton Frey and Jennie Ward Frey was born one son, who resides with his mother.

i. FREDERICK WARD FREY, b. June 6, 1894.

vi. ALBERT CALHOUN FREY, b. June 14, 1863, resides at Springfield, Ohio.

vii. ROBERT RODGERS FREY, twin of Andrew, b. Jan. 27, 1866; m. Jan. 12, 1888, Bertha Williamson, b. at Middletown, Ohio. He is general manager and assistant treasurer of the Racine-Sattley Manufacturing Company at Springfield, Ill., where he resides.

To Robert Rodgers Frey and Bertha Williamson Frey were born two children:

i. ROBERT RODGERS FREY, b. Dec. 21, 1888.

ii. JANET LOUISE FREY, b. Aug. 3, 1893.

viii. ANDREW BARREN FREY, twin of Robert, b. Jan. 27, 1866, d. Apr. 29, 1881.

ix. SUSAN HOWARD FREY, twin of Richard, b. May 24, 1868; m. Mar. 3, 1893, Samuel P. Molenaer, who died June 18, 1900, at Philadelphia, Penna.

To Samuel P. Molenaer and Susan Howard Frey Molenaer was born one daughter:

i. JANE EMILY MOLENAER, b. Mar. 12, 1894.

x. RICHARD MAURICE FREY, twin of Susan, b. May 24, 1868, d. Aug. 6, 1868.

xi. WILLIAM QUIGLEY FREY, twin of Rachel, b. Oct. 2, 1871, d. Nov. 15, 1872.

xii. RACHEL JANET FREY, twin of William, b. Oct. 2, 1871, d. Feb. 14, 1881.

XVI. Dr. Robert Rodgers[4] (Jennet Quigley Rodgers[3], Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1]) was born September 24, 1807 in Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Penna., between Quigley's Bridge and Newburg, died February 14, 1880 at Springfield, Ohio: married April 10, 1833 Effie Harrison, daughter of General John Harrison and Frances Harrison, born January 8, 1811 at East Hanover, Lebanon Co., Penna., died June 12, 1887 at Springfield, Ohio.

His boyhood was spent in the Cumberland Valley. He studied medicine with Dr. Rankin in Shippensburg, and was a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in the class of 1828. He practiced for one year from 1828 to 1829 at New Hope, Bucks Co., Penna., and removed to his native county at the expiration of that period, and was associated with Dr. Geddes at Newville for a few years. In 1832 he accepted a partnership with Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead at Portsmouth, Scioto Co., Ohio, where he remained until 1833, when he returned to Pennsylvania and was married.

His brothers Richard, William, and sister Mary Rodgers Ward with her husband and child left their old homes in

the east, and went to Springfield, Ohio in 1833 and on July fourth of that year, Dr. Robert Rodgers and his wife joined them, and thereafter lived in the city of their adoption, and he was recognized as a leader in his profession. He soon became established in the practice of medicine at Springfield, and his name was a household favorite in many homes in that city and surrounding country for more than forty years. For almost half a century, he followed his profession with intense earnestness and abundant success. In the early settlement days, he rode miles on horseback, over bad roads, into dangerous districts thinly populated, always bearing with him a cheerful countenance and a pleasant word. The coming of their physician, not only relieved the sick, but proved an eventful occasion to the families in the frontier country, who seldom left home during the winter, and saw and heard little of human life outside their range of vision. Dr. Robert Rodgers was interested in mankind from every point of view, and took with him books and newspapers to households where literature was bought in meagre quantities. He sought to dispense happiness and comfort, and his self sacrificing nature knew no failure. His noble spirit rose above discouragement, and momentary defeat meant renewed endeavor.

He was not satisfied to heal the body, but ministered unto the needs of the soul. He opened every avenue of approach to his patients, to lead them to higher and better things.

In the address made at his funeral service by his pastor Rev. William H. Webb, he said: "He was a christian physician. Many today can testify of his kindness and skill, to whom his memory will always be fragrant, whose name as now will be spoken by them with the greatest veneration and love. But God gave him another place. It was in the church. Connecting himself with the First Presbyterian Church of this city, the year following his coming to Springfield, in 1833, he ever honored his christian profession. He was a man of prayer and faith, and he so commended himself by his piety to his brethren in the church, that soon after the organization of the Second Presbyterian Church twenty years ago, he was chosen as one of

her standard bearers. He was known by his associates in the session as a man of judgment, of a deep religious experience, and was looked up to by all as one worthy of the office he filled." He was an elder in the church until his death, in the First and then in the Second, previously holding the offices of trustee and deacon.

Intellectually brilliant, and possessing in a marked degree that innate refinement and culture which cannot be effaced, he was a true specimen of manhood. His integrity, uncompromising honesty, kindliness, tender outlook on the oppressed and disheartened, won for him the approval and praise of his fellow men. Saving lives by quiet deeds of heroic zeal, quelling disease, daily ministrations in poverty stricken homes, closing the eyes of the dead, giving life to the hopeless—these are the memories that cling to the career of Dr. Robert Rodgers.

He used his talents to the best advantage. He was gifted with a keen sense of his obligation to humanity and strove to meet it as a faithful trust. He was thoroughly alive to all the business enterprises and political problems of his day, and conversant on all popular questions and current topics.

His purity of speech and chaste utterances bespoke a heart in which dwelt no evil or unkind thoughts and desires. Harsh words never passed his lips. Gentle and unassuming, he was a beloved physician and friend.

In his home life he showed the most considerate and affectionate solicitude for his family. His wife embodied all the graces of attractive womanhood. Charming in appearance and manner, she was universally admired. Full of animated dignity and gracious courtesy, she entertained in the most hospitable way, giving her guests the freedom of her home, losing no opportunity to add to their comfort or pleasure, esteeming no means of contributing to their pleasure a sacrifice. She and her husband lived in the enjoyment of unselfish endeavors to bestow kindness and affection on their family and friends. Her soft voice and sweet accent of speech were indicative of her gentleness and amiable disposition. She survived her husband seven years. In 1870 he virtually retired from the practice of his profession, and in 1875 a slight paralysis was the

beginning of a progressive disease which resulted in his death. Their seven children were born at Springfield, and have resided there.

Issue:

i. DR. JOHN HARRISON RODGERS, b. Aug. 19, 1834; m. May 21, 1857, Jane Mitchell Sturgeon, b. Oct. 19, 1836, at Church town, Cumberland Co., Penna., and removed to Carlisle, three miles distant, in 1845, where she was married. She died Oct. 20, 1869. He attended Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and was a graduate in the class of 1853. In March, 1856, he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, twenty-eight years after his father. He immediately commenced practice with him in Springfield, Ohio, and so continued until the retiring of his father in 1870, except during his absence in the army from August, 1861, to December, 1864, when he was for sixteen months assistant surgeon of the 44th regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The remainder of his service he was surgeon of the 104th regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. From 1870 until 1896 he practiced actively. In 1896 he spent six months abroad, and since his return has been engaged with the duties of his profession, though not to such a large extent as previously. Both in and out of his profession he has received honor and distinction. Like all the members of the house of Rodgers, he is a Presbyterian, and in politics a Republican.

To Dr. John Harrison Rodgers and Jane Mitchell Sturgeon Rodgers were born three children:

i. ADDISON STURGEON RODGERS, b. Nov. 15, 1859; m. June 27, 1901, Ann Trig Payne Hargus, b. Sept. 8, 1871, at Carlisle, Ky., reside at Springfield, Ohio.

ii. ROBERT RODGERS, b. Jan. 9, 1866, d. July 14, 1866.

iii. WILLIAM BOWER RODGERS, b. June 26, 1867; m. Apr. 12, 1898, Katharine Hall Pringle, b. Nov. 3, 1871, at Springfield, Ohio. He is engaged with his brother in manufacturing gas and gasoline engines, resides at Springfield, Ohio.

To William Bower Rodgers and Katharine Hall Pringle Rodgers was born one child:

i. JOHN THOMAS RODGERS, b. Aug. 5, 1899.

ii. RICHARD HENRY RODGERS, twin, b. Sept. 23, 1836; m. June 21, 1866, Alice Kilgore, b. Aug. 10, 1842, daughter of Hon. Daniel Kilgore, who was a member of Congress from Steubenville, Ohio, and afterwards the first President of the Pan Handle Railroad, now a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad system. She was

born at Steubenville and died Feb. 12, 1884, at Springfield. Her husband received his education in Springfield, engaged in the manufacturing business for more than thirty-five years, and is a director in the First National Bank of his city. Since 1903 he has been retired from active business. His extensive farms engage a large portion of his time and attention. He resides at Springfield, Ohio. z

To Richard Henry Rodgers and Alice Kilgore Rodgers were born three children:

i. CHARLES KILGORE RODGERS, b. Aug. 28, 1867, d. Oct. 27, 1902, at Springfield, Ohio; m. Mar. 3, 1896, Florence Mast, of Springfield, Ohio, b. Sept. 22, 1871, d. Apr. 26, 1901, at Tucson, Ariz.

To Charles Kilgore Rodgers and Florence Mast Rodgers was born one child:

i. RICHARD MAST RODGERS, b. Dec. 16, 1896.

ii. ROBERT SINCLAIR RODGERS, b. July 9, 1874; m. June 5, 1900, Edith Anne Winwood, b. Nov. 16, 1874, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He is general manager of the American Seeding Machine Company, and resides at Springfield, Ohio.

To Robert Sinclair Rodgers and Edith Anne Winwood Rodgers was born one child:

i. ALICE KILGORE RODGERS, b. Aug. 4, 1904.

iii. EFFIE STANTON RODGERS, b. Aug. 12, 1876, d. Jan. 15, 1881.

iii. ISAAC WARD RODGERS, twin, b. Sept. 23, 1836, resides at Springfield, Ohio, and is engaged in the manufacturing business.

iv. FRANCES RODGERS, b. Dec. 30, 1838, resides at Springfield, Ohio.

v. JANE ELLEN RODGERS, b. 1840, d. 1843.

vi. JAMES GODMAN RODGERS, b. Aug. 14, 1843; m. Oct. 5, 1893, Ella Mary Ryerson, b. Jan. 23, 1856, at Bloomingdale, N. J., d. July 9, 1899, daughter of Martin John Ryerson and Mary Conklin Ryerson. Her ancestor, Martin Ryerson, came to this country in 1646 from Amsterdam, Holland, and settled near Flatbush, Long Island. Her husband received his education in Springfield, and Princeton University, a graduate in the class of 1867, is a Presbyterian, a Republican, formerly in the banking business, now retired from active business, and resides at Springfield, Ohio.

To James Godman Rodgers and Ella Mary Ryerson Rodgers were born two children:

i. FRANCIS RYERSON RODGERS, b. Sept. 7, 1894.

ii. ELEANOR RODGERS, b. Aug. 20, 1896.

vii. SARAH ELIZABETH RODGERS, b. May 9, 1847, d. Dec. 16, 1892.

THE UPPER GRAVEYARD AT MIDDLE SPRING.

XVII. William Rodgers[4] (Jennet Quigley Rodgers[3], Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1]) was born December 29, 1809 in Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Penna., between Quigley's Bridge and Newburg, died January 19, 1894 at Springfield, Ohio; married April 13, 1841 Sarah Harrison, daughter of General John Harrison and Frances Harrison of Pennsylvania, and sister of Effie Harrison, the wife of Dr. Robert Rodgers.

Not far from the Conodoguinet Creek, bounded on the north by the Kittatinny mountains, was the Rodgers homestead, where William was born and spent the first twenty years of his life. The peaceful quiet of the country was not alluring to the active brain and body of the young man. "Far from the maddening crowds ignoble strife," he did not find the energetic thrift and enterprise for which he hungered. With the prospect of greater advantages and a wider field in the business world, and with the encouraging account of prosperity in the west, which his brother Robert gave after the year he spent along the river at Portsmouth, Ohio, he decided, with his sister and brothers to leave the old home in Pennsylvania. The remainder of his life of eighty five years he passed in Springfield. His love for the scenes of his boyhood was genuine and beautiful, and though separated by distance and ever changing events, he remembered the friends and haunts of his youth. His warm hearted manner and cordial greeting were as much a part of his personality, as his true gentlemanliness of life and speech.

In Springfield was a vigorous throng of men, actively engaged in laying the foundation of a city, giving their strength and energy to make it what it has proved to be—commercially, morally and artistically—one of the finest and most attractive business and residence cities in the United States, its beauty and industrial zeal largely due to the determination and cooperation of the early pioneer settlers. Good, reliable, intelligent men they were, with no false pride of place or station, with practical views and persistent effort which knew no retreat.

To this eager, ambitious multitude William Rodgers joined his keen perception of facts, clear judgment, thorough discrimination and estimate of trade and enterprise.

He was interested in rural life and owned a farm. To the Dry Goods business he gave his attention and was successful in its pursuit, though for a number of years prior to his death he was not actively engaged in mercantile transactions.

He was strictly honorable in all business affairs, strong in defense of the right, upheld the good in humanity and denounced evil in all things. His name, and kind, thoughtful manner are remembered by many friends who received from his hand the most gracious consideration. He was a consistent member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and one of her charter members. In her doctrines he was rigid, and in his views thoroughly Calvanistic. He was true to her standards, and he was a power for good in the church and community. His life was long and useful.

His business career brought him in contact with people who had the most profound respect for him and esteemed him above his fellow men. Upright, and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, he sought to benefit those about him, and they learned to depend upon him and his wise decisions, and loved him for his true manliness and worth.

His wife, who was born in Lebanon Co., Penna., was attractive in manner, with a bright, happy disposition. Her loveliness of person and character were ideal. She was a wife in whose companionship her husband found every wish gratified, and in whose society her friends lingered with delight. She was full of lively, gladsome thoughts and imparted the warmth and brightness of her nature to those around her, making her home a place of real comfort and cheer. Her gentle courtesy made her always approachable, and her strength of character challenged respect and admiration.

XVIII. Rev. James Linn Rodgers[4] (Jane Linn Rodgers[3], Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1]) son of James Rodgers and Jane Linn Rodgers, was born May 5, 1827 near Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., died January 21, 1895 at Springfield, Ohio, and is buried in the Fern Cliff cemetery beside his wife, Hettie Burd Cochran, who was born September 20, 1829 in Shippensburg, married May 20, 1850, died January 21, 1887, daughter of Robert Cochran and Eliza Linn Cochran of Shippensburg.

James Linn Rodgers was graduated from Jefferson College in 1847, from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1850, licensed June 12, 1849 by the Presbytery of Carlisle, ordained May 2, 1851 by the Presbytery of Donegal to preach to the Presbyterian congregations of Donegal and Mount Joy, Penna., which charges he held from 1852 to 1856. From 1856 to 1857 he was stated supply at Sterling, Ill. In May 1857 he moved to Springfield, Ohio and together with Rev. Charles Sturdevant took charge of the Female Seminary, of which he was its Principal. In 1857 he became sole proprietor and continued so until 1871. During his connection with the Seminary he preached at various places in Ohio, and after severing his ties with the institution in 1871, he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Yellow Springs, Green Co., Ohio, ten miles from Springfield, which was his last regular charge. He resigned about 1881, but preached as the opportunity offered until the day of his death. He filled the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church in Springfield on the last Sabbath of his life. A few days later he was stricken with heart failure and died suddenly. His service and faithfulness to his church was long and useful. He was eminently fitted for the duties of his ministerial calling, and was beloved by his people. He was strong in the doctrines of his church and maintained her ordinances during the years in which he taught her truths. His consecrated life bore testimony to the beauty of his religion. Although claimed by the Middle Spring Church as one of her sons and baptized by the Rev. John Moody D. D., his pastorates were far removed from the scenes and home of his childhood, yet he cherished the memory of places and things pertaining to the old landmarks in the Cumberland Valley where his forefathers lived and died. He was patriotic and rejoiced in the welfare of his country and growing prosperity of its institutions.

Issue:

i. Child, d. in infancy.

ii. Child, d. in infancy.

iii. ROBERT COCHRAN RODGERS, b. June 16, 1852; m. Dec. 30, 1879, Emma N. White. He was educated at Wittenburg College and Princeton University, admitted to the practice of law at Columbus, Ohio, June 5,

1877, and resides at Springfield, Ohio, in faith a Presbyterian, in politics a Republican.

To Robert Cochran Rodgers and Emma N. White Rodgers were born two children:

i. WILLIAM WHITE RODGERS, b. July 21, 1883.

ii. JAMES LINN RODGERS, b. Dec. 4, 1888.

iv. JAMES DENNY RODGERS, b. July 14, 1856; m. June 10, 1891, Elizabeth Morris. He was educated at Wittenburg College, in faith a Presbyterian, in politics a Republican, is engaged in the manufacture of electrical supplies, and resides at Springfield, Ohio.

To James Denny Rodgers and Elizabeth Morris Rodgers were born two children:

i. MARTHA BURTON RODGERS, b. July 30, 1892.

ii. HETTIE BURD RODGERS, b. Oct. 22, 1895.

v. WILLIAM RODGERS, b. Dec. 21, 1858; m. Feb. 21, 1894, Josie Paul in Boston, Mass., d. Oct. 5, 1899, at Springfield, Ohio.

To William Rodgers and Josie Paul Rodgers was born one child:

i. PAUL COCHRAN RODGERS, b. Feb. 20, 1896.

vi. MARY WARD RODGERS, b. May 4, 1864; m. July 21, 1890, Frank W. Prothero, b. June 12, 1864, connected with the Malleable Castings Company at Muncie, Ind., a Republican in politics, in faith a Presbyterian, reside at Muncie.

To Frank W. Prothero and Mary Ward Rodgers Prothero were born three children:

i. EDITH RODGERS PROTHERO, b. July 21, 1891.

ii. HETTIE BURD PROTHERO, b. June 23, 1892.

iii. FRANCES JAMES PROTHERO, b. Mar. 12, 1895.

XIX. Andrew Denny Rodgers[4] (Jane Linn Rodgers[3], Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1]) son of James Rodgers and Jane Linn Rodgers was born April 17, 1830 near Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Penna.; married October 5, 1858 Eliza Griscom Sullivant, daughter of William Starling Sullivant and Eliza Griscom Sullivant.

His father died when he was less than seventeen months old, after which his mother, with her two sons, lived some years at the home of her aged parents, in the same neighborhood and upon their decease moved to Shippensburg. Here he (Denny as he was called) attended the public schools and later a private Academy, until he was prepared for College. In the fall of 1845 he entered Jefferson College (now Washington and Jefferson) and was graduated in 1848 when in his eighteenth year. In the year 1849 he removed to Springfield, Ohio, and began the study of law in the office of Rogers & White, continuing his studies part of the time in the

East. In 1852 he was admitted to the Bar and entered on the practice at Springfield. In 1857 he was elected to the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, as representative of Clark county. In the spring of 1859 he removed to Columbus, Ohio. In the fall of 1862 he was appointed paymaster in the army and was assigned to duty with the Army of the Tennessee, was present during the operations under General Grant against Vicksburg and at the surrender of the city. Shortly after the surrender he was stricken down with malarial fever, which incapacitated him for the service for a long time. In the fall of 1863 he resigned and returned to Columbus. For some years succeeding he was not actively engaged in business. In the year 1870 he became interested with others in some large real estate operations, and later in the street railroads of the city, became President of several of the original lines and in 1880 upon the merger of these lines into one corporation, became President of the Columbus Consolidated Street Railway Company and continued in that position until 1892 when the control passed to an Eastern syndicate.

In 1873 he assisted in the organization of the Citizens Savings Bank of which he has been and is yet, a trustee and officer. In 1877 he was appointed Postmaster of Columbus in which office he served over four years. In 1890 he was President of the Columbus Board of Trade. In 1876 he was a Trustee of the Columbus Hospital for the Insane, and later a member of the Commissions; also appointed by the Governor to build the addition to the State House. Since 1892 he has not been actively engaged in business; has spent much time in traveling abroad, making several trips to different parts of Europe and later to China and Japan.

Issue:

i. WILLIAM STARLING SULLIVANT RODGERS, b. Dec. 29, 1859, a manufacturer in Columbus, Ohio; m. Apr. 22, 1885, Florence Eberly.

To William Starling Sullivant Rodgers and Florence Eberly Rodgers were born two children:

i. WILLIAM STARLING SULLIVANT ROGERS, b. Feb. 19, 1886.

ii. FLORENCE EBERLY RODGERS, b. Oct. 24, 1887.

ii. JAMES LINN RODGERS, b. Sept. 10, 1861, is engaged in the manufacturing business in Columbus, Ohio; m. Oct. 25, 1893, Frances Fay.

To James Linn Rodgers and Frances Fay Rodgers were born two children:
i. CECILY FAY RODGERS, b. Oct. 7, 1894.
ii. JAMES LINN RODGERS, b. May 3, 1896.

iii. JANE RODGERS, b. July 16, 1864; m. Nov. 20, 1884, Frank E. Keyes who d. in Nov., 1899.
To Frank E. Keyes and Jane Rodgers Keyes were born two children.
i. ELIZABETH CHURCHILL KEYES, b. July 30, 1885.
ii. MARGARET KEYES, b. Feb. 16, 1888.

iv. ANDREW DENNY RODGERS, b. July 9, 1866, a manufacturer in Columbus, Ohio; m. Nov. 20, 1896, Mary Price.
To Andrew Denny Rodgers and Mary Price Rodgers were born three children:
i. STAFFORD RODGERS, b. Oct. 29, 1896.
ii. ANDREW DENNY RODGERS, b. Jan. 19, 1900.
iii. CHARLES GRISWOLD RODGERS, b. Sept. 2, 1901.

v. EMMA RODGERS, b. Dec. 17, 1868; m. Feb. 22, 1886, David Greene who d. Jan. 14, 1899.
To David Greene and Emma Rodgers Greene were born two children:
i. DOROTHY RODGERS GREENE, b. Jan. 20, 1890.
ii. DAVID GREENE, b. Sept. 15, 1892.
Emma Rodgers married secondly Oct. 8, 1902, John H. Roys, who has lately resigned from the U. S. Navy, and is interested in the manufacturing business in Columbus, Ohio, where he resides.

vi. ELIZA SULLIVANT RODGERS, b. Aug. 10, 1872; d. Jan. 8, 1901; m. Nov. 11, 1896, Alexander S. Lilley who resides in San Francisco, Cal.
To Alexander S. Lilley and Eliza Sullivant Rodgers Lilley was born one child:
i. ETHEL RODGERS LILLEY, b. Sept. 8, 1897.

vii. ETHEL RODGERS, b. Sept. 17, 1876; m. Apr. 11, 1900, Albert J. Dibblee, a lawyer in San Francisco, Cal.
To Albert J. Dibblee and Ethel Rodgers Dibblee was born one child:
i. ANNE DIBBLEE, b. Dec. 3, 1900.

XX. Mary Quigley[4] (Joseph Quigley[3], Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1]) was born March 5, 1809 near Quigley's Bridge, in Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Penna. died September 15, 1843 in Marshall Co., Ill.; married December 5, 1837 Jesse Kilgore, born 1803 in Cumberland Co., Penna., died December 4, 1845 in Cumberland Co., Penna., son of William Kilgore and Isabella Mathers Kilgore.

Soon after their marriage, they went to Illinois. Six

years later Mary Quigley Kilgore died, leaving two young children. Her husband brought them to the home of their grandfather Quigley in Pennsylvania, where they grew to manhood and womanhood. The trip was made by wagon and consumed weeks of time, those early days affording few conveniences for travelers. Jesse Kilgore remained in the Cumberland Valley until the time of his death, which took place at the home of his brother-in-law Ramsey Montgomery. He and his wife were exemplary in their every day lives, and the few years spent together were happily passed. They were both bright and interesting, and were sought by old and young, because of their cheerful conversation and ability to inspire confidence and affection.

They were members of the Middle Spring Presbyterian church.

Issue:

i. MARY ELEANOR KILGORE, b. Sept. 2, 1838; m. Jan. 24, 1856, Robert Sharp, b. Aug. 10, 1832, in Cumberland Co., Penna., son of James Sharp and Mary Ann McCune Sharp. She lived with her grandparents from five years of age until her marriage, and gave them the most tender care and attention. She and her husband went west in 1856 and reside at Pontiac, Ill., members of the Presbyterian church.

To Robert Sharp and Mary Eleanor Kilgore Sharp were born seven children:

i. MARY ELEANOR SHARP, b. Mar. 24, 1857, d. Aug. 25, 1861.

ii. MARTHA ELLEN SHARP, b. July 24, 1859; m. Feb. 28, 1877, James Brown Quigley, b. Dec. 6, 1845, son of Robert Quigley and Eleanor Brown Quigley, reside near Pontiac, Ill.

To James Brown Quigley and Martha Ellen Sharp Quigley were born three children:

i. ELEANOR AGNES QUIGLEY, b. May 1, 1879, d. Mar. 1, 1885.

ii. MARGARET McCLELLAND QUIGLEY, b. Sept. 11, 1880; m. Feb. 24, 1904, Joel Allen Kunkle, reside near Pontiac, Ill.

iii. ISAAC ANDREW QUIGLEY, b. Jan. 2, 1886.

iii. JAMES WALTER SHARP, b. Nov. 8, 1862; m. Jan. 17, 1895, Anna Nelson, reside at Peoria, Ill.

iv. JESSE QUIGLEY SHARP, b. Dec. 20, 1865; m. Dec. 13, 1887, Attie M. Righter, reside in Illinois.

To Jesse Quigley Sharp and Attie M. Righter Sharp were born three children:

i. PEARL SHARP, b. July 28, 1890.

ii. ROBERT WARD SHARP, b. June 9, 1892.

iii. WILLIAM KILGORE SHARP, b. Aug. 11, 1899.
v. WILLIAM KILGORE SHARP, b. Oct. 30, 1868; m. Dec. 24, 1891, Laura Righter, reside in Illinois.
vi. LOUISA J. SHARP, b. June 4, 1874; m. Augustus Frary, b. May 11, 1874, reside in Illinois.
To Augustus Frary and Louisa J. Sharp Frary were born two children:
i. WALTER S. FRARY, b. Mar. 11, 1900.
ii. CLAUDE M. FRARY, b. Apr. 23, 1903.
vii. SARAH B. SHARP, b. June 5, 1882, d. Mar. 23, 1883.
ii. Child, d. in infancy.
iii. WILLIAM MATHERS KILGORE, b. Oct. 4, 1841; m. Nov. 7, 1872, Louisa J. Barnes, b. Sept. 28, 1843, near Lacon, Ill. When grown to manhood he left his grandfather's home at Quigley's Bridge and settled in Illinois. His farm on which he and his family lived for many years, is occupied by his son, while the parents reside in Saunenim.
To William Mathers Kilgore and Louisa J. Barnes Kilgore were born two children:
i. HENRY BEOHM BARNES KILGORE, b. Feb. 4, 1877; m. Feb. 28, 1901, Clara Paddock, b. Mar. 3, 1878.
ii. Son, d. in infancy.

XXI. Robert Quigley[4] (Joseph Quigley[3], Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1]) was born January 24, 1812, near Quigley's Bridge, in Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Penna., died June 6, 1864 on his farm a short distance from the Quigley homestead, north west of the Bridge and two miles east of Newburg, Penna.; married November 12, 1844 Eleanor Brown, born December 18, 1817 in Frankfort township, Cumberland Co., Penna., daughter of James Brown and Martha Breckenridge Brown, the second intermarriage of these families in this generation. Her maternal grandmother was a Culbertson, of Culbertson's Row, Franklin Co., Penna. Her ancestors were Scotch and Scotch Irish of the purest type, with Covenanter blood coursing through their veins, giving to their descendants the highest standards of living and christian virtues.

Robert Quigley enjoyed the friendship and esteem of many friends, was thoughtful and considerate, and let no opportunity go by to help the poor. He was fond of his relatives, and with his hospitable wife, made welcome every one who crossed his threshold. He was a member of the Middle

Spring Presbyterian Church, uniting with his wife April 26, 1846. He is buried in Spring Hill cemetery, Shippensburg, Penna. After his death his family resided in Newburg for two years, in 1867 removed to Strasburg, Penna., and remained five years. In April 1872 they went to Shippensburg, which has been their place of residence since that time. For a number of years they lived at the Sherman House, of which Isaac Andrew Quigley, brother of Robert Quigley, was the genial host. Since 1857 he made his home with them. He was well known and popular with employees and friends. He died March 29, 1888. The widow of Robert Quigley is in her eighty ninth year, a well preserved and interesting woman, who has been of great assistance in compiling these records.

Issue:

i. JAMES BROWN QUIGLEY, b. Dec. 6, 1845; m. Feb. 28, 1877, Martha Ellen Sharp, b. July 24, 1859, daughter of Robert Sharp and Mary Eleanor Kilgore Sharp, of Cumberland Co., Penna. He went west in 1874 and located near Pontiac, Ill., where he has since resided.

To James Brown Quigley and Martha Ellen Sharp Quigley were born three children:

i. ELEANOR AGNES QUIGLEY, b. May 1, 1879, d. Mar. 1, 1885.

ii. MARGARET McCLELLAND QUIGLEY, b. Sept. 11, 1880; m. Feb. 24, 1904, Joel Allen Kunkle, reside near Pontiac, Ill.

iii. ISAAC ANDREW QUIGLEY, b. Jan. 2, 1886.

ii. MARY MARTHA QUIGLEY, b. Jan. 23, 1847.

iii. JANE AGNES QUIGLEY, b. Sept. 12, 1850, d. Aug. 22, 1887.

iv. MARGARET ELEANOR QUIGLEY, b. Feb. 16, 1852, d. Jan. 18, 1899, at Edinburg, Penna.; m. Feb. 28, 1877, John Holmes McClelland, son of Joseph McClelland and Mary Maclay McClelland, of Roxbury, Penna. He removed with his parents in early life to Juniata Co., Penna., near Academia, and later to Edinburg, where he has since resided, with the exception of a few years he spent in California. He is engaged in the milling and forwarding business.

To John Holmes McClelland and Margaret Eleanor Quigley McClelland was born one child:

i. ROBERT MACLAY McCLELLAND, b. Jan. 9, 1879, resides in Cloverdale, Cal.

v. LIBERTY McCREA QUIGLEY, b. May 1, 1857; m. Dec. 22, 1887, William Charles McClelland, oldest son of John McClelland and Martha Cummins McClelland, born in Strasburg, Franklin Co., Penna., received his early education in the schools in and around Stras-

burg, and later he went to Academia, Juniata Co., Penna., in which institution he taught, under the management of Dr. Shoemaker. His life work has been teaching, the greater part of the time in Pennsylvania, a few years in Nebraska, in which profession he has been eminently successful. After his marriage he took his wife to Wayne, Neb., where their two oldest children were born. After their removal to Pennsylvania, they spent one year in Greencastle, where their third child was born. After two years in Chambersburg, Penna., they removed to Shippensburg, Penna., in 1893 where their youngest child was born, and where they have since resided.

To William Charles McClelland and Liberty McCrea Quigley McClelland were born four children:

i. MARTHA ELEANOR McCLELLAND, b. Nov. 12, 1888.

ii. WINIFRED QUIGLEY McCLELLAND, b. Apr. 25, 1890.

iii. WILLIAM CUMMINS McCLELLAND, b. Sept. 28, 1891.

iv. LIBERTY McCLELLAND, b. May 21, 1895.

vi. IDA BELL QUIGLEY, b. Oct. 13, 1858.

vii. ALICE RODGERS QUIGLEY, b. Dec. 2, 1861; m. Oct. 21, 1885, James McNeal Herring, of Baltimore, Md., b. May 14, 1857. His ancestors were of Dutch descent and came from Holland to America. David Herring married Julia Kalbfus, of Baltimore. Their son, David Herring, was born in Baltimore, served in the War of the Rebellion, on the Union side as corporal Company A, Purnel Legion, Maryland Volunteers; married Mary Jane McNeal, born in Baltimore, daughter of James McNeal and Sarah Quinn McNeal, who were married in 1811, and came from City Colerain, County of Antrim, Ireland, he being one of the defenders of Baltimore in the War of 1812, Battle of North Point.

To David Herring and Mary Jane McNeal Herring were born two sons, David Herring, Jr., and James McNeal Herring who became the husband of Alice Rodgers Quigley, at Shippensburg, Penna. They were married by Rev. W. A. McCarrell, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Shippensburg. Their ancestors on each side of their family were Presbyterians, to which faith they adhere. They reside at Baltimore, where Mr. Herring is engaged in railroad business.

To James McNeal Herring and Alice Rodgers Quigley Herring was born one son:

i. ROBERT QUIGLEY HERRING, b. Aug. 1, 1886.

XXII. John Quigley[4] (Joseph Quigley[3], Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1]) was born October 10, 1813 near Quigley's Bridge, in Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Penna., died September 15, 1891 at Newburg, Penna.; mar-

THE LOWER GRAVEYARD AT MIDDLE SPRING.

ried first March 30, 1848 Eleanor McCune, born 1826, died February 23, 1854, near Newburg.

They lived a few miles from Newburg until 1866, when they removed into the town.

Like his brothers, John Quigley was a whole hearted, honorable citizen. He lived a quiet life in the midst of his friends, who regarded him with undisputed favor, and trusted him thoroughly. He was a Republican, and although not a politician, was of assistance to his party, and took an interest in all public affairs in his village. He and his family were leaders in all charitable movements, as well as all that pertained to educational advancement and instructive enterprises, great readers and students, and were members of the Middle Spring Presbyterian Church. He and his wives are buried in the graveyard at that place.

Issue:

i. ELIZABETH ELEANOR QUIGLEY.
ii. JOHN QUIGLEY, d. in infancy.

John Quigley married secondly Martha Jane Bard Breckenridge, b. Aug. 16, 1821, d. Mar. 25, 1884.

Issue:

i. MARGARET BELLE QUIGLEY, m. Nov. 4, 1903, Rev. Robert Leighton Gerhart, D. D., b. in Gettysburg, Penna., pastor of St. John's Reformed church at Lewisburg, Penna., son of Dr. E. V. Gerhart, who was President of the Theological Seminary, Lancaster, Penna., for thirty-six years.
ii. JAMES SHARP QUIGLEY, d. in infancy.

XXIII. Margaret Jane Quigley[4] (Joseph Quigley[3], Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1]) was born February 6, 1815 near Quigley's Bridge, in Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Penna., died September 1, 1854 in Cass Co., Ind.; married September 27, 1837 James Sterrett Sharp, born March 27, 1817 in Hopewell township, died June 14, 1887 in Cass Co., Ind., son of James Sharp and Martha Hanna Sharp.

Soon after their marriage, husband and wife journeyed by wagon to Indiana, cleared a tract of land in Cass Co., and built a log cabin, in which they lived until after the birth of their first child. A large dwelling house was then erected on the spot of the original cabin, in which he and his family lived until after the death of his wife. Later in life he removed within four miles of Logansport, Ind. Like all

who bear the name of Sharp, he loved his friends and kindred, and those from the east who visited in his home were made heartily welcome, and evening after evening during their sojourn, they gathered around his fireside, and recounted days and events in the Cumberland Valley.

His wife was an efficient housekeeper, no amount of care disturbed the tranquility of her disposition, and her guests and family received her undivided attention. She was a devoted Bible student, and brought up her daughters in the Presbyterian faith, of which church she and her husband were members. They are buried in the old Indian Creek graveyard, Cass Co., Ind.

Issue:

i. JOSEPH QUIGLEY SHARP, b. Aug. 29, 1838, d. Sept. 15, 1841.

ii. MARTHA AGNES SHARP, b. Oct. 7, 1840, educated at Logansport, Ind.; m. Jan. 27, 1859, William Craig Sharp, b. Nov. 6, 1833, one mile south of Quigley's Bridge, d. Jan. 7, 1883, at the Franklin House, Carlisle, Penna., son of James Sharp and Mary Ann McCune Sharp. Three years after their marriage they left the old Sharp home and removed to Newburg, Cumberland Co., Penna., where they remained until Oct. 26, 1876. Since that time the family has lived in Carlisle, where they are members of the Second Presbyterian church. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Sharp left the Franklin House and removed to another part of the city.

To William Craig Sharp and Martha Agnes Sharp were born four children:

i. MARGARET JANE SHARP, b. Jan. 12, 1861; m. Dec. 13, 1883, Robert McCune Searight, of Carlisle, Penna., b. Feb. 24, 1851, son of Francis William Searight and Keziah McCune Searight, reside at Carlisle, Penna.

To Robert McCune Searight and Margaret Jane Sharp Searight was born one daughter:

i. EDITH MERRIAM SEARIGHT, b. Oct. 3, 1885.

ii. CHARLES SHOEMAKER SHARP, b. Apr. 13, 1864.

iii. JAMES AGNEW SHARP, b. Dec. 28, 1867; m. Feb. 22, 1905, Mary A. Rice, b. Feb. 7, 1879, daughter of John S. Rice and Armina A. Rice, reside at Shippensburg, Penna.

iv. MARY ELLEN SHARP, b. Nov. 24, 1869; m. Nov. 24, 1889, John Purviance Culbertson, of Chambersburg, Penna., b. Nov. 4, 1870, son of John Purviance Culbertson and Julia Wonderlich Culbertson, reside at Carlisle, Penna.

iii. MARY ELLEN SHARP, b. June 24, 1843; m. Dec. 25, 1861, Alexander L. Randolph, b. May 12, 1838. They removed from western Pennsylvania to Logansport, Ind., where they lived five years, and in 1886, changed their place of residence to LaFayette, Ind. At Logansport, Alexander Randolph farmed, and at LaFayette he holds the position of bailiff in the court of that city. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, reside at LaFayette.

To Alexander L. Randolph and Mary Ellen Sharp Randolph were born four sons:

i. WILLIAM ELMER RANDOLPH, b. Jan. 16, 1863, d. Dec. 4, 1896; m. June 11, 1891, Lillian D. Powell, b. May 11, 1863, d. July 12, 1903.

To William Elmer Randolph and Lillian D. Powell Randolph were born two sons.

i. LEON EDGAR RANDOLPH, b. Mar. 20, 1892.

ii. HERBERT WILLIAM RANDOLPH, b. Feb. 11, 1894.

ii. EDGAR DAVIDSON RANDOLPH, b. June 11, 1865; m. Nov. 24, 1896, Elizabeth R. Binford, b. Apr. 22, 1871, reside at LaFayette, Ind., where he is engaged in the practice of law.

To Edgar Davidson Randolph and Elizabeth R. Binford Randolph were born two children:

i. JOHN BINFORD RANDOLPH, b. Aug. 25, 1899.

ii. MARY ELIZABETH RANDOLPH, b. Dec. 25, 1902.

iii. JAMES SHARP RANDOLPH, b. Dec. 31, 1867; m. Jan. 5, 1894, Martha A. Reser, b. Nov. 2, 1867, reside at LaFayette, Ind., where he is extensively engaged in the nursery business.

iv. ALFRED PAUL RANDOLPH, b. Nov. 18, 1869; m. Sept. 26, 1895, Ida E. Briney, b. Sept. 26, 1873, reside at LaFayette, Ind., and he is interested, with his brother, in the nursery business.

iv. ELIZABETH JANE SHARP, b. July 20, 1847, d. May 24, 1862, unmarried.

v. HARRIETT ANN SHARP, b. Oct. 16, 1850; m. Feb. 14, 1871, John Miller Brown, b. Jan. 5, 1846, in Indiana. They are members of the Presbyterian church and reside at Lucerne, Ind.

To John Miller Brown and Harriett Ann Sharp Brown were born two children:

i. CHARLES SHARP BROWN, b. May 6, 1872; m. Dec. 2, 1896, Mae Thornton, b. June 2, 1876, reside in Illinois.

ii. ELLIS MILLER BROWN, b. Dec. 6, 1873, resides at Lucerne, Ind.

vi. MARGARET QUIGLEY SHARP, b. May 5, 1854; m. Dec. 18, 1872, Matthew A. Thompson, b. Mar. 28, 1850, d. Jan. 7, 1895. The family attend the Presbyterian church and reside at Henry, Ill.

To Matthew A. Thompson and Margaret Quigley Sharp Thompson were born thirteen children:

i. LYDIA BELLÆ THOMPSON, b. Oct. 1, 1874; m. Casper Halblieb, a merchant.
ii. MARY GRACE THOMPSON, b. Sept. 4, 1875; m. E. B. Smith.
iii. MATTHEW J. GLENN THOMPSON, b. Oct. 12, 1876.
iv. JESSE SHARP THOMPSON, b. Nov. 13, 1877, d. Sept. 7, 1880.
v. JAMES F. THOMPSON, b. July 31, 1879.
vi. RAY THOMPSON, b. Dec. 24, 1880.
vii. ROBERT THOMPSON, b. Mar. 2, 1883.
viii. SUSETTA ELEANORA THOMPSON, b. Apr. 14, 1885.
ix. MARGARET P THOMPSON, b. Nov. 6, 1886.
x. ROSS BERT THOMPSON, b. Mar. 26, 1888.
xi. LINN THOMPSON, b. Aug. 31, 1890, d. Sept. 18, 1890.
xii. BILOXI THOMPSON, b. Oct. 18, 1891, d. Feb. 3, 1895.
xiii. LEON A. THOMPSON, b. July 22, 1895.

James Sterrett Sharp married secondly Sept. 20, 1855, Ann Eliza Morrison, b. May 8, 1831.

Issue:

i. NANCY MATILDA SHARP, b. May 30, 1857; m. James Hazeltine.
ii. IDA BELL SHARP, b. Nov. 13, 1859, d. Jan. 1, 1862.
iii. THEODORE ELDER SHARP, b. Dec. 17, 1861.
iv. Son, twin, b. July 26, 1865, d. Aug. 16, 1865.
v. MINNIE DELLA SHARP, twin, b. July 26, 1865; d. Oct. 25, 1900; m. Emanuel Ream.
vi. JESSIE DUDLEY SHARP, b. Oct. 10, 1867, d. Feb. 26, 1869.
vii. WILEY MORRISON SHARP, b. Aug. 22, 1870; m. Elizabeth Jane McDowell.

XXIV. Eleanor Quigley[4] (Joseph Quigley[3], Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1]) was born February 5, 1818 near Quigley's Bridge, in Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Penna., died May 27, 1858; married November 13, 1844 John C. Brown, born November 14, 1814, died May 20, 1863, son of James Brown and Martha Breckenridge Brown, a descendant of the fifth generation of John Brown the "pious carrier" of Murkirk Parish, Ayrshire, Scotland, who "was a Covenanter during the persecutions of that church in 1685, was captured by Graham of Claverhouse and ordered to take the oath of conformity, which he refused to do. Claverhouse bade him say his prayers for he had only a few minutes to live. He prayed with such fervor, that when Claverhouse ordered his men to fire upon him, they would

not do so. Claverhouse with a pistol and an oath, blew his brains out, in the presence of his wife.

The widow laid down her child, tied up her husband's head with her apron, stretched out his limbs, covered him with her plaid, and sat down and wept bitterly. Without means, without a friend to help, and liable to be persecuted, she was at her wits end, but God cared for her and removed her to Ireland, where she found friends and married again." Their son John emigrated to America in 1720, settled in Dauphin Co., Penna. and his son James removed to Cumberlan Co., Penna. John, son of James, was with the patriot army at Valley Forge, and his son James was the father of John C. Brown, who married Eleanor Quigley.

They lived on the home farm of the Brown family in Frankfort township, Cumberland Co., Penna., where their children were born.

They were conscientious christians, able and willing to help their neighbors and friends in adversity, and inherited the brave determination of their forefathers. After the death of his wife, John C. Brown removed with his family to Newville, Penna., where he lived until his death. They were members of the United Presbyterian church. He is buried beside his wife in the Big Spring Presbyterian graveyard at Newville.

Issue:

i. MARTHA MARY BROWN, b. Sept. 29, 1845, d. Oct. 8, 1869; m. Dec. 30, 1864, David Wilson Sterrett, son of David Sterrett and Rebecca Miller Sterrett.

To David Wilson Sterrett and Martha Mary Brown Sterrett were born three children:

i. DAVID KER STERRETT, b .Apr. 28, 1866.

ii. REBECCA ELLEN STERRETT, b. Feb. 27, 1868, d. May 8, 1869.

iii. MARTHA STERRETT, d. Oct. 21, 1869, in infancy.

ii. AGNES ELEANOR BROWN, b. Jan. 6, 1847; m. Nov. 20, 1865, John Brown Scouller, b. May 7, 1842, d. Feb. 9, 1878, son of William M. Scouller and Eleanor Jacob Scouller. The family of Scouller moved into Scotland in Reformation days. John Scouller m. Margaret Forrest and in 1753 he came to America and settled on Muddy Run, Lancaster Co., Penna. Their son, John Scouller m. Margaret Currie and removed to Cumberland Co., Penna., in April, 1762. He bought of William Penn a tract of land along the Conodoguinet creek and built a log cabin and a mill. Their son, John Scouller, m. Jane Brown, whose son John Brown

Scouller, lived on the home farm. The family are members of the United Presbyterian church, and reside at Newville, Penna.

To John Brown Scouller and Agnes Eleanor Brown Scouller were born six children:

i. WILLIAM BROWN SCOULLER, b. Nov. 28, 1867.

ii. JOSEPH JACOB SCOULLER, b. May 2, 1869.

iii. ELEANOR SCOULLER, b. Sept. 19, 1870; m. Jan. 29, 1891, Oliver Calvin Tritt, b. June 23, 1866, son of Christian Tritt and Sara Ellen Tritt, reside near Newville, Penna.

To Oliver Calvin Tritt and Eleanor Scouller Tritt were born five children:

i. ELEANOR TRITT, b. June 25, 1892.

ii. LOUETTA BELL TRITT, b. Feb. 5, 1895.

iii. OLIVER CHRISTIAN TRITT, b. Aug. 25, 1898.

iv. JOHN SCOULLER TRITT, b. Aug. 21, 1901.

v. SARA JANE TRITT, b. May 26, 1904.

iv. JOHN CULBERTSON SCOULLER, b. Dec. 29, 1871; m. Sept. 22, 1898 Hettie Hemminger daughter of Joseph Hemminger, reside at Kirkwood, Ill.

v. THOMAS CURRIE SCOULLER, b. Feb. 1, 1875.

vi. JAMES FORREST SCOULLER, b. Nov. 7, 1876: d. in infancy.

iii. MARGARET JANE BROWN, b. Feb. 13, 1848; m. Feb. 13, 1868, Robert Clark Hemphill, b. Apr. 24, 1841, son of Moses Hemphill and Margery Clark Hemphill. Fifteen years after their marriage they left Cumberland Co., Penna., where each was born, and removed to Beatrice, Neb., where Mr. Hemphill has served as elder in the Presbyterian church for fourteen years, and was a trustee of the Middle Spring Presbyterian church previous to their removal to the west.

To Robert Clark Hemphill and Margaret Jane Brown Hemphill were born nine children:

i. ROBERT BRUCE HEMPHILL, b. Feb. 9, 1869; m. Feb. 26, 1897, Fannie Ralston.

ii. ELLEN QUIGLEY HEMPHILL, b. Feb. 11, 1870; m. Mar. 12, 1890, William P. Carrithers.

iii. WILLIAM JACK HEMPHILL, b. May 28, 1872; m. Dec. 29, 1897, Lida May Sears.

iv. BESSIE FULLERTON HEMPHILL, b. Nov. 15, 1873, d. Nov. 30, 1899.

v. WALTER CLARK HEMPHILL, b. Feb. 20, 1875.

vi. MARGERY HELEN HEMPHILL, b. July 3, 1878; m. Feb. 18, 1904, Clarence Lunbeck.

vii. CARRIE BELLE HEMPHILL, b. Oct. 17, 1879.

viii. CHARLES VERNON HEMPHILL, b. Mar. 1, 1881.

ix. AGNES ORR HEMPHILL, b. Aug. 10, 1884.

iv. ELIZABETH BELL BROWN, b. Nov. 29, 1850; m. Dec. 19, 1878, David Smith Elliott, b. Feb. 18, 1854, son of Robert Elliott and Mary Elliott, who lived near Newburg, Penna. After their marriage they removed to

Illinois and later to Creston, Iowa, where they still reside, and are members of the Presbyterian church.
To David Smith Elliott and Elizabeth Bell Brown Elliott were born three children:
i. ROY GUERNEY ELLIOTT, b. Jan. 29, 1880.
ii. CARRIE ETTA ELLIOTT, b. Nov 2, 1884
iii LULU ELLIOTT, b. July 29, 1886, d. Sept. 23, 1887.

v. SARAH HELEN BROWN, b. July 7, 1853; m. Dec. 24, 1879, Robert Franklin Clark, b. Jan. 24, 1856, in Wyandotte Co., Ohio. For sometime they lived in Illinois, now reside at Beatrice, Neb., and are members of the Presbyterian church.
To Robert Franklin Clark and Sarah Helen Brown Clark were born two children:
i. RALPH CLARK, b. May 8, 1881.
ii. SHARP BROWN CLARK, b. Aug. 23, 1884.

vi. JOHN QUIGLEY BROWN, b. Mar. 23, 1855; m. Mar. 11, 1880, Olive S. Barnes, b. July 23, 1854, near Washburn, Ill., d. Feb. 16, 1896. He left Pennsylvania in March, 1872, went to Knoxville, Ill.; in 1876 to Livingston Co., Iowa; on Oct. 19, 1882, to Madison Co., Iowa, and on Apr. 7, 1892, to Spaulding, Ill., where he has since resided.
To John Quigley Brown and Olive S. Barnes Brown were born five children:
i. JANE McFARLAND BROWN, b. Apr. 3, 1881, d. Jan. 22, 1895.
ii. AGNES MAY BROWN, b. May 18, 1883.
iii. MAURICE HENRY BROWN, b. July 17, 1885.
iv. JAMES IRL BROWN, b. Aug. 9, 1888.
v. JOHN VERNOR BROWN, b. July 22, 1892, d. Jan. 20, 1895.
John Quigley Brown married secondly Mar. 31, 1898, Golden J. Woods, b. Sept. 23, 1879, near Knoxville, Ill. To John Quigley Brown and Golden J. Woods Brown was born one child:
i. SARAH HELEN BROWN, b. May 26, 1899.

vii. JAMES SHARP BROWN, b. May 20, 1858; resides in the west.

XXV. James Sharp Quigley[4] (Joseph Quigley[3], Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1]) was born January 20, 1820, near Quigley's Bridge, in Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Penna., died August 9, 1892; married January 29, 1852 Elizabeth Clark Hemphill born February 23, 1831, daughter of Moses Hemphill and Margery Clark Hemphill. Her parents and grandparents were members of the Middle Spring Presbyterian church. The same minister Rev. John Moody, united her parents in matrimony, baptized her and married her. On all sides of her family, Scotch Irish blood and purity predominated. The Hemphills came at an early

date to the Valley, and by their thrift and enterprising zeal, assisted in founding the schools, churches, and in laying the foundation for a sturdy, energetic race of descendants.

James Sharp Quigley took his wife to the Quigley home until the summer following their marriage, when they removed to their brick dwelling house within a short distance of the place where he was born.

The farm was not divided until after the death of his father, and James and his brother David worked together to make it produce bountifully.

He and his wife were hospitable, and their fireside was a meeting place for hosts of friends who sought their genial society.

He was respected and influential, and used his influence for the good of those in his community, who considered his opinion of inestimable value. Kind and charitable, he was a willing contributor to all worthy objects, and to the poor he gave abundantly, and helped them over many difficulties where judgment was needed. He never failed to do a favor, and well deserved the esteem accorded him. In politics he was a Republican. He was a faithful friend and helper. He and his family were members of the Middle Spring Presbyterian Church, and he is buried in the graveyard at that place.

His widow left the farm a year after his death and resides at Newville, Penna.

Issue:

i. JOSEPH SHARP QUIGLEY, b. Apr. 17, 1854; m. Oct. 5, 1893, Ella Gross, b. Aug. 15, 1867, daughter of Andrew Gross and Amanda Blythe Gross, members of the Presbyterian church, reside near Newburg, Penna.

To Joseph Sharp Quigley and Ella Gross Quigley was born one child:

i. HELEN BLYTHE QUIGLEY, b. Jan. 15, 1895.

ii. ANNA MARGERY QUIGLEY, b. May 11, 1856.

iii. MARY BELL QUIGLEY, b. Feb. 26, 1858.

iv. CARRIE HEMPHILL QUIGLEY, b. Mar. 20, 1860.

v. MARGARET ELLEN QUIGLEY, twin, b. Dec. 15, 1862; m. Dec. 19, 1889, William E. McCune, b. Aug. 20, 1863, son of John Sterrett McCune and Winifred Ruth Nichols McCune, descended from the Scotch-Irish families who were among the earliest settlers in the Cumberland Valley, and assisted in the organization of the Middle Spring Presbyterian church, of which this

branch of the family are members, reside near Middle Spring, Penna..

To William E. McCune and Margaret Ellen Quigley McCune were born three children:

i. ELIZABETH HEMPHILL McCUNE, b. Nov. 8, 1894.

ii. WINIFRED RUTH McCUNE, b. Oct. 28, 1897.

iii. ANNA MARGERY McCUNE, b. Sept. 12, 1899.

vi. BIRDELLA JANE QUIGLEY, twin, b. Dec. 15, 1862, d. young.

vii. JANE McFARLAND QUIGLEY, b. Sept. 16, 1864; m. Oct. 19, 1893, William S. Means, b. Oct. 3, 1872, son of William Davidson Means and Lillie Maranda Smith Means. His father has been an elder in the Middle Spring Presbyterian church since 1874, of which he and his family are members, reside near Middle Spring, Penna.

To William S. Means and Jane McFarland Quigley Means were born three children:

i. WILLIAM DAVIDSON MEANS, b. Aug. 15, 1894, d. Oct. 10, 1894.

ii. JAMES QUIGLEY MEANS, b. Aug. 14, 1895.

iii. LILLIAN MARIE MEANS b. Mar. 26, 1898.

XXVI. Agnes Quigley[4], (Joseph Quigley[3], Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1]) was born August 14, 1825 near Quigley's Bridge, in Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Penna., died April 19, 1898 at Orrstown, Penna.; married February 27, 1851 William Orr, born May 17, 1826, died September 3, 1884, son of John Orr and Mary Orr. He spent his life in and around Orrstown. He clerked in a store in his boyhood days, and after his marriage bought a farm near the town, to which he took his wife.

She was endowed with a spirit of fortitude and courage, which made her life an example to others. For fifteen years previous to her death, she bore a great physical affliction, which prevented her from leaving her home. With marvelous resignation and calmness she maintained a cheerful countenance and a bright, gracious manner which welcomed many friends to her home. She was fond of her relatives and well versed in the genealogical data of her family. Her memory was wonderful. She was benevolent and full of sympathetic impulses. Her brightness was a constant incentive to noble living. Her years of affliction were a series of tactful kindnesses, and each heart was better and richer for having known her.

She was a member of the Middle Spring Presbyterian church and is buried in the graveyard at Orrstown, Penna.

Issue:

i. JOHN RANKIN ORR, b. Apr. 27, 1853, d. Nov. 18, 1857.
ii. JOSEPH QUIGLEY ORR, twin, b. Sept. 15, 1854, d. Mar. 2, 1855.
iii. ISAAC HAYS ORR, twin, b. Sept. 15, 1854.
iv. THOMAS ORR, b. Dec. 9, 1855, d. Aug. 17, 1856.
v. MARY BELL ORR, b. Aug. 18, 1857, d. Mar. 8, 1900.
vi. WILLIAM EDGAR ORR, b. June 8, 1859, d. Mar. 26, 1880.
vii. ELLEN VIRGINIA ORR, b. Dec. 11, 1862.

XXVII. David Grier Quigley [4] (Joseph Quigley[3], Robert Quigley[2], James Quigley[1]), was born November 13, 1830 near Quigley's Bridge, in Hopewell township, Cumberland Co., Penna., died July 14, 1882; married January, 1856, Cynthia Jane Hemphill, born October 24, 1832, daughter of Moses Hemphill and Margery Clark Hemphill.

In 1853 David Grier Quigley's mother died, and two years later, his wife assumed the duties of housekeeper in his father's house, in which his father died in 1868. In 1853 the old Quigley mill was demolished and some of the timber was used in building his barn. The mill built by his grandfather was in operation for a number of years, its beams and logs were hewn from the huge forest trees along the Conodoguinet Creek. Although the mill is destroyed, the old bridge still continues its service, and conveys humanity and cargoes beneath its ancient covering, as in the days of long ago.

In this, the youngest son of Joseph Quigley, was a strong type of manhood, with the traits and humor of his forefathers plainly visible. His fund of wit was inexhaustible, and even amid strenuous circumstances was not lacking.

He was a friend who served to the utmost those who reposed confidence in him, and he never betrayed their trust. Kind and modest in intercourse, he was honorably esteemed. In politics he was a Republican. He was interested in the educational movements in his community, and urged every possible advance in methods of teaching and the extension of knowledge.

He was a general favorite, his free, affable manner winning for him the good will of all with whom he came in contact. To the poor he was extremely charitable, and gave to those in need the most wholesome advice. He received and well deserved their respect. He was extremely social

and friendly, and the freedom of his home was extended on all occasions to friends and neighbors, who received the most thoughtful attentions from host and hostess. They were members of the Middle Spring Presbyterian church, and he is buried in the graveyard at that place. His widow resides in Illinois.

Issue:

i. THOMAS McKINNEY QUIGLEY, b. Oct. 28, 1857; m. Jan. 20, 1881, Etta Righter, b. July 14, 1861, at Lockport, Ill., reside at Saunemin, Ill.
To Thomas McKinney Quigley and Etta Righter Quigley were born five children:
i. JAY RIGHTER QUIGLEY, b. Oct. 2, 1882.
ii. CHARLES HEMPHILL QUIGLEY, b. July 24, 1886.
iii. HARLEY GRIER QUIGLEY, b. Nov. 11, 1887.
iv. ROSETTA RUTH QUIGLEY, b. Feb. 24, 1892.
v. HENRY CLAY QUIGLEY, b. July 28, 1893.

ii. ROBERT CLARK QUIGLEY, b. July 8, 1859; m. Jan. 28, 1881, Emma Shoemaker, b. 1866, at Roxbury, Penna., d. May 10, 1890, at Saunemin, Ill., where they resided.
To Robert Clark Quigley and Emma Shoemaker Quigley were born five children:
i. DAVID CLARK QUIGLEY, b. Sept. 17, 1881.
ii. WILLIAM SHOEMAKER QUIGLEY, b. Feb. 2, 1884.
iii. MAUD FRANCES QUIGLEY, b. Jan. 1, 1887.
iv. THOMAS McKINNEY QUIGLEY, b. Nov. 28, 1888.
v. BESSIE QUIGLEY, b. May 6, 1890.

iii. MARY SHARP QUIGLEY, b. Apr. 18, 1862; m. Oct. 1894, Hugh Ladley, of Pontiac, Ill.

DEDICATION OF THE QUIGLEY MONUMENT.

The light and shadow of more than a century of years fell silently across the unmarked graves of James and Robert Quigley and their wives, when their descendants, in loving remembrance of their worth and devotion in home and family, and in appreciation of the valiant services of their paternal ancestors in Colonial and Revolutionary periods, completed a long cherished plan to perpetuate their memories and engrave in stone a record of their names and deeds.

James Quigley and his family, as members of the Middle Spring Presbyterian church and among the earliest settlers along the Conodoguinet Creek, were buried in the old graveyard, surrounding the original log meeting house on the bank of the Middle Spring.

The place of worship was thirty feet square, its floor of earth, rude benches made from slabs, the pulpit high against the wall with the precentor's desk beneath, no heating plant, no decoration to beautify the primitive plainness, nor conveniences to give comfort to the worshipers. In 1765 the original house, was replaced by a similar structure of logs forty eight feet square, to which a few years later were added enlargements on each side, and a gallery which was reached by two flights of stairs on the exterior of the building. The congregation increased so rapidly that a larger edifice was soon needed, and was erected of stone on an elevation to the east of the first site, which was replaced in 1847 by a commodious brick structure which overlooks the beautiful stretches of the valley.

To the rear of the present church building are two graveyards, but around the old log meeting house clustered the oldest graves, many hundreds of them unmarked. Among the number were our pioneer Quigley ancestors, who were laid beneath the forest trees. The log church has long since gone to decay, the oaks have yielded to the axe of the woodsman, yet the flow of the Middle Spring is as sweet and musical, as when, with gun in hand, the early settler closed the tombs of his family.

Prior to 1805 a massive wall of limestone was placed around the enclosure, within which are only one hundred and ten marked graves, the oldest bearing date 1770, yet there is not a foot of ground unoccupied, and an estimate of the burials reaches upwards of three thousand.

Unlike most country cemeteries, it is kept in good condition, and the wall is in a state of perfect preservation, and corresponds with the one surrounding the burial ground nearest the present church building.

In the summer of 1900, the descendants of James Quigley, through his son Robert, purchased and erected a monument of granite, which bears the following inscription:

On the face of the marker:

James Quigley died 1782.

Ensign in Colonial service, March 25, 1756 in Rev. John Steele's Company of Cumberland County Rangers.

THE QUIGLEY MONUMENT AT MIDDLE SPRING.

Private in Revolutionary service, in Col. Robert Adams' Company, Sixth Battalion, Pennsylvania.

Jeannette
wife of
James Quigley.

On the rear of the marker:

Robert Quigley, son of James and Jeanette, born 1744, died September 1, 1815.

In Revolutionary service, Lieutenant, Seventh Company, First Battalion, Cumberland County Militia, Pennsylvania.

Mary Jacob, wife of Robert Quigley, born 1745, died July 9, 1821.

The dedication took place on the morning of September 27, 1900 when members of the family, and friends, assembled in the church at Middle Spring, and solemnized the occasion with interesting and impressive services.

Rev. S. S. Wylie, the present pastor invoked the Divine blessing and addressed the audience in well chosen remarks. A hymn was sung, a history of the Quigley family prepared and read by Mr. Thomas McKinney Hays, of Newville, Penna., impromptu addresses by Mr. William McClelland of Shippensburg, Penna., and Mr. S. I. Irvine of Washington, D. C., at the close of which, the family joined in singing the familiar words "Blest be the tie that binds," and adjourned to the spot where the monument stands, sang the 100th Psalm, and Mr. Wylie offered prayer.

In the grove adjoining the church, beneath the wide branching trees, that are lineal descendants of those which shaded the paths of our forefathers, with the sunlight of a bright September day streaming through the boughs, kindred and friends gathered at the noontide hour, and the bounteous repast, the reunion of families and exchange of genealogical lore will be to those who participated, a sweet remembrance, with the satisfaction of having paid a fitting tribute and erected a lasting memorial to a line of ancestors whom it is a privilege to honor.

THE END.

ORATION AT MUNCY, PENNSYLVANIA, OCTOBER 15, 1879.

BY HON. JOHN BLAIR LINN.

People of the West Branch Valley :

The mournful death of Captain John Brady, which has flung its dark shadow down through the corridors of a century and brought us together to-day, occurred on the 11th of April, 1779. I will relate it in the language of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Gray (late widow of Captain William Gray, of Sunbury,) who was fifteen years of age at the time of her father's death, and who had, even to the last day of her life (December 13, 1850) a vivid recollection of the stirring scenes of border life. She said: "My father was riding along the public road beyond Muncy creek, and about three miles from Fort Brady, and near Wolf run, accompanied by Peter Smith on foot, when the Indians fired and Captain Brady fell without uttering a word, being shot in the back between his shoulders with two balls. Smith escaped by jumping upon my father's frightened horse. The Indians in their haste did not scalp him, nor plunder him of his gold watch, some money, and his commission which he carried in a green bag suspended from his neck. His body was soon after brought to the Fort and interred in the Muncy burying ground, some four miles from the Fort over Muncy creek." John Brady, son of Captain Samuel and grandson of Captain John Brady, said as noted down by Lyman C. Draper, Esq., (in 1845) he was shot through the heart, only two rifles discharged, and the signs showed only two Indians present. His watch, &c., were not taken. Mrs. Gray's statement gave my informant (Lyman C. Draper, Esq.) the impression that Captain Brady was not killed out of revenge, but simply that a couple of Indians who shot were in

too big a hurry to rob his body, perhaps afraid that other whites were following near at hand.

The history of cotemporary events, however, coupled with the undisputed incidents of his death—two Indians and two shots fired into him—in my judgment point to a design in his death, and enroll him with Warren, Montgomery, Mercer and other martyrs to the principles of free government for which they laid down their lives upon the field of battle.

The invasion of Wyoming Valley, which had taken place in July, 1778, caused the depopulation of the West Branch Valley, known as the "Great Runaway," and as early as the fall of that year a decisive stroke at the Six Nations in their own homes had been determined upon, but postponed on account of the lateness of the season. All winter it was discussed by the camp fires at Morristown, and with the opening spring of 1779 General Washington wrote from his headquarters at Middle Brook, February 27, 1779, to President Reed, of Pennsylvania, for actual surveys of the waters of the Susquehanna to assist him in forming a plan of operations. His preparations to visit the heart of Indian dominion with stern vengeance could not be concealed, and the news was carried by swift runners to the council fires of the Iroquois. To divert such a stroke from their homes, what would those wily warriors do but detach scouting parties to beat up the settlements and ward off the blow by the desolation of the West Branch Valley on the extreme right boundary of their nation. Their ablest leaders and those well acquainted with the valley would be selected for this purpose. Among these was John Montour, and what greater blow could he deal to the American cause than to assassinate the prudent, the resolute and fearless leader, who stood with drawn sword upon the frontier of Pennsylvania to hurl back the savage foe.

The circumstances of Capt. Brady's death, however, are not what this vast assemblage has met to commemorate. Many unknown mounds in this valley wrapt the silent clay of other of its defenders who fell by the rifle of the concealed savage. Nor is it to mark to the latest posterity the scene of this bloody tragedy, this granite cenotaph is made to arise. "Cold as the sod on which it rests, still as the silent heavens above it," it is to be forever eloquent of our

undying remembrance of the man and the soldier, and of our regard for him and others who died to save our National Independence:

"For God's inalienable rights to man,
Our hero fought and bled—
So glorious were those rights secured,
We thus revere the dead."

Let us turn then to the record of the man, the soldier and the officer. Captain John Brady was born in what is now the State of Delaware, in 1733. His father, Hugh Brady, was an emigrant from the North of Ireland; of the Godly Scotch-Irish ancestry who read their bibles by the light of the camp fires of Oliver Cromwell's army, who were the first to cross the Boyne and engage the hosts of churchly despotism; and who at the siege of Londonderry slowly starved to death for the rights of conscience.

Captain Brady was as well educated as the circumstances of his father would allow, and taught an elementary school and singing school over in New Jersey prior to the removal of his father and family to the banks of the Conodogwinet, not far from Shippensburg, in Cumberland county, about the year 1750. In the quiet the Province had before the coming storm of the French and Indian war, he followed the usual avocations of frontier life; the primeval forest yearly bowing to the settler's axe. His personal appearance has come down to us by tradition; he was six feet high, well formed, had coal black hair, hazel eye and of rather dark complexion.

About the year 1755 he married Mary Quigley, who was also of Scotch-Irish extraction, and in the year 1756 his eldest son, the celebrated Captain Samuel Brady, was born in the midst of the tempestuous waves of trouble that rolled in upon the settlements in the wake of Braddock's defeat. Armstrong's expedition against Kittanning was then organized and marched from Fort Shirley on the 30th of August three hundred strong, Brady going along as a private. General James Potter, his subsequent associate in the settlement of this valley, was a Lieutenant in the command and was wounded at Kittanning. Kittanning was destroyed on the 8th of September, and the settlers returned in triumph.

But this severe retaliation did not deter the savages; as late as the 8th of November, 1756, they entered Cumberland Valley, killed a number of inhabitants and carried away captives.

Forbes' expedition against Fort Duquesne followed in 1768. His troops were composed in part of the regular forces of the Province, but Brady does not seem to have been along, not at least as an officer, as there is a very circumstantial account extant of every officer who accompanied the expedition.—Pennsylvania Archives, 2d series, vol. 2, pages 560, &c. On Forbes' approach the French burned Fort Duquesne and retired, thus terminating the struggle between the French and the English for the Ohio Valley (Nov. 25, 1758). General Stannix built Fort Pitt upon the ruins of Fort Duquesne, in 1759, and on the 13th of September, upon the plains of Abraham, rendered immortal by the death of General Wolfe, Montcalm, with the "Lilies of France," went down before the Cross of St. George; virtually ending French dominion in North America. This was followed by the peace of Paris, February 10, 1763.

But the end was not yet to blazing homes and border conflicts on the frontiers. Pontiac has secretly organized his noted conspiracy of the Indian tribes extending from the Lakes to the Lower Mississippi, and now called upon them, in fiery eloquence, to save their race from slavery and ruin, and to drive the English into the Atlantic. About the 27th of April, 1763, he assembled a Council on the banks of the Excorces, a small stream not far from Detroit, and having aroused the chiefs in a speech of unparalleled fury to terrible earnestness, he let the tribes loose in vengeful wrath upon the frontiers. While Nature was robing the forests of the West in the green mantle of May, they stole silently through them, seized most of the forts unawares and massacred the garrisons. They even surrounded Fort Pitt, and for five days threatened its capture, their scouting parties from the North penetrating nearly to Reading. Then John Brady sprang from the ranks apparently to the office of Captain. He was commissioned, July 19, 1763, Captain of the Second Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment "commanded by Governor John Penn," Turbutt Francis and Asher Clayton, Lieutenant Colonels commandants. Then

came Bouquet's expedition for the relief of Fort Pitt, the battle of Bushy Run beyond Fort Ligonier (August 5, 1763), a hard fought battle of two days in which Bouquet's troops suffered severely, but he at last defeated the Indians by a bold stratagem—a victory which saved Fort Pitt, relieved the Western frontiers, and the Provincials returned to battle with inroads from the North. Thus closed the year 1763.

With the return of spring 1764, their incursions were renewed, and in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of April 5, 1764, there is an account of "the Indian depredations in the Carlisle region on the 20th, 21st and 22d of March; killing people, burning houses and making captives," adding "Captains Piper and Brady, with their companions, did all that lay in their power to protect the inhabitants. No man can go asleep within ten or fifteen miles of the border without being in danger of having his house burned and himself or family scalped or led into captivity before the next morning. The people along the North Mountain are moving farther in, especially about Shippensburg, which is crowded with families of that neighborhood."

Bouquet's second expedition followed, in which he was accompanied by the First and Second Battalions of the Pennsylvania Regiment. At Fort Loudon (about twelve miles west of Chambersburg) he was met by a runner from Col. Bradstreet, who had penetrated with a force to Presque Isle, (City of Erie now) who advised Col. Bouquet that he had granted a peace to all the Indians between Lake Erie and the Ohio. Bouquet was at the head of the Provincial soldiery, of Pennsylvania, and he and they were determined upon a conquered peace. He, therefore, forwarded the dispatch to Gov. Penn, with the remark, "that such a peace with no satisfaction insisted upon, would fix an indelible stain upon the Nation. I, therefore, take no notice of that pretended peace, and proceed forthwith upon the expedition, fully determined to treat as enemies any Delawares and Shawanese I shall find on my way." He accordingly penetrated the country of the Delawares to the Forks of the Muskinghum, (where Coshocton, Ohio, now stands) and upon the banks of that river dictated his own terms of

peace; among these were the absolute return of about three hundred captives.

Some of my hearers, the decendants of the Cummins, the Gambles, the Irvines, the McComicks, the Montgomerys, the Pipers, the Robbs, and others, who with me trace their lineage to the dwellers under the shadow of the North Mountain, will recall the traditions of Bouquet's return with the captives, which were mingled with our grandmothers' fireside tales, and haunt the memory of our infant years, like the dying cadence of some far distant music, or the words of a well nigh forgotten song. It was on a wintry day (December 31, 1764) when Colonel Bouquet, having advertised for those who had lost children to come to Carlisle and reclaim them, brought out the band of little captives for recognition. Many had been captured when very young and had grown up to boyhood and girlhood in the wigwam of the Indian, having learned the language of the savage and forgotten their own. One woman was unable to point out her daughter, and the captives could only talk in an unknown tongue. She told her sad lot to the Colonel, and mentioned that she used, many years before, to sing to her daughter a hymn of which the child was very fond. The Colonel told her to sing it, and she began:

"Alone, yet not alone am I,
Though in this solitude so drear,
I feel my Saviour always nigh,
He comes my dreary hours to cheer."

She had not finished the first verse before her long lost daughter rushed into her arms.

I come now to the connection of Bouquet's expedition with the history of the settlement of the West Branch Valley. On the 30th of November, 1764, the First Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment left Fort Pitt for home, and the Second followed the next day. When they reached Bedford the officers made an agreement with each other in writing, to apply to the Proprietaries for a tract of land sufficiently extensive and conveniently situated, whereon to erect a compact and defensible town, and accommodate them with reasonable and commodious plantations, the same to be divided according to their several ranks, etc. John Brady

was one of the officers who signed this agreement. In their application to the Proprietories, dated April 30, 1765, they proposed to embody themselves into a compact settlement, at some distance from the inhabited part of the Province, where, by industry, they might procure a comfortable subsistence for themselves, and by their arms, union and increase become a powerful barrier to the Province. They suggested the confluence of the two branches of the Susquehanna at Shamokin, as affording a situation convenient for their purpose, and asked the Proprietaries to make a purchase from the Indians to accommodate their application.

Meanwhile, urged by the restless, mysterious impulse that moulds the destiny of the pioneers of civilization, Captain Brady had removed from the Conodogwinet fifty miles further northwest, to Standing Stone (now Huntingdon). Here, in 1768, his children, General Hugh Brady and twin sister Jennie were born, and Captain Brady followed the occupation of surveyor. On the 5th of November, 1768, Thomas and Richard Penn purchased from the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix (now Rome, N. Y.), with other territory, all that portion of the West Branch Valley extending from the mounth of Mahanoy creek to the mouth of Pine creek, and on the 3d of February, 1769, the officers of the First and Second Battalians met at the Governors and obtained an order allowing them to take up twenty-four thousand acres. The surveys of 8,000 of it, in what is now Union county, were made by Samuel Maclay on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of March, 1769, Captain Brady, with others of the officers, being along. The surveys of the second 8,000 acres, at the mouth of Chillisquaque creek, were made at the same time, and the officers returned to Fort Augusta (now Sunbury), held a meeting and determined that the remaining 8,000 acres should be surveyed on Bald Eagle creek, and Captains Hunter, Brady and Piper were selected to oversee it. The latter surveys were made by Charles Lukens in April, 1769, Captain Brady accompanying him, and embrace the land from the city of Lock Haven up Bald Eagle creek to where Hoard now stands, in Centre county.

During the summer of 1769 Captain Brady removed his family to the West Branch and cleared a place on the eastern side of the river, directly opposite Derr's Mill, now the

site of Lewisburg. On the 21st of March, 1772, Northumberland county was created, and on the fourth Tuesday of May Captain John Brady was foreman of the first Grand Jury that ever sat in Northumberland county. But the air seemed to be full of trouble in those early days. The Connecticut people, who had settled at Wyoming, claimed under their charter the territory of the Province of Pennsylvania, as far south as the 41st deg. of latitude, which would run a mile or so south of Lewisburg, and were determined to enforce it by adverse occupation. Between the 3d and 7th of July, 1772, a large party of them reached the river at Hulings, where Milton now stands, when Colonel Plunket summoned the Pennamites to arms and forcibly drove them off. This contest continued for some time after the trumpet of the Revolution summoned the combatants to fight a common foe. In December, 1775, Brady accompanied Colonel Plunket's force to Wyoming Valley as captain of a company, in which last encounter of the Pennamite war Jesse Lukens, son of the Surveyor General of the Province, lost his life.

Meanwhile the storm of war with the mother country broke upon the shores of New England, and when the news of the Battle of Bunker Hill reached this valley, its heroic settlers promptly accepted the arbitrament of the sword, and Captain John Lowdon's company, one hundred strong, marched for Boston, Captain Samuel Brady, then a young man of twenty years, went along as a private, entering the trenches at Cambridge, with Lowdon, on the 31st of August, 1775.

Two Battalions of Associators were organized on the West Branch, one commanded by Colonel Hunter, the other by Colonel William Plunket; in the latter Battalion Captain John Brady was commissioned First Major (March 13, 1776). On the 4th of July, 1776, he attended the Convention of Associators, at Lancaster, as one of the representatives of Plunket's Battalion, where Daniel Roberdean and James Ewing were elected Brigadier Generals of the Associators of the Province. And now comes in order of time, August, 1776, the incident at Derr's trading house, when returning in haste from Sunbury (laid out in June, 1772, just below the site of Fort Augusta) he entered a canoe and shoved swiftly over to Derr's, to find the Indians in high

carnival over a barrel of rum, with which Derr was standing treat. In the midst of their drunken orgies he kicked over a barrel. To this interference some attribute Captain Brady's sad fate, as the Indian appointed to be sober that day said, in effect, "He would rue the spilling of that rum someday."

Soon after this occurrence Capt. Brady moved to Muncy, having erecting in the spring of 1776 the semi-fortified residence which afterwards went by the name of Fort Brady. The day of associators was soon over with nine months and one year's service. It became imperative to raise regular regiments, enlisted for the war, if the independence of the States was to be maintained. Accordingly Col. William Cook's Regiment, the Twelfth, was directed to be raised in the counties of Northampton and Northumberland. Among the last acts of the Convention which formed the first Constitution of this Commonwealth, September 28,1776, was the election of the field officers of this Regiment. Col. William Cook, whose grandson, Jacob Cook, is with us to-day, Lieutenant Colonel Neigal Gray, then of Northampton county, but who after the war owned and died upon the place now known as Kelly's Mills, in Union county, and Major James Crawford, who died in Wayne township, Lycoming county, of which he was a Justice of the Peace in 1814, were elected. John Brady was commissioned one of its Captains, October 14, 1776, and on the 18th of December, in mid-winter, it left Sunbury in boats for the battle fields of New Jersey. The regiment went immediately into active service. Being composed of good riflemen it was assigned to the same duties our "Bucktails" were in the late war, on picket, on the skirmish line, to commence the fighting, and to go through it. At Boundbrook, at Bonumtown, at Piscataway, it left its dead, and the green mounds that decked the purple heaths of New Jersey left their sorrow in many a home in the West Branch Valley.

When General Washington crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania to await the development of General Howe's plans, he detached Captain Hawkins Boone, of the Twelfth to Morgan's Rifle Command, to assist in the capture of Burgoyne, and two at least (that I know of) of his wounded soldiers returned to this valley to tell that Timothy Murphy,

a West Branch rifleman had shot Gen. Fraser at Saratoga and how they, with Major James Parr, of Northumberland, and Lieutenant Colonel Richard Butler, of Westmoreland, stormed Breymand's camp, led by the lion-hearted Arnold. Within a few short months (July 26, 1779) after Capt. Brady's death, Capt. Boone bravely died in defence of this valley at Fort Freeland.

In due time Howe made his appearance at the Head of the Elk, and General Washington moved his army to the banks of the Brandywine to confront him. The Twelfth, with the Third, the Ninth and the Sixth, was in Conway's Brigade, General Sterling's Division, in the right wing commanded by General Sullivan on the eventful 11th of September (battle of Brandywine). General Wayne, with the two other brigades of Pennsylvania, was left at Chadd's ford to oppose Knyphausen while Sullivan's right wing was hurried on to Bermingham Meeting House to attack the English left under Cornwallis. When the Twelfth Pennsylvania arrived on double quick upon the ground, "the cannon balls were ploughing up the ground, the trees cracking over their heads, the branches riven by the artillery, and the leaves were falling as in Autumn by the grape shot." Capt. Brady had two sons in the fight; Samuel, the eldest, was First Lieutenant (commissioned July 17, 1776,) in Capt. John Doyle's company, then attached to the First Pennsylvania, Col. James Chambers, and was with General Wayne at Chadd's Ford. John, (subsequently, 1795, Sheriff of Northumberland county) then a youth of fifteen years, who had gone to the army to ride the horses home, was with his father with a big rifle by his side.

They had scarcely time to obey the stentorian order of Col. Cook, "fall into line!" when the British made their appearance. The Twelfth fired sure, and fast and many an officer leaped forward in death after the sharp crack of its rifles. As the fight grew furious and the charge of gleaming bayonets came on, other troops that had not time to form reeled before "the burnished rows of steel." But the Twelfth stood firm, and Lieutenant William Boyd (of Northumberland) fell dead by his Captain. Little John was wounded and Captain Brady fell with a wound through

his mouth. The day ended with disaster to our arms, and the Twelfth sullenly quit the field nearly cut to pieces.

The wound only loosened some of the Captain's teeth, but being disabled by a severe attack of pleurisy, caused by his exposures, which he never got entirely well of, he was sent home. On the invasion of Wyoming Valley, in 1778, he retired with his family to Sunbury, and it was there, on the 8th of August, 1778, his son James was sent to his parents, cruelly wounded and scalped by the Indians, to die. The circumstances of his death are very minutely detailed in a letter from Col. Hartley, to be found in the Pennsylvania Archives, vol. 6, O. S. page 689; also in Meginness' history, page 222 &c. I will only add Gen. Hugh Brady's recollections of his brother. "James Brady was a remarkable man. His person was fine, he lacked but a quarter of an inch of six feet, and his mind was as well finished as his person. I have ever placed him by the side of Jonathan, son of Saul, for beauty of person and nobleness of soul, and like him he fell by the hands of the Philistines. He was wounded and scalped on Saturday and carried on a bier to Sunbury, where he died on the Thursday following, after reviving sufficiently to relate everything that happened."

On the 1st of September, 1778, Captain Brady returned to the army. Meanwhile, under an arrangement of the army, which took place about the 1st of July, the field officers had been mustered out and the companies and their officers distributed into the Third and Sixth Pennsylvania Regiments. Captain Brady was therefore sent home by General Washington's order, with Captain Boone, Lieutenants Samuel and John Dougherty, to assist Col. Hartley in protecting the frontiers. He joined Col. Hartley at Muncy on the 18th of September, and accompanied him on the expedition to Tioga. Col. Hartley, in a letter to Congress (dated October 8th, 1778, Penna. Archives, vol 7, page 5) describes the hardships of this march. "We waded or swam Lycoming creek upwards of twenty times, met great rains and prodigious swamps, mountain defiles and rocks impeded our course, and we had to open and clear the way as we passed. We carried two boxes of spare ammunition and twelve days provision. I cannot help observing the difficulties in crossing the Alps or passing up the Kennebec

could not have been greater than our men experienced for the time." On their return, after they left Wyalusing, the enemy made a heavy attack upon his rear and the rear guard gave way. "At the critical moment Captains Boons and Brady, and Lieutenant King, with a few brave fellows, landed from the canoes and renewed the action. We advanced on the enemy on all sides, and the Indians, after a brave resistance, conceiving themselves surrounded, fled with the utmost haste, leaving ten dead."

During the whole of the fall of 1778 the savages ravaged the settlements, and Captain Brady was kept busy. He was one of those whom Colonel Hunter wrote on the 13th of December, who told him, "They would rather die fighting than leave their homes again." With the opening spring of 1779 these inroads were renewed, and in such force that William Maclay wrote, "He believed the whole force of the Six Nations was being poured down upon the West Branch Valley."

Amid these scenes of terror and confusion Captain Brady stood manfully at his post, and died by it, at a time when his services could ill be spared. On the fatal 11th of April, 1779, in the golden light of morning, its sunlight reflected by the myriad rain drops lying on the bushes and the trees, with the songs of birds among the branches, in all the hope and glory of coming spring, going forth to the duties of the hour, the sharp summons came, and in the twinkling of an eye Captain John Brady stood before his God.

> "The car of victory, the plume, the wreath,
> Defend not from the bolt of fate the brave;"

But—

> "Glory lights the soldier's tomb,
> And beauty weeps the brave."

The days of Heathenism are long since past, and we no longer lay our dead beneath the cypress shade, to sleep the sleep that knows no morning. The eye of faith reveals to us a more glorious destiny, and the firm belief of a reunion in the Heavenly home sweeps the shadows from our hearts and fills our souls with hopes that *will* be realized beyond

the tomb. "Spring shall yet visit these mouldering graves." Know we not

> "The time draws on
> When not a single spot of burial earth,
> Whether on land or in the spacious sea,
> But must give up its long committed dust,
> Inviolate."

Yes, when the Arch Angel's trump shall sound, Biddle will come, and Conner will come, from their sea-weed shrouds and their coral coffins, far down in the deep green waters of the Atlantic, and Captain John Brady will leap exultant from his silent grave, with the immortal light of God upon his countenance.

To the valley his loss was well nigh irreparable. Death came to its defender, and "Hell followed" hard after. In May Buffalo Valley was overrun, and the people left; on the 8th of July Smith's Mills, at the mouth of White Deer creek, were burned, and on the 17th Muncy Valley was swept with the desom of destruction, Starrett's Mills and all the principal houses in Muncy township burned with Forts Muncy, Brady and Freeland, and Sunbury became the frontier. But why picture the sadness and sorrow which, on this happy day, cannot be realized? Time has long since assuaged it all. The broken hearted widow has long since clasped hands with her brave husband in a better world, where there are no "garments rolled in blood," and their children and their grand children and their great grand children have joined them beyond the flood.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Brady removed with her family to her father's place, in Cumberland county, where she arrived in May, 1779. She remained until October of that year, and then removed to Buffalo Valley, to what is now known as the Frederick place, three miles west of Lewisburg, where she died on the 20th of October, 1783, at the early age of forty-eight years. Over her remains in the beautiful cemetery at Lewisburg, in the same grave with those of the youthful hero of Brandywine (John Brady, who died on the 10th of December, 1809, at the same age—forty-eight), is a marble slab with the appropriate inscription, "All tears are wiped from her eyes."

To Captain Brady's descendants, time fails me in paying a proper tribute. When border tales have lost their charm for the evening hour; when oblivion blots from the historic page the glorious record of Pennsylvania in the Revolution of 1776; then, and then only, will Captain Samuel Brady, of the Rangers, be forgotten. In private life, in public office, at the Bar, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives of the United States, in the ranks of battle, Captain John Brady's sons and grandsons and great grandsons have flung far forward into the future the light of their family fame.

Of General Hugh Brady, of whom General Winfield Scott said, "God never made a better man nor a better soldier," I must speak: No character in all history, since the days of General Wayne—(and I am proud to see honoring the occasion with his presence, a worthy descendant of the heroic General—Captain William Wayne, of Paoli, and on the part of the people of this Valley, I am sure, I can extend him a most cordial welcome)—has impressed me like him—a kind, true-hearted man; an accomplished gentleman; an educated, lion-hearted officer. At Chippewa, where, as his nephew, Samuel Brady (second son of Sheriff John Brady, who was an Ensign in the Twenty-second Infantry, Colonel Brady's regiment), wrote: "There was blood, carnage and destruction of men, and out of the whole regiment of men, only Major Arrowsmith, Ensign Brady and thirty privates could march into camp;" Colonel Brady was severely wounded within fifteen minutes after the action commenced, and had to be lifted upon his horse, yet he commanded until the dreadful drama had nearly closed. But the crowning glory of his career was that he was a Christian Soldier. Shortly before his death at Detroit, in April 1851, he was thrown from a carriage and severely injured; and when the physician told him that he could not recover, with that calm self-possession, so indicative of true courage, he said: "Let the drums beat; my knapsack is slung." As the General sank under his injuries he became partially unconscious, and his mind wandered back to the scenes of his early life. He was again an officer in high command, marshaling his army on the battle-field; then a subaltern, obeying the orders of his

superiors; again a school boy, conning over his lesson; and finally, a child at his mother's knee; until, as the night of death closed around him forever, he murmured—

Now I lay me down to sleep;
I pray the Lord my soul to keep.

Many of my hearers will recollect Capt. John Brady's grandson, William Perry Brady, so long Sergeant-at-Arms of the Pennsylvania Senate. He was with a Centre county company at Lake Erie, when Commodore Perry, not having a sufficient number of marines to man his vessels, called for volunteers. William P. Brady was the first man to step out, and helped gain the brilliant victory which sent a thrill of joy throughout our country and placed an immortal chaplet upon the brow of Perry.

And where were the great-grand children of Captain John Brady when the Secessionists undertook to overturn this government, ordained of God and sealed with the blood of their ancestors? I recall one, Captain Evan Rice Evans Brady, who, upon the soil of his native State, within sight of the ancestral home of the Brady's on South Mountain, fell in the storm of battle. Four generation of the Brady's fought for this country, yet he was the first to fall in action:

"God-fearing, God-obeying; his fair brow
Lies low among his country's martyrs now;
Weep ye who can,
I mourn not such a man."

He fell fighting the battle of freedom, fell in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union, purchased by the blood of a noble ancestry. "He fell in a war for law, for order, for the obligation of solemn contracts, for the sanctity of oaths, for religion, for morality, for social quiet, for all that secures the transmission of healthy political institutions from age to age, for all that is venerable in history, for all 'that is lovely, pure, peaceable and of good report,' among men for all that truly made the United States a power ordained of God;" and he and those who fell at Gettysburg, at Malvern, at Shiloh, at Petersburg, or starved to death in

Libby and at Andersonville, were as truly martyrs as the early Christians, or the Huguenots, who

"Kissed the flames that drank their blood,
And chased their souls to Heaven."

From far and near, all over this grand valley, the most beautiful to us the sun in his course through the Heaven looks down upon, we have come to dedicate this monument to the memory of its pioneer and defender—Captain John Brady.

At thy feet, then, oh! Mountains of Muncy! thy solemn Red Men fled before the mystic sound of coming civilization; before the tramp and tread of States; we dedicate this granite land-mark to Brady, the pioneer the Corypheus here. of title by improvement and pre-emption; a system which began by the rock at Plymoute, and will continue until the last echo of the woodman's axe dies away amid the surges of the Pacific.

In thy bosom, oh! Valley of the West Branch! we dedicate this memorial to the eagle-eyed sentinel, who one hundred years ago peered through the dusky twilight for thy foes. Here, on these heights, in this holy bivouac of the dead, let it forever stand sentry of his compatriot slain of Antietam, of Fredericksburg, of the Wilderness, of Atlanta, of the mourned battle-fields of the war for the Union, whose last "All's well!" is still echoing gloriously through the Republic.

By thy bright waters, oh! Noble Susquehanna! which mirror in thy winding course so many, many scenes of domestic peace and comfort; so many scenes of Eden-like beauty, rescued from primeval wildness, only listening, in thy quiet course to the sea, "To the laughter from the village and the town, and the church bells ever jangling as the weary day goes down;" surrounded by these venerable fathers who have lingered in life's journey to see this happy day; surrounded by the youth and beauty of this grand old home of brave sons and patriotic daughters, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic—the "Cincinnati" of the war for the Union—in solemn joy we dedicate this monument to our benefactor. And as we gaze upon it, let us resolve, that as this Government came down to us from the Past, it shall go from us into the Future—a blessing to our posterity, and the hope of the world's freedom.

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